

The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY
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'calamus gladio fortior'

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Israel Gov't Presents Books to Our Library

On March 25, Mr. Amiel E. Najar, Israel Consul to Japan, visited Keio and presented more than twenty copies of books concerning the history and the recent development of his country.

The consul, a lawyer from Sorbonne and once youthful Zionist leader, accompanied by his wife and two assistants, visited Keio Library at Mita at one in the afternoon. Councillor Matsumoto, the Headmaster of the Library Takamura Prof. Kiyooka greeted the guests at the Library Hall. In presenting the books the consul told the hosts that these are for the commencement of the goodwill and mutual understanding between the two nations and the books cover various aspects of his nation, ranging from Dead Sea Scrolls to much disputed commune system. Most of them are the works of the famous scholars of Jewish origin who are now teaching at universities in Europe and America. Mr. Najar also explained that Israel government is most eager to further the study of their national history, and the lessons in the Old Testament are given at almost every stage of education so that the young people would be thoroughly versed in the traditions and the origin of the Jewish culture and the people who survived numberless persecutions and will be able to be proud of their background.

After the presentation the guest were invited to participate in the tea ceremony conducted by Kazushige Takayama, senior of Politics and Miss Tsuboko Suzuki, Junior of Literature with the assistance from other members of the Student Tea Ceremony Group. The wives of the councillors, Mrs. Kiyooka and Prof. Izutsu, the only Hebrew speaker at Keio, also attended. Contrary to the traditional manner, they sat on the chairs around the table and were served one by one with individual cups, though there was nothing harmful to the prevailing Japanese atmosphere.

After tea, the consul went to Room No. 453 to give a lecture on the recent Israel situations to the gathering of the students held by IRC and UNESCO Club. He summarized the history of Jewish and their religion and asserted that the continuity of their culture language and religion for more than 3,000 years without definite homeland should justly be called a matter for wondering. Then he explained the way the appearance of Israel had incited their Arab neighbours, how the immigrants from both sides of the iron curtain are continually flowing in, and how two million Israelis are working to meet their daily demands and improving their productivity at a remarkable speed.

At the end of the speech, the audience raised questions about delicate Middle East problems involving Israel which were energetically answered by the former Zionist leader. About the attitude of the Israel government towards the Arab population within the nation, he stated that they were entirely equal to the Jewish and their traditions and culture are upheld as well as their civil rights though military service is not compulsory for them. Mr. Najar stressed that the commune system was not based upon any political ideal but it naturally developed at the birth of Israel nation when the cooperation of people on the wasted soil was most necessary after the fashion of ghetto. Private

ownership is also preserved and such farmers are offered the necessary credits through farmers' financing corporations at moderate interest rates so there was no reason to believe that one system or the other is being willfully diminished.

In answering the question over the problems of education in Israel, he illustrated the various ways in which the young people may get the suitable instructions. He said that most schools are financed by the state and the Jewish are very keen to keep up their intellectual standing just as they are to furnish fitting education to everybody. The most interesting aspect of Israel educational system is, he pointed out, the role the army plays in adapting the immigrants from abroad without the knowledge of the Hebrew language to the new community. The army undertakes the linguistic training for these new members of the nation during eighteen months while they are in service and also give them vocational trainings so that they might be able to establish themselves at the end of the service. When asked about so-called Middle East crisis, he declared that all the disputes arising in the area is caused by the famous rich oil reserve and the West is quite sensitive about possible intervention of the East, sometimes rather excessively for they feel that their vested rights which they acquired after so many years of labour and at the cost of great amount of capital, is being threatened by a villain who has nothing to lose on his own part.

He emphasized the resemblances between the two as the preserver of the old traditions as well as the forerunner in the modern scientific measures surrounded by the underdeveloped areas.

Though the attendance was far from satisfactory, the vivid and talented comments of our guest made the gathering a one of the most successful among the similar occasions.



Mr. Najar giving a lecture on the recent Israel situations to the enthusiastic audience.

Akakura Hostel To Be Opened

As is usually the case every summer, Akakurasanso, the hostel of Keio University School of Medicine is to be open this summer.

Akakurasanso located at Height Myoko is most favoured with moderate climate in summer, and has picturesque surroundings such as Mt. Myoko, Lake Nojiri, and Meadow Sasa-

gamine. In addition to these it has one hot-spring pool where everybody can play to relax from the strain of study as well as from the complexity of this mixed-up world.

Detailed information is as follows:

Opening terms:
From July 20 to 24, and
from August 2 to 13.
Fee:
340 yen to be charged to Keio students
360 yen to alumni of Keio Univ.
380 yen to people in general.

Chairman of KAC Elected

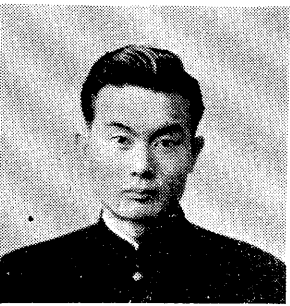
The Keio Autonomous Committee has elected Yasuji Tsuda, a senior of the Faculty of Economics, as its new chairman. He is to assume the post in the latter half of the year.

A general meeting was held from 5 p.m. May 15th. Votes had to be taken twice, for, at the first time 45 delegates voted for

Mr. Tsuda, while 44 voted for nobody. So Mr. Tsuda could not get a majority. In the second vote, Mr. Tsuda received 48 votes, while Mr. Iwashita got 42, and one was a blank vote.

The new chairman Tsuda expressed his hope and policy.

"You know, there has been some conflict among delegates in this election, especially about the problem regarding revision of Autonomous rules which was made at the preceding Committee in April. I'm sure the opposition was against the revision because of misunderstanding. They must have thought that by this revision of the rule ex-chairman Nishimuro might intend to hold into his post. Concerning this problem, the conflict was so furious that the committee could not perform its own duties. Nishimuro has been blamed for an alleged stale, con-



First Indian Student Coming Keio to Be Affiliated with Delhi Univ. in This Autumn

From this year, Keio University is to open an exchange student programme with Indian School of International Studies which is affiliated with the University of Delhi, the International Relation Committee of Keio University announced.

One student from each university is scheduled to be exchanged and stay for one year to study and extend good will, aiming at a hopeful approach for broader understanding between the two countries.

The first exchange student from the Indian School of International Studies is to come in the coming September.

Keio University has had similar programme of this kind between Stanford University, U.S.A., as well as the University of British Columbia, Canada, since several years ago.

This new affiliation with Delhi University is the first step for Keio to strengthen friendship between universities in Asian countries.

In the letter from Indian School of International Studies, the School authority characterized the School by saying:

The School is perhaps the only institution in India for the advanced study of international re-

lations. Our School is affiliated with the University of Delhi and the only programme we offer here is a three-year programme of Ph. D. in international relations of the Delhi University. The students who are admitted to the School have already obtained a Master's degree. During the first year at the School, they study various courses relating to international affairs and

regional studies as preparation for doctoral research. The second and third years are devoted mainly to the writing of a thesis.

We have a department of East Asian Studies which deals mainly with Japan and China and students of that Department would be greatly interested in visiting your University for one year."

Fujiwara Offers 100 Million Yen For Scientific Development of Japan

Ginjiro Fujiwara, an alumnus of Keio University, made public on the occasion of his 90th birthday that he had made up his mind to establish a foundation to promote scientific research by offering one hundred million yen (about 300 thousand dollars) out of his own pocket.

It was to promote scientific research that he has carried out this epoch-making plan of his own free will. According to its provision, every year five million yen form the interest of the fund is to be given to a man of scientific achievement who is selected for his outstanding work in the field of his specialty.

The field of specialization is not limited to physics or chemistry but to all fields of science. This prize to encourage scientific development is the largest one in Japan and is to be called a "Nobel Prize" of Japan.

In looking back over the fact that the Faculty of Engineering of Keio university traces back to the Fujiwara Institute of Technology which was founded some twenty years ago, we are all the more impressed by his interest in promoting education. Fujiwara firmly believes that

the future of Japan depends entirely upon fostering young men of talent.

After his plan was reported through the various means of mass communication, concern arose regarding the difficulty of making the right choice of a candidate. Since the prize is so very large it is important that a deserving person be selected on the basis of his real achievement. So every one hopes that the foundation grant will be administered by persons who hold the original ideas of Fujiwara's aim.



Mr. Ginjiro Fujiwara

in October and its chief editor is a member of Kinki University.

It was further proposed in the conference that SENA organ would make every effort to have college news that would be exchange more freely among the universities.

Koganei Campus To Have Student Hall

This time Keio Co-operative Association has decided to undertake a campaign for a one million yen endowment fund as the first concrete step for building a student hall at the Koganei campus where the Faculty of the Engineering is located.

To put this plan into operation, 170,000 yen is required and 700,000 yen is being offered from the school budget. Therefore the rest of the needed money must come from the endeavours of students body itself.

The to-be-built student hall will have a ground space of about 12 square metres with a dining-hall on the 1st floor, and a meeting-hall on the 2nd floor. The Keio Co-operative Association ardently hopes for active support of the students for this project.

First Co-ed From U.B.C.

Miss Eiko Mimoto has been nominated as the second exchange student from the University of British Columbia to come to Keio. She is the first woman student to come from abroad. She said she would like to expand her knowledge of Japan and to do so, the courses she would like to take at Keio University are Japanese history, literature, and art. She said she would also like to study Chinese history.

She is to arrive in Japan at the end of August.



Miss Eiko Mimoto

servative policy.

But I don't think that is the case. The execution of the Student Health Insurance was one of his achievement. This is not the time to revise the rule, I think.

At any rate, we must settle the problem sooner or later. I shall try to deepen understanding between delegates and students and also to create our intimate atmosphere between the Auditories. Nishimuro has been blamed for an alleged stale, con-

SENA NEWS

The ordinary general meeting of Student English Newspaper Association of Japan was held on May 30 at the Japan Women's University.

The Meeting was opened at 2.00 p.m. with a representative of the J.W.U. as chairman, and some 30 representatives of 14 universities from Kanto and Kansai districts attended the meeting.

First, the action of SENA and recommendation for the first half year were reported and unanimously approved.

The main subject for discussion was the publication of the third edition of SENA News, to which careful consideration was given.

Vagueness of the nature of SENA News was pointed out by the Waseda Guardian in charge of the second edition. This problem had been discussed since the first edition.

The first and second editions were published for students in Japan, but after full deliberation it was decided that the third edition would be edited chiefly for overseas readers.

The third edition will be issued

Dilemma on Campus

One out of every three university graduates has found employment through connection with some persons in or concerned with the company by which he was accepted, this was made public recently in a "report on the employment situation of university graduates" issued by the Education Ministry.

The knowledge and technique which those graduates acquired in their universities or colleges are not put to full use in their place of work, the report also says. This came as a shock to us students, especially the seniors who are now making a great fuss about how to acquire better positions in big business firms.

The job shortage in this country has brought about serious anxiety and concern among university students. The influence cast on student life by this anxiety of job-finding cannot be overlooked.

Do the students not lose their genuine attitudes towards studying when society puts so much importance on personal connection and little stress on students' attainments? Moreover from what defects of the present educational system does this complication come?

Job-hunting Affects Univ Life

Taking the case of Keio students, let us see how they are affected by this job-shortage and resulting anxiety for their possible out-of-employment situation after graduation.

In the campus there are many types of students who show various reactions against the pressure from job shortage. They can be divided roughly into three main groups. The first group interpret clearly their college life as preparatory courses for the future positions in society. For them the university is a mere business preparatory school. They simply convince that they entered universities in order to find a good position and spend their multitude of time in seeking pleasure.

The second consist of those who would pursue the truth of study in pure sense.

And yet they are never indifferent to their job seeking prob-

lem. The third, the happy minority, are cool to the problem, for their future position are assured.

The majority is the first group. They study almost for the purpose of getting "A" marks (good result) to prepare good condition for the time when he come to seek employment.

The number of "A" marks which a students have secured during three years will become a good standard measure for university authority to decide which student it will recommend to companies.

Consequently students who have not secured proper number of "A" marks are not likely to be able to acquire proper position.

Students study in order to only get "A" marks as many as possible and do not study voluntarily by their own passion.

Every now and then, students escape from lecture rooms to

spend their time in more enjoyable pass time, such as playing mah-jong, theater going, dating, etc. This may be attributed to the fact that lectures from which students escape are too poor to make them endure the 110-minute attendance.

But the present system which gives so great importance to "A" marks in placement has no doubt some responsibility in making students take such easy-going attitude.

In Japan to enter a leading company one must enter a so-regarded good university, to enter the good university one must enter a good high school, to enter a good high school, a good middle school and so on.

Besides that, business management puts undue importance to university graduates as compared with non-university-educated employees who have no less ability.

Eloquent of this discrimina-

tive treatment is this fact that an average starting salary for university graduates is ¥11,900 (about \$33), while that for high school graduates is ¥7,500 (about \$21), according to the same report by Education Ministry.

In such circumstances, it is quite understandable that seniors are making such a great fuss about finding better positions. If one fails to find employment in the year when he graduates from the university, it becomes extremely difficult for him to find proper position afterwards.

In high school days students have passed through hard and at the same time uninteresting studying in order to enter so-called "good universities."

After such gloomy period of hard work one becomes a university student with great hope that he will be able to study by his own will in favorable environments.

But his expectation will be thwarted and he will be quite frustrated by such absurd tendency prevailing the university.

The report of the Education Ministry has also pointed out that knowledge and technique given to students at universities are not put to full practical use in their works.

Someone may conclude from this report that education at university must be for the purpose of teaching technique only which is useful for graduates in their place of work. Still others, as against this opinion, will maintain that university should give students the ability or foresight to understand the cause of every social or natural

phenomenon.

Concerning this problem various opinions have been voiced by many people. But here we only quote what the School Education Law says regarding the character of university.

Article 52 of the law reads: "The university as a center of science and learning gives broad knowledge and instructs deep expert knowledge. Its ultimate purpose is to develop students' intellectual moral and applicable ability."

Next, let us hear Keio students' voice.

Mission of Univ Reconsidered

Senior's Voice

I have been educated under the present system for three years. In my opinion one's culture and personality is prepared during one's compulsory educational period, and its perfection depends on one's subsequent efforts.

At a age of college student, one's individual character is already formed and there is little room for university education to add to it.

Besides, on the part of management, they demand college and university graduates as a mere labour power setting social mechanism in motion. Business managements do not demand general culture or knowledge.

In this sense, the university ought to be a mere technical school, the place where one acquires high, expert technique. For those who want to study for study's sake, the postgraduate course is offered to "pursue truth" itself.

Frosh's Opinion

The meaning of university tends to be vague. To study only to make money or to gain good post and reputation is to defile learning. I hear Yukichi Fukuzawa, founder of Keio University did not take any degree. We now remember that university must be a place of learning for learning's sake, not employment agent.

At any rate, once we entered university—the palace of learning—we must bear in mind that learning is the prime object of us, and that the problem of finding employment after graduation is the second.

What Should We Do

In pre-war days a university was separated from every day world, and there truth was sought after for its own sake. Besides, job shortage was not so severe problem as it is today because numbers of universities and their graduates were much smaller than today.

But today when 234 four-year universities produce about 10,000 bachelors every year, the character of university is obliged to change remarkably from old concept of ivory tower.

"Mass education" carried out at a university makes the campus a part of city or society, and changes the ideal of university into "forming of good citizens" from former "pursuit of truth". Under such mass edu-

As the missions of the university such character may be cited as, first, to be the highest seat of learning itself, second, to teach technical knowledge necessary for professions, third, to instruct general subjects or the liberal arts, and last, to be the place for youth to lead collective life.

Among those four, the most impendent for students is the second, since they have to earn their living expense. Consequently it is inevitable that second aim, i.e. to teach technical knowledge necessary for professions, is laid much more stress than other three.

This tendency is all the more strengthened in such a hard time as today.

Though last year, the rate of those who secured positions marked a post war record high. This year, too, the placement office is drawing a rosy picture for the coming employment seasons, as the Japanese economy has currently recovered from the recession. The employment of university graduates, too cannot escape from economic fluctuation of the country.

But can we let the student life be at the mercy of economic fluctuation?

At any rate, we must bear in mind that it is we students who find a way out of the difficulty of keeping the balance of those four missions of university and university life.

Club Activity Influenced?

There are some clubs of extra-curricula activities members of which are fairly preferred in employment by business managements. Athletic clubs are ones of that kind. Though the placement office of Keio university denies that sportsmen have advantage in employment, except few cases of "heros on the ground."

Rather, trouble will lie in this aspect that students cannot express their opinions and cannot act as they want when they take it into account that their wards and behavior will incur some disadvantage in finding employment.

Those students who take part in political movement (in the case of Japan it means leftist movements) are absolutely hated by employers, according to the placement office. This tendency is quite the same in all other universities.

Despite such probable disadvantage some students are absorbed in political movements, though in the case of Keio they are extreme minority group.

One of those students says, "I realize our disadvantage in jobfinding, and I cannot but feel worried about it. But at the same time, I cannot pass over in silence the social and political corruption and reactionary policy by the former war criminal and old hard-heads. We should not give up our freedom of speech and courage against injustice because of job."

Another student says, "It is very regrettable that employers

look upon our group as one of the Communist groups. Our political viewpoint is always free from anything. I believe that our thought and conduct do not come from mere sentiment as maintained by our opponents," we have some thing worthy of being called a "theory."

At any rate, if they cease to speak what they want for fear of being ousted from business firms, can we laugh it off as describing it as a defeat of sentimentalists or idealists by realists?

Though it is not certain that they think it disadvantageous or not, majority of students do not go in for political movements in Keio university.

Then, what extra-curricula activities are this majority taking? The most popular cultural clubs among students are the English speaking society, economists clubs, and disque club.

Current tendency is that students join the clubs which will be of help for them to obtain experiences and technique useful in their future place of work.

It will easily come to everyone's head that students of the engineering faculty will not find it hard to put their knowledge acquired at colleges to their works. Moreover they are favoured in this sense, too, that labour demand for engineers is now great and still increasing as the industrial world of the country needs engineers and scientists lest it should lag behind



Seniors are seriously looking at the bulletin of placement office for job-seekers.

other countries' industry.

So, students of the engineering faculty are expected to study at ease, in favorable condition free from the anxiety of jobless situation, and enjoy much their extra-curricula activities.

However, such activities in the engineering course are stagnant. Why? One reason is that the students cannot spare more time than those of other faculties on account of harder studying. Another reason is that, in the case of Keio, campus of the engineering faculty is so far separated from other faculties' campus that the students receive less stimulation in extra-curricula activities.

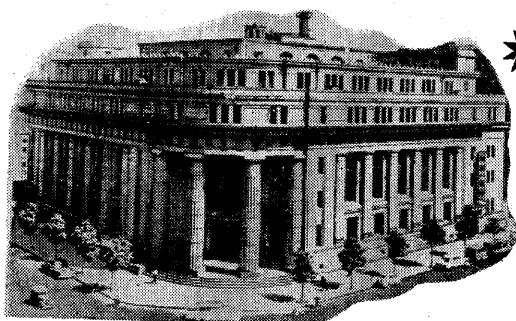
A student of the engineering faculty said, "I don't think these

make the real reason we can probe. A student majoring in engineering is only to study to get good marks, and then he gets good position. Doesn't this make a student passive? I believe even in Koganei, where our faculty is located, the world of adults give influence in some sense to our college life."

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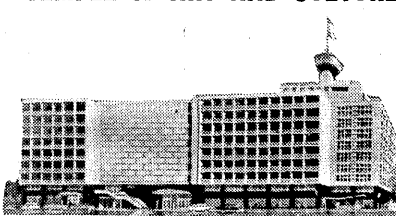
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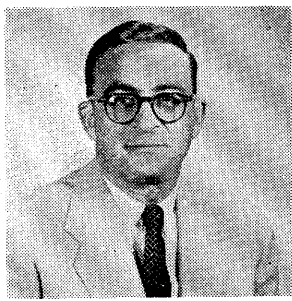
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Japan's Democratic Ties With Asian Nations

By Dr. Solomon B. Levine

After a lapse of almost five years, our family again has had wonderful opportunity to visit with and live among the Japanese people. As before, it has been an extremely pleasant and exciting adventure. We have always felt that close personal interchange provided program such as Fulbright service to strengthen the democratic outlooks on both sides of the Pacific Ocean.

Much of our enthusiasm for our present return has been due to the opportunity to observe, first hand, the many changes in Japan we have been hearing about. Japan's progress has been made even more dramatic for us because we traveled through Europe and Southeast Asia en route. Our stop in Europe were few and brief, so that we had little chance to get any very solid impressions of the people. However, fortunately we were able to spend almost a month in India and two weeks in the Philippines, where our time was spent for the most part in exchanging ideas with a great variety of people. In India, especially, we experienced the same feelings that we had had five years ago in Japan; that is, even though we had read a great deal about that country, we really understood little without close contact. Real understanding of other cultures comes only after



sharing every day experiences with the people within their own cultures. Although we could acquire only surface impressions in a few short weeks, there were several things that impressed us. Despite her poverty, the problem of over-population, economic under development, poor sanitation and so forth, we felt that India's people were bivalent with hope and self-confidence even in the face of seemingly insurmountable tasks that India faces. Furthermore, there is great desire to succeed as a democracy. Although the Philippines have a somewhat different set of problems, the same underlying motivation appeared to be present there.

In both cases, we were reminded of the Japan of merely five years ago, when despite

frustration and worry (which, we might add, have not entirely disappeared), there was a deep determination to achieve both economic advance and political democracy. Japan, today, seems well on the road to both.

What has struck us especially, in this connection, is that just as the United States and Japan have shared together in democratic development during these past several years, there appears to be an equal opportunity for Japan to share experiences with the other new Asian democracies.

India, for example, needs such support from everywhere, and no doubt Japan can play an important role, not only in providing technical and economic assistance, but also in offering much in terms of cultural ideas. It seems, therefore, that the time is rapidly approaching for young Japanese especially to devote considerable energy toward the steady and understanding of contemporary Asian democracies, such as India and the Philippines, with an aim of achieving fuller appreciation of these nations and of providing cultural and economic help to one another. Certainly, Japan is on the brink of assuming such leadership in democratic Asia. Our own experience in the exchange programs between Japan and America convinces us of the importance that Japan can play in this respect throughout the Eastern world.

(Prof. Solomon B. Levine has been studying Industrial Relations for twenty years. He visited Japan in 1945 for the first time. He is now an Associate Professor at Univ. of Illinois and Fulbright Professor at Keio Univ.)

Japanese Literature Through Translations

Recently the introduction of things Japanese to the foreign public has grown active, including Japanese literature. According to Prof. Saburo Ota, just back from America, the students of Japanese literature in America may be broadly divided into two groups: one of those who can read Japanese and the other of those who cannot. However, the former ought to be limited in number, though there are among them some excellent researchers. We, as a matter of fact, cannot make light of such a limitation. On the other hand, the latter can only approach Japanese literature in translation, not in the original. Such a way of approach may be thought to be of less value, but from the standpoint of extending Japanese literature, it cannot be ignored, for the number of Western readers who must take this course is far more larger. In this sense we cannot but appreciate the merits of such introduction.

A bibliography "Japanese Literature in European Lan-

guage" compiled by Japan P. E. N. Club, shows how many literary works have been rendered into foreign languages. According to it, unexpectedly many works, especially romances and novels, have been translated, and most of them into English, and of course, in the domain of poetry, not a few representative works, including Man-yoshu, Shin Kokinshu, Haiku-poems, etc. being in the list, all of which, however, are not well chosen.

But when we think of the important influence our poetry is expected to exert upon Western minds, more translations of poetry, especially those of modern poetry, are required to be published. Classical Japanese poetry chiefly tanka and haiku has been cherished as a "miniature poetry" by foreigners. Compared with English poetry, for instance, Japanese poems are awfully brief and concise as a rule. We hear foreign men of letters such as Aldous Huxley are strongly interested in such a characteristic of Japanese

poetry. But here we must lay stress on the combination of the feature of our traditional poetry with modernism coming from Western poetry, and that is why we now, in particular, hope for the rendering of modern Japanese poetry more than our classical one. Last year, "An Anthology of Modern Japanese Poetry", eagerly awaited book, was published, which was edited and translated by I. Kono and K. Fukuda.

It may be certainly next to impossible for Western readers to understand fully the mystic philosophy of Japanese poetry. To translate poetry must be prohibitively difficult, but as Fraser, noted English poet, says, it is indeed worth doing.

The heart or whatever is most vividly embodied in literary works. We cannot expect to understand the nation's as well as the individual's feeling and thinking without understanding literature. So, introducing literature through translations is, to be sure, one of the best roads to mutual understanding, and finally to world peace, as affairs now stand in the world.

Keio Misses Championship Six Ball League Comes To End

The most popular and traditional Keio vs Waseda intercollegiate baseball games were held on May 30 and 31 at the Meiji Shrine Ball Park before 65,000 fans. Waseda University, Keio's long-time friendly rival, copped the crown of the spring season of Tokyo Big Six University League by defeating Keio, 4-3 and 6-2. Waseda clinched its first champion in three years, or since the spring of 1956 and 19th in history, thwarting St. Paul's fifth straight title.

Keio University, who lost their baseball classic series, finished in fourth place.

As a result of this series, Keio won 63 and Waseda took 75 games, three in a row in their long history of K-W matches since 1905.

First game:
Southpaw Kiyosawa of Keio and right-hander Kanazawa of Waseda were on the mound in a thrilling first tilt before 60,000 spectators and the bottom of the eighth inning was climaxed when a costly Keio infield error enabled Waseda to edge out Keio, 4-3. In this game Waseda's sluggers were Kaburagi with a triple, two singles and one run-battered in, Murase with two singles and one RBI.

Waseda ace Kanazawa held Keio to one hit until the seventh when Keio knocked out him with three-run rally on three hits.

The Keio nine, who allowed Waseda a 2-0 lead in the first six innings went to bat with vigour and scored three runs in the lucky frame. Captain Takahashi, who hit a single, got home resulting in team's first run on a double by pinch-hitter Yamada. Keio then picked up more two runs on an error and a double to center by Kiyosawa.

Masao Kaburagi, leadoff man in the eighth, blasted a deep triple to right field and scored on a double by Tokutake to tie it up, 3-3. Tokutake, too, got home as Keio second baseman Yoshida let a easy grounder error hit by pinch-hitter Hirose, and Waseda took a 4-3 lead again over Keio.

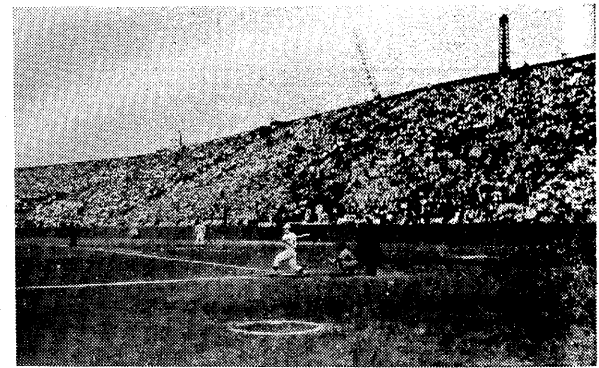
Righthander Ando replaced Kanazawa in the seventh and held Keio in the palm of his hand the rest of the way.

Total is as follows:
Keio 000 000 300 341
Waseda 001 010 02x 482

Second game:
Waseda nine clinched the Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League on May 31 when a two-run triple by Kondo and Ando's brilliant relief work carried them to a 6-2 victory over Keio in the second match of their baseball classic.

In the fifth inning, when Keio suffered a fatal blow, Waseda hammered Keio ace Kiyosawa for three hits and three runs, including a 1-1 tie-breaking three-bagger by Shoji Kondo with runners on first and second.

Keio took an early 1-0 lead on an infield single by leadoff man Ando, a sacrifice bunt, a



stolen base and a sacrifice fly to right in the initial inning. In the second, however, Waseda rightfielder Kameda hit a sizzling grounder to short which bounced off Ando's glove, bringing in what proved to be tie run.

Waseda stretched it to 6-1 in the eighth frame by getting two insurance runs on Kondo's second bunt single and southpaw Kiyosawa's pitch-off wild throw and other two decisive blows. Keio came back in the bottom of the same inning with Ando's double to right, scoring another run. Waseda hurler Motohiro Ando who relieved Kanazawa on the mound in the second inning, cooled Keio with three hits. Keio's Kiyosawa, who also pitched the eighth innings in the first game, pitched the whole innings.

The main element in Keio's defeat depends upon poor batting against strong pitching of Waseda's hurler Ando and Kanazawa.

Waseda 010 030 020 690
Keio 100 000 010 241

The rooters of both universities and spectators of 65,000, including half a dozen earnest fans who sat up all night at stadium side to secure the best seats, filled up the stand till about 12.00.

The cheering battle between Keio and Waseda students was taken place showily with unique atmosphere at about 11.00. a.m.

Campus at a glance

A ball was held on May 30 from 5:00 to 9:00 p.m. at the Kazan Kaikan Hall under the sponsorship of the Mita Campus.

About 300 ladies and gentlemen, including professors, alumni and members of other University English-language Press Societies were present to have a good time that night. The attendants danced to a sweet music of Hawaiians by Campus All Stars. The chief aim of the ball was to obtain the reserve funds for invitation of 7 Stanford Univ. students this summer.

The party was supported by the Keio International Relations Committee and the Keio English speaking Society.

The English oratorical contest to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was held on May 23 at Meiji University in Tokyo. Yoshio Murakami of Keio Univ. ranked fifth among twenty university and college students.

Sophia University student Osamu Senna won the first prize, and the second went to Miss Emiko Kaneda of International Christian University. The third prize was Miss Chizuko Kiyoura of Doshisha and fourth, Ryuichi Yabe of Waseda. These top five winners were presented with silver cups and volumes of American novels.

This contest was sponsored by the United States Embassy and Tokyo Six Univ. Dance Championship Series was held on May 31 at the Sankei International Hall under the auspices of Tokyo six univ. dance league, supported by the Sangyo Keizai Shinbun.

four Tokyo English-language newspapers.

This is a weird story for such a "mass educational" university as Keio.

The Oriental History course of the Faculty of Literature has only two students, while the Sociology course of the same faculty has more than 200.

Consequently, even a single student, half of all students, cannot cut his lectures, for if one sneaks away from the room, it will soon be found by the professor.

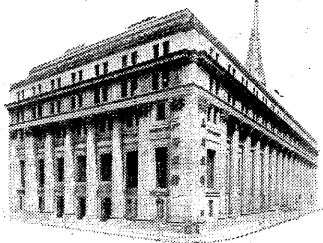
Their text books are printed not by type but by handicraft of mimeograph. But at present, as the oriental investigations are having a "boom" in literary world, these extraordinary phenomena may diminish by eager students. Any way, we suppose such minority-educational system is Utopian environment for the students.

The first preliminary contest took place at 10:30 and the second at 11:30.

After the good will party, the final contest was held at 2:20 and Waseda Univ. gained the championship, Keio ranked 6th,

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Have Fighting Spirit

The Upper House election campaign which had been under way since May 7 ended on June 1, and the nation made its choice on June 2. Out of the 250 seats in the Upper House, 127, including two vacancies, were elected this time. The 127 seats included 52 to be elected from the national constituency and 75 from the prefectural constituencies. The term of office of the new Upper House members is six years, but the two to be elected from the prefectural constituencies to fill the two vacancies are to hold office for three years.

We will try to find out from a list of the candidates for the Upper House election how active the graduates of Keio University are in the political world.

The total number of candidates for the Upper House election (both the national and the prefectural constituencies) was 330, and 122 of them were for the prefectural constituencies. Out of 122 only 3 were graduates of Keio (about 2.5 per cent of all candidates), but 19 were from Tokyo University (about 15.6 per cent of all). In the national constituency only 3 were graduates of Waseda University, but in the prefectural constituencies many were from Waseda. We can find a fact that there are many graduates of Waseda Univ. who are leading figures in the political world. At any rate Waseda Univ. has a great influence on the political world.


Why are the graduates of Keio Univ. so few in the political field? You may think the reason is the fact that the graduates of Keio Univ. are few in the political world. (As for Waseda and Tokyo Univ. their founders were politically conscious and also necessity made them turn to politics and that is why at present they have a great influence on the political world.) But we do not think that is the reason. We think it is because of lack of fighting spirit that the graduates of Keio Univ. are few and why Keio Univ. hasn't much influence on the political world. Old graduates had a strong fighting spirit. They launched into the economic world and were active there. Therefore at present Keio Univ. has a great influence on the economic world.

We can see such a phenomenon also in the other fields. Graduates of Keio Univ. launch only into limited occupations. If the old fighting spirit of Keio itself still remained, the graduates of Keio would have launched into every occupations.

Thinking of it, Keio men have no fighting spirit now. We can see it at the Jingu Stadium. Whenever Keio is scored upon, the fighting spirit of both the Keio nine and the Keio rooters disappears.

Keio boys, have you the will to show the fighting spirit of Keio University to all and to launch energetically into every occupations in the name of Keio and for the sake of our country and the future of the world?

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Narrow Is the Way To Peace

Students called upon to build the future

A sudden change in social condition has caused a tense situation where there is no denying that students can hardly devote themselves purely to the pursuit of their studies and lead a scholastic life detached from the present-world. Theory devoid of experience often gives way to conviction gained in actual life and action.

Especially in post-war Japan, students' opinions about social and political problems have come to arrest public attention.

Needless to say, in the problem of the Japan-U.S. Security Pact which is now under hot discussion and the Police Duties Law which won success in a way, and in the "Sunagawa Case" highlighted by "Date Decision", we must realize the important role played by students, whether this is right or wrong.

But are these actions fitting to the duties of a student? Such campaigns are only one phase of student movements.

To cite an instance, the students of Keio Univ. can be divided roughly into two groups.

One supports these movements, the other opposes them.

Those who deny them state such reasons as, "the rate of finding jobs is high for those who are inactive in such movements. It is absurd to discuss politics without a good understanding of background and to participate in a demonstration parade while missing a class."

On the other hand, the student who supports the campaign says, "It is not true that those who join students' movements can not get a job. Indeed students lack knowledge of their subjects but the action is not superficial as we act on the conviction that we have no political prejudice. We oppose the wrong policy for peace and democracy." This is not enough to explain the student movement.

We must look back and examine the substance of the student movement.

The cold war shows no signs of an end in spite of strenuous efforts by those who aspire for peace.

We appreciate the efforts of the professional diplomats, but we cannot depend only upon them as difficulties have occurred, the solution of which are beyond the skill of the professional diplomat.

It is impossible to find a solution to the argument on ideology.

After all it is a matter of opinion. There the importance of the non-governmental diplomacy is recognized.

Then, how should students act in civil diplomacy? First it is indispensable to understand each other.

So in this edition, we take up international conferences and programs of exchanging students and consider the problems discussed in these conferences.



Students Aspire For Peace

Information Bulletin reported that the Permanent Committee of the Pan-African Student Conference decided to establish a permanent Secretariat in Tunis, and it laid plans for the second Pan-African Student Conference to be held in Tunis.

According to IUS News Service, an International Student Seminar, sponsored by the Student Council of the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR will take place in Moscow. Its theme is "Higher Education in the USSR and the program includes lectures and talks on questions pertaining to Soviet higher schools. Sixty foreign guests as well as groups of Soviet students are expected to take part.

The Student reports that the ninth International Student Seminar is to be held in Athens. The theme of the Seminar will be "Education in the world today."

Student Mirror 176 reports that a meeting of student representatives from 12 countries served as a further step toward East-West cooperation.

News Service No. 4 featured the Executive Committee Meeting of the International Union of Students. This Committee discussed the development of the students' struggle for peace, the immediate cessation of atomic tests and for the banning of atomic tests and the use of nuclear weapons.

The attention of the peoples of the world is now fixed on an event of great importance—the Three Power Conference in Geneva on the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapon Tests, from which they are anxiously expecting the realization of their strongly expressed desire for the banning of nuclear weapon tests.

In the course of the talks, however, no serious results have yet been reached. The American and British delega-

tions have been putting forward various conditions which constitute an obstacle to the successful solution of the problem—the banning of nuclear tests.

Students, who are called upon to prepare themselves for participation in building the world of the future, and who see in the artificial satellites and the recent Soviet cosmic rocket a symbol of the enormous opportunities man and science have in their possession, cannot be reconciled to the idea that the colossal achievements of humanity and civilization may be subjected to unprecedented destruction in case of atomic war. Students are also aware of the grave warnings given by many prominent scientists about the harmful effects of radio-active fallout, accumulated in the atmosphere, for the present and future generations.

In Japan, too, many international student conferences are held every year.

The fourth International stu-

dent conference held in Tokyo took up such problems as "Asia and Africa" "Economic Development" and "Cultural Interchange."

The participants in the tenth International Student Seminar held in Tokyo last year discussed on "Science, religion and peace". About forty students from thirteen countries gathered to study such problems. They shared personal experiences, and exchanged information about their cultural backgrounds. Thus they promoted international student friendship.

Besides these conferences, many students are invited to foreign countries.

In Keio Univ. the Student Autonomous Committee has exchange student system with two universities in U.S.A. and Canada.

According to the Asian Student, a cultural exchange program, "A glimpse of the Orient", was held to promote understanding and friendship among people of various countries.

Full Preparation Required

Students are thus debating most seriously on problems in order to bring peace to the world and to promote more mutual understanding.

Our efforts today will not be compensated today; We sincerely hope they will bear fruit in the near future. Moreover, we think we should do our best within our limit as students. It is a must for the students, we believe.

As reported in our last issue, we are to invite several students from Stanford University in order to promote international mutuality by the very hands of students, apart from national political interests, getting to know firsthand knowledges of both countries.

Those students from abroad are coming here with great anticipation, but we are afraid some affairs may happen that reduce their ambitions and our own good will is left unpromoted if we do not try to secure steadfast ground beforehand and to

have our guests feel quite at home. Nothing but a warm reception will give them a good impression in whatever field.

We remember a student from Thai, now studying at Tokyo University, who said in the International Student Bulletin, that students who studied in Japan did not always have good feelings because sometimes there was lack of hospitality on our part. And there he mentioned the name of Ne Win of Thailand who studied in Japan. We must never forget the words of this student, and we believe, that sufficient planning preparation is needed to welcome them successfully.

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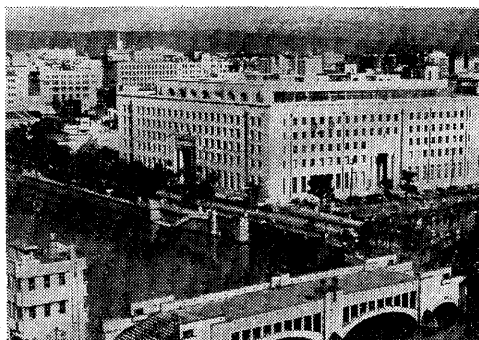
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