

# The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY  
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'calamus gladio fortior'

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## Work Camp Opening; Over 100 to Participate

The second Summer Work Camp is scheduled to be held from July 23 to 27 at Togakushi Height in Nagano Prefecture, the work camp executive committee announced.

According to the announcement, 108 men and women in all, including 20 executive committee members and 12 advisers, are to participate in the camp.

The first Summer Work Camp was carried out last year with the purpose of cultivating leadership and human relation in group activities by the Students Affairs Section and representa-

tives and leaders from groups and clubs, cultural and athletic, were given the priority to students general in the camp.

This year's distinguishing point is that the general management of the Work Camp has been exercised by students themselves with the aid of the Students Affairs Section.

Accordingly, compared with last year's case, this year the camp attaches importance to the applying students who are eager in group activities.

From this idea, participants from students general not only

have increased in number but also much interested in the subject on which they will discuss during the camping. The selected theme is "Student and extra-curricular activities."

In the capacity of advisers, 12 professors and assistant professors are to join this event. These professors are Nishimura, Ando, Faculty of Literature; Miura, Aonuma, Faculty of Economics; Miyazaka, Ugi, Faculty of Commerce; Nishida, Miura, Oshima, Faculty of Medical Course; Yoshida, Faculty of Engineering.

The detailed schedules are as follows.

On the first day, opening ceremony and orientation will be held in the morning, and in the afternoon group discussion. Lectures by advisers will follow General meeting.

On the second, third and fourth day, lectures, group discussion and joint discussion in the morning, and lectures and general meeting will take place at night.

On the last day, group discussion and the last joint discussion in the morning, closing ceremony will be provided in the afternoon.

## Hawaiian Students Drop in; Discuss with Keio Students

Thirteen students from the University of Hawaii visited Keio University on the afternoon of June 27.

The party which consisted of ten women-students and three men-students, led by Dr. Minoru Shinoda, came to Japan just two days before their visit to Keio University.

The summer vacation provided them with a good opportunity for their summer educational tour round Japan which would surely add something worthwhile to their education.

The meeting to exchange views under the auspices of the International Relations Committee of Keio University began in one of the class-rooms of the

newly-built South School Building.

About fifteen Keio students from the members of "I.R.C.", "Keio English Speaking Society", and "the Mita Campus" took part in the meeting and talked together with the guests from "the Pearl of the Pacific", sitting in a circle composed of several happy groups. At the opening of the meeting Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka from Keio Univ. and Dr. Minoru Shinoda from the Univ. of Hawaii exchanged cordial greetings, saying that both universities were closely connected with each other.

In looking back over the fact that Dr. Gregg M. Sinclair, former President of the University of Hawaii, once partially carried out a plan of inviting professors from Keio Univ. by collecting contributions simply because he was an ardent admirer of Yukichi Fukuzawa, the founder of Keio University, we feel very sorry that the excellent plan was frustrated

because of financial problems. We sincerely hope that the project will soon be put into operation again to promote goodwill between not only two universities but also the two countries. At the close of the meeting students from each university exchanged their school songs by singing in a pleasant atmosphere. Then a pictorial book of Keio University and a badge of Keio University was given to each student from abroad.

After the talks in the classroom, Keio students showed the guests around the campus, explaining the history as well as the use of the library, the Hall of Public Speaking and other points of interest.

At the end of the meeting the visitors from Hawaii sang, "Aloha Oe" with all their heart and left, expecting to meet again, as is shown in the song, although their heart was still on the campus which would live most vividly in their memory for years to come.

## Labour Union Organized

It has been announced that labour unions of administrative employees were organized. The unionizations were observed so far at two campuses, Yotsuya on June 1 and Hiyoshi on June 18.

Formerly, though there were organizations of faculty members and administrative personnel, they served only social purposes and had nothing to do with any sort of labour movement. But as the groups seem to be equipped with every characteristics of a labour union, and there is very little doubt that their registration as the person in a collective bargaining would be accepted by the Labour Office, it is almost certain that the school authorities will be facing with an unprecedented problem of a new pressure group in steering the administration.

The first bargaining will be held very likely over higher pays as the leaders are already disclosing their intention. But there is very little chance of realization in near future, because the school has to meet the bills of new buildings and other obligations concerning the post-war rehabilitation programs. The second demand will be the establishment of a rational rating and promotion system which the new leaders allege never before existed in Keio.

The school-wide unionization

is apparently the target of the leaders who are convoking all the Keio administrative employees for the purpose at Mita on June 27. However, even if it were possible, they will have to wait long before they can achieve it, for four campuses are in rather varied situations. Elderly faculty members at Mita are mostly indifferent to the scheme overlooking it as something for the administrative personnel only but several younger lecturers confided that they felt some sort of measure for collective bargaining was imperative at present in dealing with the school authorities. There is very little possibilities of uniting the faculty members of the new-born unions as they consider such coalition would never result in just representation of their demands. One of the reasons is that they shall be outnumbered and they have really no common interest with new union for they are not entitled to any over-time extra payment while the administrative employees net considerable sums on after-time works and still demand the equal fundamental pays. Naturally if the faculty members were to be organized, they will act quite independently and very little harmony will be expected between the two.

## Harvard Business Seminar Held

The fourth Advanced Management Seminar by faculty members of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration took place from June 5th till 9th under the auspices of Keio University at the "Fuji View Hotel" which is located at the foot of Mt. Fuji. This seminar was aimed at acquiring deep understanding of knowledge which is indispensable for "top management" in order to keep abreast of today's great and rapid development of industry.

Participants in the seminar are limited to superior managing staffs from every field of enterprise in Japan.

This year there were about 70 participants in the seminar in

which two world-renowned professors of Harvard University took part. One is Prof. Harry L. Hansen who specialized in "marketing", "advertising", "sales management." The other is Prof. Franklin E. Folts who is versed in "factory management", and "production administrations."

## Tuition Exempted For Long Absentees

The school authority has recently decided to exempt the whole or a part of the school fee for long absentees.

Until now, students had to pay all of their fee to be kept enrolled at this University, in whatever situation they were. By this decision, all students who are diagnosed by a school doctor to be incapable of attending school and ordered to be absent from school, need not pay the whole or a part of fee depending on their circumstances during their first year. Moreover, who have long been absent for other reasons, have only to pay half of their fee; furthermore, when a student is in too bad a condition to pay his fee and makes an application for remission for the second year, more exemption can be granted after careful examination of the case.

There have been about 30 long absentees, and from now on their economic burden will be lightened.

## Visiting Keio Profs. Present Fuji Cherry-trees to Harvard

BOSTON—Two Mount Fuji Cherry trees have been presented to the Harvard Business School at a ceremony known in Japan as a "Kenju-Shiki." At the impressive ceremonial tree-planting, Dean Stanley F. Teele accepted the trees on behalf of the School from Takashi Shiraiishi who represented a group of five members of the Faculty from Keio University in Tokyo. Mr. Shiraiishi is a Professor in the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration there.

At the presentation, Professor Shiraiishi said: "We, five Japanese professors of Keio University, who have attended the International Teacher Training Program of your School, believe that this program is an important contribution for the development of business administration abroad. As a token of our deepest thanks for the thoughtfulness and kindness which your faculty has at all times shown to us, we should like to plant two cherry trees as an expression of our appreciation and in commemoration of our visit. We hope that these cherry trees will grow up perfectly and carry out our mission of friendship between people."

Other members of the group from Keio University are: Eiichi Kasahara, Assistant Professor of Engineering; Toshio Murai, Assistant Professor of Money and Banking, Faculty of Economics; Yoshinosuke Takahashi, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration; and Toshichika Totoki, Research Assistant in Industrial Sociology, Faculty of Law and Political Sciences. Since August 1958 the five-man team has been part of a group of twenty teacher-students from twelve countries who have been members of the International Teachers Program at the Harvard Business School. The program is part of a cultural exchange sponsored by the International Cooperation Administration of the State Department and the European Productivity Agency.



Prof. Shiraiishi of Keio Univ. and Dean Stanley F. Teele of Harvard Business School shaking hands at the "Kenju-Shiki."

## 20th Birthday of Engin. Dept

The 20th memorial ceremony of the foundation of the Faculty of Engineering of Keio University was held at Mita on June 14.

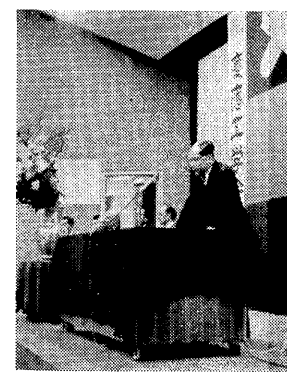
The assembly hall was filled with professors, personnel and young engineers of Keio University and many guests from outside the campus.

The ceremony began with the greeting of Prof. Kito, head of the Faculty of Engineering of Keio University.

In succession, Prof. Takagi, dean of the Science-Engineering Department of Waseda University, Mr. Oyachi, president of Toyoko department-store and other guests offered their hearty congratulations on the 20th birthday of the Faculty. Their congratulatory addresses, especially Prof. Takagi's touched the heart of the audience. In his good wishes, he said:

"It is indispensable for the development of the modern Japanese industry that the science and engineering departments of the both Keio and Waseda universities brace themselves up by taking the lead of all universities in Japan."

Next, Mr. Kaneko, president of Jyugo Paper Manufacturing Company, gave his lecture on the 20th anniversary of the Faculty of Engineering was opened at Sankei Hall in Ohte-machi. The Keio University. He stated: "Fujiwara's special hobbies are 'Kiyomoto', 'Sadou' and 'Shogi' which he enjoyed even during the 2nd World War. Thinking of this, we find that his hobbies are all very plain as compared with his great activities in the financial as well as the political field of Japan. We deeply admire him for his eagerness for promoting education



Dean Kito offering his greetings.

by encouraging young students even at the age of 90."

When Fujiwara entered the hall thunderous applause arose from among the audience who appreciated the important role he has played in promoting education.

This good old man seemed much delighted at seeing so many young engineers and being given a bunch of flowers by a representative of the students. On June 17 from 10 a.m. the ceremonial party of the 20th anniversary of the Faculty of Engineering was opened at Sankei Hall in Ohte-machi. The party began with congratulatory speeches by the dean of the Faculty and the professors.

In the afternoon musical entertainment and charades by professors were performed, competing with famous movie actresses, in a pleasant atmosphere. In addition to these a ball was given in the hall on the 5th floor of this building from 5:30 in the evening.

## Indonesian Students Gather Here

On June 26, Indonesian Government convoked the delegates of Indonesian students who are studying in Asian and African countries, namely, Philippine, India, Red China, U.A.R. and Japan to Tokyo in order to gather their suggestions concerning the development programs of their mother country.

Dr. Asmaun, Indonesian Ambassador to Japan, encouraged the students to do their utmost to solve the problems in various

fields. The message from President Sukarno as well as those from Japanese dignitaries were read during the opening session at Sankei International Hall.

The Keio Asian Student Association headed by T. Toyama, a grandson of famous politician and educator, Mitsuru Toyama, made a great contribution in organizing the meeting and undertaking other necessary arrangements.

# Booms Booming in Japan

These few years have seen considerable numbers of social phenomena which took the shape of "boom" in this country.

The Crown Prince's wedding has brought about so-called "Michi-boom". Electrical manufacturing industry is now having a "boom" in its true sense of the word, as the home electrification has come into fashion among the middle class. Weekly magazines are selling like hot cakes to enable the publishers enjoy a "boom".

We can observe some actual booms. But others are journalistically so labelled.

At any rate, these phenomena will be worth describing with a view to deepening our understanding of the present social conditions of this country.

## Consumption Sharply Increasing

Now it is the time when salaried men and their wives just after receiving summer bonus are wondering what is the best way to spend the money; electric refrigerators, cameras, saving or investment.

There would be such categories in spending one's income as food, dwelling, cloth and luxury.

The former three elements, though not sufficiently, have been satisfied to some extent. Now one can afford to disburse in luxuries. People consume much money to improve their way of life equipping electric machines in their houses. In the case of saving also, people are active not only to save but positively seek to augment their saving. They have found such chance in investment trusts. Now security companies are having a boom.

Just after the war, salaried men were called "salaried men". But nowadays they are called "salageoigies". Even office girls now amass some amount of money to buy cars of their own use.

From a radio set to an electric refrigerator, electric products have been breaking into everyone's home at full speed. At a middle class white-collar worker's home, one can find at once a television set, washing machine, sweeping machine, mixer, refrigerator to say nothing of radio set, iron, and range. All of these are electric products.

Electric machine companies

such as Toshiba, Hitachi and Matsushita, are the most frequent sponsors of TV and Radio stations. The workers of this industry have been enjoying the highest-level bonuses these few years.

This is the most clear proof of "Home-electrification Boom". Let's take TV sets as an example.

In about another year's time, Japan will have no less than 108 television stations, located in all corners of the country. A half a dozen years ago no one would have dreamed this possible.

Latest conservative estimates on the number of TV sets in operation in Japan go over the two million. In Tokyo one out of every three households now has a set.

The growth and stability of Japanese economy have brought dreams of Japanese which were seen in western films within our reach. The monthly installment system is one of chief elements to make consumption increase.

## Security Company Having a Boom

Securities companies are now enjoying the "Investment trusts boom". Kabuto-cho, the center of Japanese stock market, is crowded with so called amateur stockholders.

An age ago, when one was said to be playing the market,

it meant at the same time that he was a humbug. And now, even housewives and office-girls talk over tea, "How about your unit-type investment trust?" "Thank you, it has risen by some yen."

They invest their secret saving in investment trust, which securities companies are tempting in a phrase "high yields and secure."

Now four major companies of securities (in Japan there are at present 578 securities companies, "big four" of which are dealing with more than 70% of the transactions on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.) hold more money to be employed than all banks do. This might be called as "investment trusts boom." Though it is not a shallow one often represented by the word "boom", but a sound one owing to the growth of Japanese economy.

The Japanese economy has achieved a miraculous recovery since the end of the war and has naturally brought about a substantial appreciation of all Japanese stocks. For example, as of February 28 of this year, the price of Canon Camera multiplied by 428.6 times and that of Matsushita Electric Mfg. by 483 times, since May

16th, 1949, when the Tokyo Stock Exchange resumed its activities after the war.

## Auto-fans increase

"The main streets are waved with traffic. As I drove through the industrial area which was dimmed in the rain, I thought that Tokyo looked like Chicago," a certain foreign tourist gave his impression of Tokyo.

Sure, even a Japanese himself, looking at the foreign made cars running along the thoroughfare stretching their tail, has an illusion that he were in some foreign city.

The increase of motor cars is very remarkable of late. There are at present about 1,160,000 cars in Japan, and 86% of them are Japanese made.

Comparatively cheap price of them, together with the upward shift of people's purchase power, have allowed the domestically produced cars accessible for more and more large social class.

Business women save their salary to purchase second hand cars, and during the period when they need to amass the money necessary for the purchase they go to the drivers school. This is not such a uncommon case.

Because of too many examinees, the Metropolitan official Examination Institute for drivers have been compelled to move to more spacious place.



## Some Remarks

Many kinds of boom-like social phenomena have successively occurred these years. Those which we have taken up here are only some remarkable ones of them.

Nevertheless, it will be worth analyzing what has allowed the Japanese society to have such boom-like phenomena.

First of all, the marvelous development of mass communication should be taken into account as a reason for such "Booms". For example, "weekly boom" is nothing but a manifestation of the development of mass communication.

"Mitchi Boom" owes its so great popularity largely to the mass communication, especially to TV and weeklies which minutely reported all details concerned about the romance and wedding.

Stocks of TV sets in stores and makers ran out when the wedding ceremony approached. But what has made it possible for people to purchase those TV sets which are not so cheap for them here in Japan?

It is true that Japanese economy which had fully recovered from destruction and now surpasses the prewar level has made it possible for people to buy TV sets and other electric machines to be of help for comfort of life.

If one becomes accustomed to the life more convenient, later he will find it difficult to return to the previous stage of life less convenient and less comfortable.

What is more, in the case of urban life, people are apt to buy, influenced by the neighbours' pattern of life, things like furniture and electric machines which they will do without.

In the U.S. this tendency is said stronger than in Japan. Americans always renew their cars. If some one drives a '57 or '58 Ford he must feel somewhat small.

This effect from other people on the pattern of consumption is called "demonstration effect." In Japan, too, though not to such an extent as automobiles, a tendency similar to the "demonstration effect" can be observed in such case as we mentioned above, TV sets and other electric machines.

Now that Japanese economy is again brisk just after recovering from the recession of a year ago, a boom is still promising in electric machine companies, automobile companies and other fields of industry, except textile industry.

The booming sale of books on Japanese history seems to have

nothing to do with the boom-like consumption.

However, we had not been able to expect there to be such boom in such field as historical books until a few years ago when people's living standard was still not restored to the present level.

To read our history and think over what kind of nation we are is only made possible when the daily life are stable, assured by economic stability.

Economic development of the country has brought about the prosperity and stability of economy as well.

But the other main purpose of economic policy, i.e. the equalization of distribution of income, does not seem to have been achieved yet. Or rather, in the case of Japan, there is a fear that such a prosperity has made the gap between the rich and the poor ever wider. The rich become richer, but the poor stay at the previous level.

This is the quite unique feature of Japanese economy and economic policy.

Apart from the economic analysis of those "booms", let us see what merits and demerits have been caused by them.

Except the formation of reading habit, "boom in yellow weeklies" has no merit particular, but many of demerits such as dishonor for a well-known people, sexual stories, even juvenile delinquency.

At any rate, this "Mitchi boom" is nothing but a product of mass communication which took advantage of people's curiosity about imperial affairs.

Still, it was department stores that made the best use of the "Mitchi Boom" and made the greatest profit out of it. They invented "Mitchi Style," and "Tennis craze".

But what we have to notice particularly is this fact that the Imperial wedding has contributed not only to journalism and commercialism but also to politics. The conservative party skillfully took advantage of this "imperial family boom" when they carried on the Upper House election campaign. Rumour has it that the conservative party's government deliberately chose April 10 as the date of the wedding, that is just before the start of the election campaign.

Viewed in this light, there are some people and group of people who positively make use of the booming social phenomena, or further who dare to create a boom with the intention of making some kind of profit, commercial or political.

## Nation-wide Weekly Craze

Almost all passers-by on a street of Tokyo are carrying richly coloured weekly magazines. If you want to keep abreast of time you have to read three or four kinds of weeklies.

At present there are no less than 30 kinds of those weekly magazines on sale, and still increasing in kind.

As the kinds of weeklies has become very great, the competition has become so keen that, as bad money drives out good money, the contents of them become of bad quality, they tend deal with articles appealing to vulgar taste of men. Erotic, grotesque, and sensational stories, and disclosure of scandal are hackneyed but still effective way of attracting people.

But not all of those weeklies are in such deplorable situation, some others are still in healthy condition.

Originally weekly journals in Japan were started by the newspaper companies. Still at present weeklies published by newspaper companies are holding leading position in weekly journalism by their tolerably high quality and great sales.

Troubles lie in weeklies published by minor publishers who resort to mean method taking advantage of men's week points.

So, it is said, that the best way to judge a person is to see what kind of weeklies he is reading.

Why the overflow of weeklies brought about?

There may be many reasons. For example, a weekly is cheap compared with other monthly magazines' price, and it is so handy to be read even in a train. Their articles are easy to understand and much interesting. By reading weeklies you can obtain many topics of conversation in your office or elsewhere.

They supply us the source of

gossips every week.

Besides those, price puzzles are an important reason to develop weekly journalism.

As an indirect reason for this phenomenal "boom" in weeklies, this should be cited that people have come to lead their lives taking a week as a unit of life. One week has become just an adequate period for us to put an end to our work.

It should be noted, moreover, that this weekly boom has produced unexpected fruit, that is people are obliged to form a habit of reading by such great overflow of interesting stories.

In the end, what will be the future of the weekly magazines?

Such boom as seen at present is generally expected to spend itself soon. Considerable kinds of them will be driven out after more severe competition.

## Prince's Wedding Caused a "Boom"

Some months before and after the wedding ceremony of the Crown Prince and Princess we could not read weekly, monthly magazines or newspapers without coming across to the articles about the romance. "Michie Boom" is now not so crazy as it was at one time. But it is still worth writing as one of the booms converting itself into "Royal Family Boom" along with the betrothal of the Princess Suga, younger sister of the Crown Prince.

"Michie Boom" yielded many by-products such as "wedding boom", "tennis boom", "Michiko style" etc.

"Wedding boom" has faded away since the marriage ceremony. "Tennis boom" is still more thriving.

So called "Sunday tennis players" have remarkably increased in number since the royal romance on the tennis



More than 30 kinds of weeklies have swarmed to a news-stand, and changed it into a "weekly-stand".

court was known to the public. "Michiko" style, has swept over women's mode last and this year.

Mass communication made the Princess Michiko an idol of the nation whether one will or not.

Department stores and other shops taking advantage of this increased their proceeds of shops increased their proceeds of Michi Boom.

By the way, who shared in the profit of this Booms? First of all they are merchants without doubt as usual about booms.

Then those who are attending Shinto shrines has made use of it. The wedding ceremony was held in the classic edifice of the Kashikodokoro sanctuary of the Imperial Palace as a national affair.

Utilizing this relation, they try to recover their prewar prosperity when Shinto was the state religion.

Sometime early in February when the Japanese boom was seen, the first edition of "The Origin of Japan", one of the Japanese historical series, was published for sale. In March "The Daybreak of Japan" by Prince Mikasa was among the best sellers.

According to a reliable statistics, historical books were seen among the best sellers, ranked third and eighth in February, second and eighth in March and fourth and eleventh in April,

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## K-W Soccer Ends in Tie

Keio University played a one-draw with Waseda University in the 10 Keio-Waseda Soccer match, which was held at the National Stadium on June 19.

Before the main event, from 4:00 p.m. high school, from 5:00 old O.B. and from 6:00 O. B. matches were performed between Keio and traditional rival Waseda.

From 7:00 the opening ceremony was taken place before about 30,000 soccer fans including many students from both universities. Keio and Waseda players entered from the back side of the field led by the school flags. At 7:20 Crown Prince, Princess Michiko, Princess Suga and Princess Mikasa appeared in the Royal Box and were received and ere received with applause of spectators.

After the brief message of President Ohama of Waseda Univ. pennants were exchanged by both team captains.

Kawabuchi, Waseda's CF, kicked off the enamel-painted ball and the game started at 7:00. Keio went into the game slightly favored at the beginning but Waseda made an inprofitable start.

Keio, although started favorably, was too negative in attacking and forwards, especially LW Shiga, kept the ball too much. On the contrary, Waseda had several chances to shoot. In the 10th minute Waseda's LW Nakazawa got the corner kick but veteran CF Kawabuchi's following heading was too high and missed the big chance

to take the first goal.

At the 39th minute Waseda forwards gained the lucky pass from half sides and CF rushed to Keio goal. Then Keio backs made a serious charge just in front of the goal and gave Waseda a free-kick. In spite of Keio's tight defence, through tactical combination, tricky Waseda CF and CH Miyamoto dazzled Keio defence with a fast shoot.

In the second half, Mori moved to RI, replacing Omae, and Wada (junior) was added as RW of Keio. And Waseda changed their Rh and RI.

Keio captain Mori, in the 35th minute, came through clear field and rushed into Waseda goal vigorously and got the tying goal.

After Keio's goal, Keio seemed a bit more confident and

played more smoothly than the first half.

At the 42nd minute Keio gained a free-kick near the center circle and LW Shiga relayed the ball to CH Morita but it was the off side. And in the 44th minute CF Tsugi tried to shoot but the ball passed over the goal, and at last time was up. This match ended in a draw.

The previous result of Keio-Waseda match is Keio's four victories, two losses and three draws. In the high school game, both team did not let the other score and finally drew in O-O. And in the old O.B. battle, Keio also tied with Waseda on goal aggregate of 1-1 (first-half 0-0).

But Keio made Waseda suffer in the O. B. game in a score of 2-1. All goals of this game came in the first half and during this match the stadium lights were turned on as darkness began to fall midfield and a White ball was put into play.



In the first half, Keio forwards made a narrowly-missed shoot.

## Student Speaks

Foreign Students to Keio

By Nukaga (freshman)

The June issue of the Mita Campus conveyed us the joyous news that from this Autumn Keio University will open an exchange student programme with Indian School of International Studies which is affiliated with the University of Delhi. I think it is very significant to invite the student from India for the first time. For it would be the first step to connect Keio with Asian countries more closely.

Generally speaking, it seems to me Keio University is not enthusiastic in accepting Foreign Student, especially from Asian countries, as compared with Todai, Waseda, and some other noted universities. For example, now in Waseda University about 150 foreign students, mostly from Asia, are studying. On the contrary, it is regrettable that the students from foreign countries are less than 5 in number in Keio.

I think it would be attributed to the following cause, more than to any other, that is, Keio University is not well provided enough to accept the students from abroad. For instance, there isn't established even a chair of the Japanese language for for-

eigners in Keio, while the students who are staying in Waseda, Tokyo Technical College or Tokyo Fisheries College, are well blessed by the good offices of the university authorities.

On the whole, the students from America and European countries come to Japan with the desire to learn things Japanese, such as Japanese architecture, Kabuki, Japanese literature, etc., while those from Asian countries enter the universities of Japan for the purpose of studying the advanced skills in marine products industry, medical science, agricultural industry and so forth. So for example, most students from Southeast Asia prefer to study in Tokyo Technical College, Tokyo Fisheries College, Waseda or so. But they do not want to come to Keio so much, though Keio has the excellent medical and engineering department. In short, I think it is due to the fact that the Keio University Authority is not enthusiastic about this problem. Regarding this, the foreign Dept. of Keio is saying as follows—Much as I would like to invite many

foreigners especially from Southeast, but much money is needed to do so. In the long run, it is the matter of money.

I feel these words are too sad for those of Keio University, one of the first-class universities in Japan.

It is hardly necessary to say that Japan has greatly contributed to Asia in various aspects as the most advanced country in Asia, though it is much to be regretted that Japan dealt a great blow to many Asian countries during World War 2.

So in the sense to raise the level of Asia higher, which is said to be remarkably inferior to that of Europe or America, the part that Japanese universities play in Asia would become more and more important. When we think of the place that Keio holds among the universities of Japan, we cannot help feeling the importance of the responsibility that Keio must carry.

Keio should never be merely a university in Japan, but should be that in Asia, furthermore, in the world. As a first step to it, therefore, it is surely necessary to invite a lot of students from Asian countries. From the long-run point of view, it is clear that it will bring much advantage to Keio university in many points. And I believe that in Japan's relation with Asia there is probably no other activity that will contribute so much toward strengthening the link of friendship with Asian countries. So I earnestly hope that this opening of an exchange student programme with India may come to an impetus for receiving more foreign students, especially from Southeast Asia, and that Keio would become a leading university in Asia, based on the pioneering spirit of Fukuzawa.

## Living History of Modern French Art Exhibited

The Matsukata Collection which was returned from France has been exhibited to the public from June 10 at National Museum of Western Art, which was recently built upon Le Corbusier's design.

The Collection comprises 371 masterpieces of Impressionist artists including 53 works by Rodin as well as works of Van Gogh, Gauguin, Cezanne, Degas, Monet and other Impressionist.

The items of this collection were gathered by the late Mr. Kojiro Matsukata during the period before and after World War I.

On entering the Museum, one would be affected by the sight of three well-known sculptures by Rodin "Thinker," "Citizens of Callais," "The Gate of Hell" which are placed in the yard with the elegant building for background.

A storey of the Gallery is occupied by nearly 50 works by Rodin including his important masterpieces such as "The Kiss," "Adam," "The Eternal Springtime."

It is wonderful that so many Rodin's works are gathered in one place. Hands of his works have very expressive gestures, especially Adam's big left arm have a look expressive of strong will, and one will feel sophisticatedly refined eroticism from "Three Dancers," "Toilet of Venus" and other nudes. "The Kiss" and "Eternal Springtime" sing the praises of eternal and immortal love. One will be fascinated by the effect of light and shade, and volume of bronze which swell strongly. A Rodin classic is "The Gate of Hell" into which he poured extensive conceptions such as agony, life, death, eternity and destiny of human beings. At the end, standing in front of it, one will be deeply affected by Rodin's remarkable personality.

Painting, a large part of which are Impressionist works, are put on show on the second floor. Glancing over them, "Water-lilies" by Monet is the first we see. Water-lilies, blooming in the morning sunshine, throw out various kinds of coloured lights which are changing every moment. One would feel as if one hear an orchestra of colour. And his other product "The Waterloo Bridge at London" is also one of his masterpieces expressing a characteristic of Impressionist school.

"Young of Brittany at the Seaside" a pastoral piece by Paul Gauguin is the work painted in his middle period. Arabesque of bright colours is not found in it, but two girls with the gloomy sea of Brittany for background have a look expressive of so-called abstract sorrow.

There are a few Courbet's masterpieces in the collection. One of them is "Reflection of Gipsy" expressing his typical quiet colours and stern construction.

This collection includes masterpieces as well as the insignificant works of the then popular painters such as Cottet and Denis. This is one of values of the Matsukata Collection. A number of paintings of the same period are displayed in one gallery. We are able to see a living history of French art from the latter 18th to the early 19th century.

It is a matter for deep satisfaction for a lover of art to be able to appreciate genuine masterpieces at any time.



"Young of Bretagne at the Seaside" by Gauguin

## Campus at a Glance

The Keio Rover Club organized with boy scouts is going to send their five representatives to the Philippines in order to take part in the meeting of the tenth world conference of boy scouts which will be held at Manila from July to 26.

This meeting has been held every for years and its purpose is that all the boy scouts of the world meet together in one place and exchange their friendship and fellowship.

They are expected to carry out their important missions.

The Ordinary regular concert of Keio Mandolin Club was held on June 14 at Yomiuri Hall. The first performance was opened at 2:00 p.m. and the second; 6:00 p.m. So many audience went uninvited that many people who do not have a ticket sold in advance could not enter the Hall. The performers were Misayo Nakahara, Masako Toda, Tadashi Hattori (conductor), and Dark Ducks. One of the most appealed was the chorus performed by Dark Ducks. One of the most appealed was the chorus performed by Dark Ducks, so they received an encore many times.

The final stage ended at 9:00 p.m. with a great applause.

Demonstrators opposing to the atomic and Hydrogen Bombs left Tokyo on June 10 on a trek to Hiroshima where a three-day meeting of the fifth World Conference against atomic and hydrogen bombs will get under way Aug. 5. And about 20 students of Keio Univ. were included among the 10,000 "peace demonstrators", who belong to the Society of social science, the

"Capital" society, the peace committee and so on.

Demonstrators marched with six representatives in the lead, who would go on covering all journeys, being caught in the rain. Participants sang "Genbaku Yurusumaji" (Don't acknowledge the atomic bomb) and "Shiawase no Uta" (Song of Happiness).

The dogs' palatial apartment house to accommodate living dogs for clinical experiment of the medical faculty of Keio, was built.

The building with 3 stories has 200 private room.

As a rule, the apartment house of rats are well known but that of dog is for the first time in the world.

At the same time, the committee to administer this house was composed of doctors.

The Keio theatrical society participated in the joint performance of twenty-four universities in Tokyo, at the Hitotsubashi auditorium, Kanda, Tokyo and gave a performance of "An Entr'acte" by Jean Giraudoux (1882-1944), a French dramatist, on June 27th.

This performance has an international significance in the respect that it was held during "the international theatrical month" under the auspices of UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization). Namely, "the international theatrical month" is what UNESCO advocated in order to promote the amity of nations and to foster a better understanding as the basis of world peace through the theatrical activity.

Throughout

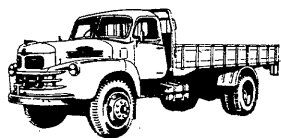
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## What is Important

When we wish to do anything, we usually think over the best way to do it. For instance, in planning for a trip some of us take a lot of trouble in making a detailed plan while others may jot down only a few figures, but both are determined on enjoying the trip. Our daily life can be compared with this. In our home life, school days and social life, we should set ourselves a goal and aim to live up to it. In this way we become more happy and content. However, to attain this, it is important and necessary for us to think carefully and seriously, because recently we are apt to neglect this important fact.

The Upper House election which finished on June 2, was of a great deal of interest and speculation for the public and was the topic for some days. Are we sure that we exercised our rights, fulfilled our duties to the society and elected persons who are able and trustworthy to guide our country toward peace and a higher standard of living? A rather serious and surprising fact was the election of six members from "Soka Gakkai" (a new kind of religious sect believing in Nichirenism). We cannot understand why such a religious group was so eager to send members on the Diet and why they won public popularity in the last election. However, the point we wish to stress is the public's attitude toward the election and their way of choosing Diet members. Did they, after mature consideration, vote to support the slogans of their candidates? It seems to us that the voters are fond of everything new and lacking in serious reflection.

How does this concern the rising generation, especially college and university students? Can we be assured and confident from the knowledge gained from clear thinking?

Have we formed the habit not only of thinking for ourselves, but of others, our nation, the world and advancing peace to all mankind?

Looking back, we are sorry to say that we have not come up to the high standard that is necessary for us students. This is mainly due to our lack of serious thinking.

The student advances on a period of his life where he tries to explore the unknown and consciously or unconsciously seeks to improve his knowledge.

His new interest may turn to study, art, sport, politics, various extra-curricular activities, love or any other means that attracts him.

If we can gain any satisfaction in a particular course, we become more confident in ourselves. The important thing in life is finding our ideal and living up to it. Each individual has a different approach and way of thinking, so we must depend on our own personal judgement and deciding on the right course is often a great problem.

As college and university students, we have passed on from the early teachings we had at home and also those of our earliest school days. We are now standing at the threshold of new life in a way, some with great expectations and a few rather uncertainty, but for all we must exert ourselves to the utmost in order to gain confidence in ourselves.

None so lazy as he that will not try to make every endeavor to live his life fully.

# Welcome Stanfordites

As reported in the previous issue, the six students from Stanford University are now on the way to Japan. They will reach Yokohama around 16th of this month aboard the Aobasan Maru and the Yamasato Maru. They will stay in Japan for two months and enjoy themselves in camping, seabathing, sightseeing, and travelling with Keio students. They will stay at certain Keio students' homes while they are in Tokyo.

We hope that they will know what our country is like through their own eyes.

This program, invitation of some Stanford students to Japan in their Summer vacation is originally started with a suggestion of Mr. Tsurumi, who was a editor of the Mita Campus, now studying at Stanford.

According to his idea, three student clubs, International Relations Committee, English Speaking Society and the Mita Campus organized a committee which have prepared everything for their visiting Japan, and have made up a minute schedule of travelling, saved some amount of money for their health insurance and done all miscellaneous arrangements.

This year six Stanfordites,

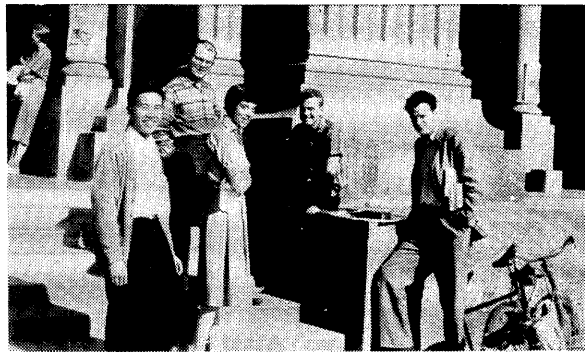
Miss Mary C. McRae, Miss Majorie L. Stavall, Joel R. Mogy, Conrad S. Ambler, Craig H. Haagenon and Clifford E. Baker are the guests to visit Japan.

We think this is the first trial step for the official mutual student exchange system between Stanford and Keio Universities in future.

Mr. Tsurumi sent us a letter stating the motivation why he should have thought of this program.

Here we will present his letter and the detailed schedule for their staying in Japan, which will clearly tell the readers what this program is aiming at.

We must add the fact that we owe all our success to the many outside people off the campus. We thank them very much for their kind advices and favours which were given especially by the Toyota Automobile Mfg. Co., Mr. Yokoyama of the Chubu Electric Power Co., Mr. Kimura of the Western Japan Railway Co., Mr. Tanaka of Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., Mr. Oda of the Bank of Tokyo, Mr. Mizota of the Tokyo Stanford Club, Mr. L. Zecha who offered the lecture of the Japan Foundation Institute, the Mitsui Line, the Yamashita Line and Alumni Association in Kansai Districts.



Left to right Tsurumi, Cliff, Carol and Smed, listening to Marshall's talking about his experience in Japan.

## "To know each other"

Yoshihiro Tsurumi

Since the Daily put the article of the plan on the paper, I have been repeatedly given lots of compliments to the initiative of Keio students and to the fine idea. This is simply because Keio students have shown the possibility of developing the exchange programme to the further level. It was last December that the programme began growing. Lots of advices and encouragements extended to me by faculties and students have been the best morale supporter. The uniqueness of the program lies with the lines that it is perfectly organized by students only and that both Japanese and American students contribute to the same purpose of mutual understanding by sharing the expenses, and that the purpose of the program is completely on the basis of 'give and take'. It does not matter where for both countries to meet. This time it happens to be in Japan. It is what we exchange and share that matters.

It is true that average American students or the Majority of the people do not know what other countries are like. But this does not become a ground to blame them for because some of them do not seem even to know what the U.S. is like, much less about her important role in international affairs or why the U.S. is not warmly received by other countries. Some people say, "well you know, it is a world trend to blame America and a rich man is always unpopular." Some students say, "You can't expect a man in the street to take an interest in the world affairs or big idea of that kind, you know". Apart from the evaluation of these statements, it is also true that some students are eager to know what other countries are like. This trend is easily observed in the fact that recently the number of students going abroad to study or to live among the peoples has

been increasing. This summer about a dozen Stanford students are travelling in Russia. These students are very different from so-called tourist-like people. They do want to speak a language of the country they are travelling on or they do want to live with the nationals as exactly as they do. While I was looking on the attitude of students, idea came to mind, the idea that Keio students invite Stanford students to their home and take care of them while they are in Japan provided the American students pay their transportation cost and a little sum of allowance, which is also drastically cheaper because of visible and invisible help of Keio students or host families.

By inviting American students to Japan, Japanese students also can have the opportunity to meet serious people different from those stationed in Japan. This is the very thing that every thinking students or faculty has been looking forward to. No red-tapism is involved because students on their private initiative arrange the program. Thus we avoid the danger to leave the thing in the hand of the red-tapism which does not do any good especially in this kind of international project. We have long suffered from so-called 'official' or 'bureaucratic mutual understanding' which takes a glass of wine or diplomatic handshake for 'real' understanding among the countries. Real understanding only grows from the understanding among students.



Joel and Margie with a copy of The Mita Campus.

## Visiting Japan Schedule '59

- |             |  |   |   |
|-------------|--|---|---|
| July 14, 16 | To arrive in Yokohama  | To visit The Grand Shrine of Ise, Mikimoto Pearl Co. Palace, Katsura Rikyu, Gion, and temples, Horyu-ji, Todai-ji, Kasuga Shrine. |   |
| July 18     | To visit the Diet Orientation meeting at Prof. Nishioka's house. Welcome meeting on Keio campus. | Aug. 12-13  | Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe                                  |
| July 19     | To visit International Student Seminar which is to be held at Hayama.                            | Aug. 14-15  | Kobe-Beppu  |
| July 20-23  | Camping at Lake Suwa. (I.R.C.)   | Aug. 16   | Beppu-Aso-Unzen                                   |
| July 23-26  | Camping at Sugadaira (The Mita Campus)   | Aug. 18-19  | Unzen-Nagasaki-Hakata                             |
| July 28-31  | Camping at Lake Yamana (K.E.S.S.)  | Aug. 20-21  | Hakata-Hiroshima                                  |
| Aug. 2      | To visit Hiyoshi and Yotsuya.  | Aug. 22-23  | Hiroshima-Gifu                                    |
| Aug. 3      | Japan Foundation Summer Institute. Sea bathing at Zushi.   | Aug. 24   | Gifu-Tokyo  |
| Aug. 5      | To visit Nikko.  | Aug. 27   | To visit Kamakura.                                |
| Aug. 7      | To start for round-the-western Japan study tour.   | Aug. 29-31  | Evaluation Meeting of the visiting Japan Program. |
| Aug. 8      | Nagoya   | Sept. 6   | Farewell Party.                                   |
| Aug. 8      | To visit Toyota Automobile Mfg. Co. and Japan Chinaware Mfg. Co.                                 | Sept. 7   | To leave Yokohama.                                |
| Aug. 8      | Nagoya-Ise-Kyoto-Nara  |   |   |

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