

# The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY  
1858  
'calamus gladio fortior'

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## 9 Students Going Abroad Named

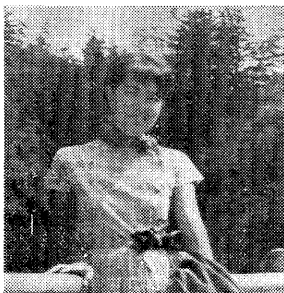
Nine students of Keio Univ. will be abroad from the end of June to the end of September on the summer exchange programme as the first trial.

Four students are for Stanford Univ. California and five for British Columbia Univ. Canada.

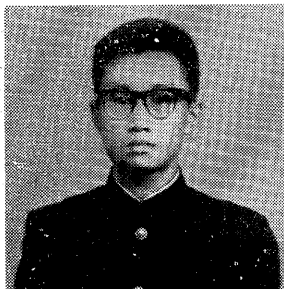
The significance of this programme has been roughly explained in the previous issue. Stanford Univ. established the fund of \$700 with the contribution of the students who are coming to Japan on the reciprocal programme. In exchanging for thirteen students from Stanford Univ. to Japan four Japanese students are going to make a trip around California for only travel expense to and from the U.S. Five Keio students also in exchange for five students from U.B.C. to Japan, are granted the summer session scholarship due to the help of Prof. Dore of U.B.C. They have only to hear \$500 fee both way air transportation. The rest will be put up by U.B.C. Both Stanford and U.B.C. groups are going to spend about their 60 days staying with families meeting people and exchanging ideas with Canadians and Americans respectively. The purpose of the reciprocal summer exchange programme is to let the overseas participants learn about the visiting countries. The precise schedule for their trip is under preparation at both universities. The members of Keio Group for Stanford and U.B.C. are as follows.

Tomoko Haiso Senior coed, Sociology major, Stanford com., IIR.

Takeshi Sakurai Sophomore,



Tomoko Haiso, Senior coed, sociology major, Stanford Com., IIR.



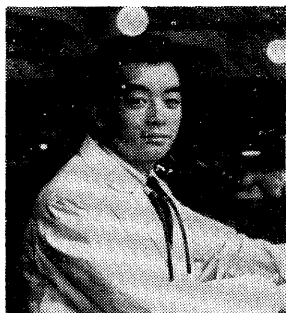
Isao Higashide, Junior, law major, KESS member.

economics major, member of IIR and German Literature Club.

Eisuke Yamaguchi Sophomore, economics major, a member of KESS, IIR.

Satoru Mori Junior, law major, the chairman of Stanford Committee, IIR.

Isao Higashide Junior, law major, member of KESS.



Masaki Moriyama, Junior, Medical Science Major, vice president of the Medical Student Body.

Tadami Takano Senior, Political Science major, member of KESS.

Junko Tanaka Junior coed, English literature major, KESS, IIR.

Kayoko Kurita Junior coed, English lit. major, KESS, IIR.

### Students from UBC

Henry Rempel Graduate in Psychology, Age 33.

Tom Hara Sophomore in Law, Age 24.

Eleanor Riches Graduate in Sociology, Age 30.

Rob Woronuk Junior in Mathematics, Age 30.

Patricia Roy Senior in History, Age 21.

### Schedule for Summer Exchange Program '60

Stanford Students

June 28 Arrival aboard Orient Pacific Line.

June 30 Reception at Mita.

July 1-9 Orientation Program sponsored by the Japan Foundation Institute to give students the general information about culture, geography, society, economy and history of Japan.

July 11-16 Guidance to the program sponsored by IIR.

18-31 Hostelling of IIR, The Mita Campus, and KESS.

Aug. 1-16 Tour of southern Japan to inspect industries and do the sight.

17-26 Work camp at Ni-noshima-island, inland-sea.

Sept. 2 Return to Tokyo.

6-11 Evaluation Meeting.

12-24 Attend lectures of Keio Univ.

25 Farewell Party

UBC students

Aug. 4 Arrival at Yokohama.

7-9 Guidance at Keio.

10-12 Sightseeing in Tokyo.

10-13 Tour of southern Japan including Nagoya, Toba, Nara Osaka.

21-25 Work Camp at Ni-noshima-island joining Stanford Group.

27-28 Sightseeing in Kyoto.

Sept. 3 Return to Tokyo.

13-14 Evaluation Meeting.

15 Farewell Party.

### Donation Amounts To 7,000 yen

The total of 7,000 yen has been donated as of May 15 for the Summer Student Exchange Programme through office of the Mita Campus which started the fund raising campaign for the programme.

More than 70 members of the Mita Campus gave 100 yen each to support the programme.

The Mita Campus will continue the campaign until July 1st.

Those who have interest in the programme are earnestly required to donate at least 100 yen to the office.

The Mita Campus is also helping the programme from every aspect to make it successful.

## Zengakuren Demonstration Against New US-Japan Security Pact Ends in Chaos

On April 26, a bloody collision took place between the students and the police. When about 6,300 main-current Zengakuren (the National Federation of Students Self-Government Associations) demonstrators clashed against about 7,000 policemen at the broad avenue in front of the Diet while through Socialist Dietmen antimain-current members of it successfully presented this petition against the new Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. In the clash seventeen students, the leading members of Zengakuren were arrested and about one hundred students were injured. Bloody fighting began as Zengakuren demonstrators charged over the armored cars and police trucks. Police beat up with clubs even the nonresistant college girls. Their torn clothes were covered with blood. That was a breath-taking horrifying sight for the spectators.

But the "action" of the main-current of Zengakuren showed a good contrast with that of about 9,000 antimain-current students, who carried out calmly the rally of petition presenting to the Diet. On that day, students of Tokyo University, the main-current members of Zengakuren, gathered in front of the Old-Chapel Center about noon. By four about 6,300 students took part in the demonstration. They were the students of Tokyo Engineering, Ochanomizu, Tokyo Education, Liberal Arts, Waseda, Meiji, Keio, and so on. The gathered demonstrators charged over the threefold walls of armored cars and the police trucks which were preventing the students from entering the Diet. While the first charging group was checked by the police, the students of 'troops in rear' climbed over the third block of cars and rushed to the Diet. The unusually violent clash of Zengakuren at one time even pushed away the police. An estimated 6,300 students participated in the demonstration against the ratification of the new Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

## Placement lecture held

On May 12, 13 and 14, lecture meetings on student placement were held at the Room 801, Mita, for seniors who want to be employed in companies when graduating from the university in the next spring.

Capacity crowd of about one thousand attended the lecture every day to listen to the minute explanations and advices given by the faculties and people concerned about student placement.

The former head of the Placement Department Kotaro Imaizumi urged students to have enough confidence when they take entrance exams of companies. The newly nominated head of the Placement Dept., Prof. Shimatani said the department will make every effort possible to help students obtain positions.

All speakers emphasized that Keio students are much favoured in employment since there are hundreds of companies which want to have Keio students but no Keio applicant would take the exam of them.

Prof. Imaizumi denied the rumour that personal connection

with the management is necessary to enter the company.

Tose who attended the lectures seemed to be relieved from anxiety of unemployment.

This year outlook is bright for job-seekers since the Japanese economy is now brisk enough to employ many workers.

## Miike Miners Appeal

At Mita on April 21, a meeting to discuss with a coal miner of Miike was held promoted by KYOTO (Conference against the revision of the Japan-U.S. Security Pact) with more than 200 student attendants. An energetic No. 1 union worker Mr. Nakayama appealed to the students to support the miners' strike at issue. He showed the miners' strong energy towards the general strike, which seemed to cast a dark shadow to the solution of the prolonged struggle at the Miike Coal Mine in Kyushu. After the debate donation was raised by the students to help the miners.



Radical leftist demonstrators of Zengakuren, with placards reading "Beat down Kishi," climb over barricading police trucks to go forward to the Diet Square, where they were to make their petition to the government against the ratification of the new U.S.-Japan Security Pact.

clash was particularly severe in front of the Diet. Some students bled through the nose and crouched down the road, several college girls even fell from their head on the paved road lay there unconscious. Here and there, personal belongings such as bag, spectacles scattering. This sight was too terrifying to look at.

These anti-treaty demonstrations were sponsored by the people's Council Against Revision of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. It was council's "15th unified action."

About 140,000 letters appealing against the ratification of the new Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, signed by 1,330,000 persons were received at the Diet by the Socialist and Communist party.

The Zengakuren secretary said that about 250,000 students rallies at 90 colleges and universities took place throughout Japan on the same day.

About 400 Keio students of Mita and Hiyoshi participated in that petition presenting rally. The rally of the anti-main current group was far gentle and peaceful in comparison with that of the main-current group of Zengakuren.

They paraded to the Yaesu-entrance of Tokyo Station through Hibiya, Shinbashi and Yuraku-cho. The rally broke up there.

Miss Helen M. Focke, Professor at the School of Library Science, Western Reserve University, has been invited by the Japan Library School, Dept. of Literature, Keio University. She is scheduled to arrive in Japan on May 3 and stay for three months as a visiting professor.

Miss Focke is expected to teach a regular course and lead a special seminar on literature searching. Besides, she will act as consultant at the Special Library Workshop to be held in Keio under the auspices of Library School in July for librarians in the field of special libraries.

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## Keio Student Health Insurance Successful

The account of Keio Student Health Insurance Organization which was established last April under a slogan, "We shall keep our health by ourselves" has exceedingly gone into the black figures of about five millions yen. For a past year Keio Student Health Insurance Organization has been watched intently, by many other universities as a model case of a student insurance system, so the success of this time will augur well for establishment of the organization of the kind to all universities.

This organization of Keio Univ has a lot of difficult problems which must be settled hereafter. First, a dental treatment which is excluded from the insurance at present is required to be included in the future. Secondly the limit of subsidy of 30,000 yen must be raised in order that a patient can easily take an expensive treatment. Thirdly public welfare institution such as the sea-house, a mountain-house are expected to be arranged for the general students as well as the convalescent home for students. A million yen will be allotted for the above scheme site for its construction is now under survey. The black figure of the account is due to gradually spread interested in health among Keio students and also to the effort of Keio Self-Gov-

ernment Organization and Univ authorities. Henceforward this organization of Keio can be expected to develop in a great deal with the interest and comprehension of all students for it. Some years later Keio Student Health Insurance Organization may develop to the largest in its scale of all universities organization in Japan.

## SENA News

On May 14, the General Meeting of SENa (Student English Newspaper Association) was held at the student hall of Sophia University with about forty student from Waseda, Meiji, Hosei, Rikkyo, Keio, Aoyama Gakuin, Sophia, and Japan Women's Universities attending. The meeting was opened by the lecture delivered by Mr. Ogata, the assistant managing editor of the Japan Times.

Mr. Ogata emphasized that the newspaper English should be as simple and as objective as possible so that the opinion of the reporter should not be expressed in the news articles. Opinions should not be expressed in the news articles. Opinions should be put forward only on the editorial column, he said.

After the lecture was over, students editors exchanged their opinions on the management of student English newspaper clubs. Delay of the news because of their monthly publication was the main topics for discussion.

On Japan-US Centenary—

# Valuable Material Discovered

Just one hundred years have passed since the Japan's first Diplomatic mission to the United States went to Washington and signed the first U.S.-Japan Treaty of Amity and Commerce.

It was also a historic grand scheme that Kanrin Maru, the Japan's first battle ship, made transpacific voyage to the United States to escort the delegation.

Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka of Keio University discovered Capt. Brooke's Diary of Kanrin-Marun.

During a hundred years many changes have occurred in the relation of the two countries. At present both countries maintain the close relation in economic, cultural and political fields.

On considering the future relation, it is desirable that the two nationalities recall the early days' relationship between the U.S. and Japan.

Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka of Keio University discovered recently a log-book of the Kanrin Maru, which was the first Japanese vessel to make transpacific voyage to the United States in 1860.

The log-book was written by John Mercer Brooke, an American Lieutenant, who was sent home by Kanrin Maru. He was the Captain of the Fenimore Cooper. At that time he had been engaged in taking soundings in the Pacific Ocean on board a small sailing vessel, Fenimore Cooper. His vessel however was wrecked off the southern coast of Japan. The Captain and several sailors also were saved from the wreck and stayed in Japan. Just at that time learning that the Kanrin Maru was going to San Francisco, they wished to navigate with Japanese sailors to America.

He was a well-trained sea captain and his experience of trans-pacific was of much aid to the Japanese sailors, who had little knowledge about ocean navigation.

Commenting on Captain Brooke's journal, Prof. Kiyooka told that Captain Brooke wrote as if he was the actual captain of the Kanrin Maru, but that his log-book is reliable as he was a very experienced sea captain.

## Capt Brooke's Diary

14th, Feb.

At 10 heading course E.N.E. I can not put sail on the vessel as the Japanese are not competent to manage it. The officers are very ignorant indeed, have had probably no experience in heavy weather. All the orders are given in Dutch. I think it absolutely necessary that the Japanese should have a marine language of their own. The helmsmen do not know how to steer by the wind. Weather braces & bowline they don't attend to. The weather is excessively disagreeable. No chance of an observation. The Japanese have good oiled coats and mittens. They are improving as seamen.

Very heavy weather. Clewed up maintop sail. Buntline parted. The Japanese could not furl the sail. Sent our men aloft: they furl it. Lightning but no thunder.

16th, Feb.

The Japanese seem to rely entirely upon us. It would be amusing if it were not such a

serious matter to see how completely they abandon the ship to our two or three men of the watch.

Two Seamen only in each watch. There does not appear to be any such thing as order or discipline on board. In fact the habits of the Japanese do not admit of such discipline and order as we have on our men of war. The Japanese sailors must have their little charcoal fires below, their hot tea and pipes of tobacco. The Saki is not very carefully kept from them. Add to this that the orders are all given in Dutch and that very few of the seamen understand that language and one may form some idea of the manner in which duty is carried on. The Capt is still confined to his bed, the Commo., also. The officers leave the doors open which slam about, leave their cups dishes & kettles on the deck to roll and slide about so that there is nothing but confusion. We must remember however that this is their first sailing cruise, that the weather is heavy, and that they were taught by the Dutch.

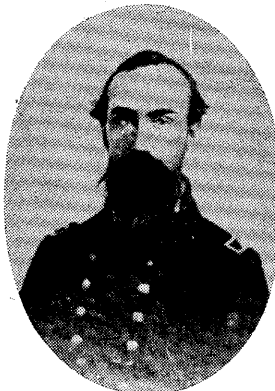
This a high old cruise. But I like the novelty. I shall endeavor to improve the Japanese navy and will aid Manjiro in his efforts.

18th, Feb.

Before it was well dark last night the wind came so freshly from S E by S that I furl the foretop sail and during the night the spanker & main trysail. Geo Smith is unwell and we are reduced to three effective men, helmsmen. Very heavy sea, strong wind steady from S S E. It is very difficult to cook anything this weather. As the night draws on the wind increases— heavy squalls. There is too much sail on the ship but I can not take it in without losing it.

19th, Feb.

It blew very violently from S S E until midnight. Several times I thought the sails would leave the yard. At 12 P M it rained in torrents, the air white. Wind hauled to West and soon came on strong, but that being the last change to be anticipated I felt relieved. I had hardly laid down before I was called again. Squalls heavy. I was much struck by the apathy of the Japanese early in the evening. There was every appearance of a



Captain John M. Brooke

gale yet the hatches were not properly secured and the light in the binnacle was very dim. The officer of the deck was below and two or three Japanese sailors were crouching about the deck. I sent to Manjiro and finally succeeded in getting not only the officer whose watch it was but all the officers—who clustered aft. For they began to find out that there was something to look out for. The ship dashed on in darkness before squalls which made her tremble in every joint. I anticipated losing either topsail or foresail every moment. At midnight, the Japanese below in a gale of wind is like the ostrich who burying his head in the sand imagines his whole body concealed. At midnight the best Japanese officer on board blank nominally took the deck. This was fortunate as the wind hauled suddenly to NW and the yards required bracing.

The weather is very bracing. This evening Manjiro informed me that the officers had been formed into watches.

20th Feb.

Steady breeze from W N W. I proposed today to watch, quarter & station men and officers. But an unexpected difficulty occurred: of 6 officers of the grade of Lieutenant, some are totally ignorant of their profession. The Commo: is unwilling to give watches to those who are competent... as they are not of as high shore rank as some who are incompetent. The consequence is that he prefers to leave things as they are, no stations no watches etc. The

Commo: knows nothing whatever of seamanship, the old fellow knows that I can take care of the vessel and so the matter rests. I shall urge the point however and shall succeed in making some improvements before we leave.

In the evening I draw pictures of some vessels reefing and showed the officers how by means of number the crew could be very easily stationed for reefing etc. They seemed pleased.

22nd Feb.

I sometimes get out of patience: the Japanese are so slow, they have never had any experience in heavy weather and they have no stations. I am consequently very careful and make as little sail as possible. I could with a good crew have single reefed topsails & topgallant sails on her now. Well, sure and slow is a good plan.

3rd March

This morning wind hauled to the Sd. & Wd.

On the 1st, I had an understanding with officers & Capt. It has been necessary heretofore to keep a constant lookout myself and to have our men on watch as the Japanese are totally incompetent. The wind being ahead I proposed to show the officers how to tack ship. They were too lazy to come on deck, made various excuses etc. I therefore called all my men and sent them below with orders to do nothing without my consent. I then informed the Capt that I should not continue to take care of the vessel unless his officers would assist. He gave them a lecture and put them under my orders, and I sent my watch on deck.

## Japan-US Relations in Early Days

Since the Tokugawa Shogunate took the isolation policy in 1639, every foreign ship except the Dutch and the Chinese could not call at Japan. Even the Dutch and the Chinese could only to pull in the Nagasaki Port. As the import of the foreign books were forbidden, almost all officers could not speak foreign languages. So "Tsuju" or the interpreter took the initiative in negotiating with foreigners. Tsuji-Gaiko or diplomacy of interpreter's initiative had a great disadvantage, but the Nagasaki government did not attempt to reform it, not to say the Shogunate authorities.

The forerunner to demolish the isolation policy of the feudalistic Japan was the U.S. To avoid the interpreter's unnecessary intervention, one must not to go to Nagasaki where that system had been long established. In 1846 the U.S. government issued an order to Commodore James Biddle, the then commander-in-chief of the East Indian Fleet, to sail to Uraga with two battleships in order to open diplomatic relation with Japan, but he failed.

Seven years after Commodore

James Biddle's attempt Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry came for the second time to push the Shogunate to open his country with navy superior force.

On June 8, 1853, the U.S. fleet consisting of two steamships and two sailing-ships appeared off the Uraga port out of a haze curling black smoke.

The governor of Uraga, visited the flag ship Susquehanna, but he was refused even to go aboard on the ship. After some confusing negotiation he met only Lt. John Contee.

Out of his duty the governor inquired their nationality, the aim of coming, the name of ships, the name of commander, the complement of the fleet.

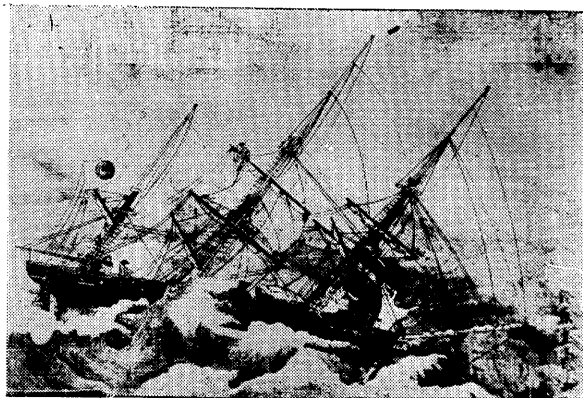
Then he asked them to sail to Nagasaki on the ground that Uraga was not admitted as the place of receiving foreigners. On the contrary, Lt. John Contee asserted that the commander-in-chief would not meet anyone except an invested representative of the Shogunate, and if the Japanese people would impair the dignity of "the Stars and Stripes" he would use force without reserve.

On March 3, 1854, the Shogun-

ate sent Hayashi Daigakunokami to Shimoda as the ambassador plenipotentiary to negotiate with the American representatives, and after having four times of talk, the first Japan-U.S. amity treaty was concluded in which the opening of Shimoda and Hakodate Port was decided. Namely the Shogunate gave up the policy of closing Japan, which lasted for more than two hundred years.

The Tokugawa Shogunate, knowing the impossibility of carrying out the isolation policy, allowed the clans to build big ships and, at the same time, ordered two battleships from Holland in 1856, one of which was the Kanrin Maru.

In May, 1858, Townsend Harris, the first American Consular, received an information to the effect that after conquering Chinese revolt, the combined fleet of Britain and France was coming up to Japan. So he pressed Shogun to sign the treaty and at last the Japan-U.S. treaty of Amity and Commerce was concluded aboard the Powhatan, the American battleship, on July 28, 1858.



Kanrin-Marun; the first Japanese battleship that made the transpacific voyage in 1860.

From Japanese Accounts—

## Impressions of Voyage

There are many data on the voyage of Kanrin Maru written by the delegates who sailed to the U.S. to exchange ratification on the first treaty of friendship between the two nations. Let's take some of the records to compare with Captain Brooke's journal on Kanrin Maru.

Yukichi Fukuzawa, the founder of Keio University and one of the followers of Admiral Kimura, wrote in his autobiography as follows:

"This attempt of Kanrin Maru was the greatest adventure in the Japanese history. Every member of the crew had determined to accomplish this great venture without the help of foreigners. But Captain Brooke, an American officer, who were staying just about that time, wished to return to America on board the Kanrin Maru. The government official agreed to this. But the staff of Kanrin Maru protested strongly for that if they made a voyage with American officer, American people would think that Japanese sailors could not navigate their ship across the Pacific Ocean. The government was much disturbed about this. But at last the government authority forced the staff to accompany them."

"I am proud of this voyage for Japan. In the sixth year of Kaei (1853) the Japanese saw the steamship for the first time and in the second year of Ansei (1855) we began to learn the navigation from Dutch men. After mastering the navigation we determined to sail abroad in

the sixth years after of Ansei (1859), seven years after seeing a steamship and five years after beginning the hard study. We can be proud to the world of the excellence of technique and the courage of the Japanese to sail across the Pacific."

In his account of a trip to America Admiral Kimura Settsunokami, a commander-in-chief, wrote about a heavy sea and violent storm on the Pacific which Japanese officers had never experienced;

Feb., 18th. Since dawn a very strong wind have been blowing. High waves wash all the deck. In the afternoon the wind hauls to W N W. After sunset the wind gains its power. We tried to furl a sail in order to keep off a strong wind, but any sailor could not work well, for they were much exhausted. The ship is pitching violently and were to plunge into the dark sea. It is a very dangerous weather.

Feb., 19th. Kosaku Nagao, one of personal secretaries to Admiral Kimura, also wrote about the violent storm in his journal;

Our ship are pitching among high waves. Even cabins get wet. Officers and sailors are all sea sick. Twelve or thirteen sailors can barely steer the ship. I have never experienced such a terrible battle to the weather to live out. All the crew look as if they are in the grip of death. On the contrary, American sailors are chatting laughing loudly.

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## Keio Beats Okamura

Keio nine was defeated by Hosei University team in a Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League's opening series with one game to two. But Keio nine was stirred up in spite of being discouraged at this result. Keio won consecutive victories over Meiji and Tokyo Universities.

On May 1, nice pitching of starting southpaw hurler Kiyosawa and relief hurler Kadoya brought Keio a victory with the score 2X-1.

On May 2, Keio's hitter made 7 points, while moundsmen pitched cleanly and shut out Meiji.

(First game)  
Meiji ..... 010 000 000 1 6  
Keio ..... 010 001 00x 2x 8

(Second game)  
Keio ..... 220 010 002 7 8  
Meiji ..... 000 000 000 0 8

On May 7 and 8, Keio's batters knocked out ace pitcher Okamura of Tokyo University team in matches held at Meiji Jingu Stadium.

The first game ended in the easy victory of Keio team. The score was 7-3.

In this game, as Keio prevailed overwhelmingly against Tokyo University in the first half, Keio left a margin to promote the reserve players in the latter half.

In the second game, Tokyo

nine took a lead 3-0 in the first inning by attacking Keio's starting pitcher Miura.

But Keio, scored one run in the second inning, tied with Tokyo University by slugger Muraki's two-run homer in the sixth inning.

Ando's run scoring hit in the last inning gave Keio an exciting see-saw game 4X-3 victory.

(First game)  
Keio ..... 210 020 011 7 12  
Tokyo ..... 000 000 030 3 6

(Second game)  
Tokyo ..... 300 000 000 3 3  
Keio ..... 010 002 001x 4x 8

## BRB Loses All Japan Soccer Title

On May 6th, Keio B.R.B. (Blue-Red-Blue) soccer team failed to win the Emperor's Cup of the 40th All Japan Soccer Championship when they were defeated by Furukawa Denko team in the final game. It was held at Osaka's Utsubo Park Ground. The score was 4-0 (1-0, 3-0).

In the semifinal game Keio B.R.B. and Hitachi drew 2-2, and fortunately Keio gained the final game on a draw.

Before the game, it was expected that the chance was in favor of Keio B.R.B. But against this expectation, the result was

Keio's defeat.

Keio Eleven started the game favorably, and challenged a well-matched game to Furukawa Denko team at the start. But since Furukawa's FW Naganuma scored the first point at 20 minutes in the first half, Keio was obliged only to defend their goal. Anyhow Keio fought a good fight in the first half.

In the second half, Keio players got tired and lost the fighting spirit. Though they made great efforts in defending their goal, but in vain. Furukawa got three goals in succession at 9 minutes by Yaegashi, at 35 minutes by Naganuma and at 38 minutes by Takahashi.

In this game Keio lacked their regular CF Shiga and veteran Kobayashi because of their injuries in the semifinal game, and LW Ninomiya, Keio's point getter, was not in good condition. So Keio could not exhibit their best.

Throughout the game Keio narrowly kept the ball in their goal area without getting chances to attack Furukawa's goal.

Keio B.R.B. launched 21 GK, 2 CK, and 18 FK, while Furukawa 9 GK, 12 CK and 17 FK.

## Athletes Get 6th

On May 7th and 8th, the 39th All Kanto Inter-collegiate Athletic Meeting was held at National Stadium.

Each athlete fought a good fight with the expectation of being sent to the Olympic Game in Rome this year, but good record was not established on account of low temperature.

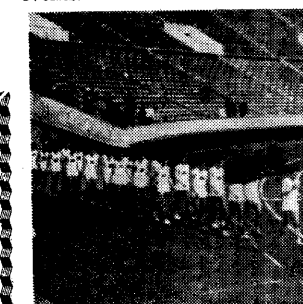
Ohta (Waseda Univ) of hop, step and jump, recorded 15.69 meters, which is over the Olympic standard record of 15.60 meters.

At the result of this meeting, Chuo University got the championship with 151 points total. Keio made good results in short distance track race, especially Muro got the second in 100 meters race with 11.2 seconds, and Kikuchi got the fifth in the same race. Besides, Kikuchi also got the third in 200 meters with 22.4 seconds and Kawano became the sixth in 400 meters.

In relay race, Keio got the third for 400 meters with 43.7 seconds and the fifth for 1600 meters.

Keio gained 19 1/3 points in total, the sixth position following Tokyo Kyoiku University.

In short distance track Keio has good athletes, but lacks them in long track and field events.



Keio athletes marching at the closing ceremony.

## Okinawa Reconsideration Urged

On March 7, Kanzo Ito, a junior of economic major at Keio left Japan for Okinawa with his members of Tokyo-Okinawa Culture Society. He and his members discussed about various problems with students of Okinawa and also got hamlet researches done there. The Mita Campus introduces here the activities of the party and the current condition of Okinawa seen through the eyes of Ito.

The society was organized on October 1, 1959, consisting of some 40 students of Keio, Waseda, Takushoku, Joshibijutsu and other universities.

The purpose of the society is to introduce the current situation of Okinawa Island to the Japanese of main land as well as to inspire Japanese to take an interest in Okinawa, which was a part of Japan before the end of World War II.

In Okinawa the visiting students held 4 lecture-meetings on current conditions of Okinawa and Japan. Those meeting took place at high-schools with about 800 attentive audiences every time. After each lecture, the students talked with some of audiences about their conditions and aspiration for Japan, their home country, in the initiative of solving the politically and internationally complicated problems of Okinawa.

Ito told about Okinawa as follows;

"People in Okinawa are strongly conscious of being Japanese. So they are very sorry that some people in the home country think their language is English.

They hope that they are treated equally with the Japanese on the main land and that the Japanese of the main land do come to know more about their brother in Okinawa. In Okinawa there are one university and three colleges. The university is called Ryukyu University

which has very good equipments, but most students of which are so poor as to work their way through colleges. As for the university newspaper, it is severely preinspected by the school authority. If some articles are inconvenient to Americans, they are erased out. Ito said that he saw actually a copy with complete blank space. But commercial newspapers are not censored.

Graduates from high-schools find it very difficult to find employment. There are only a few jobs such as a driver or a house-maid of Americans. So they have few hopes for their future. On their way to Tokyo, Ito and other members held eight lecture meetings, seven in Kyushu and one in Hiroshima.

After returning to Tokyo in Keio and Waseda Universities, they had reported their experiences through their trip.

At Keio the meeting was held on April 16th. Only 100 students came to the meeting and some of them left the meeting even half-way.

Their experiences were publicized on the Asahi, the Minami Nippon, and the Nishi Nippon Newspapers. Radio Tokyo put this experiences on the air.

All the members of the visiting team believe that their recent mission to Okinawa was successful.

The completion of their mis-

sion will be publicized on their forthcoming organ. On May 10th various documentary film and actual situations of Okinawa Island were shown on Mita Campus.

This summer several Okinawa students are coming to the Main land on the first exchange programme.

This programme is expected to be carried out annually. Now the members of the organization are to have the Okinawa Studying and to hold it weekly from Sept. on.

This organization has only a history of half a year. It is regretted that the members cannot work satisfactorily because of the lack of funds.



The party in front of the Himeyurino.

is only one among all universities in Japan except Waseda University. (All of the reader are expected to take part in this game, particularly, girl students.)

## 'Jukuboku' in Dispute

People are apt to get dull of a thing when they are too much used to it. Such a thing happened to Keio.

An appeal sprang up from outside of the school to renew the name, Juku-boku.

At Keio, janitors have been called 'Juku-boku' for nearly a century, and 'Juku-boku' themselves are almost contented with the name, however, a protest has been voiced recently against their being called so.

When the protest was first made, there was a perplexity on the part of the professors of Keio because they had been too accustomed to have any question of the name.

One of the professors said 'Boku' meant only servant (the same meaning as it is used as 'a public servant') and not a bit shameful.

While it is a prevalent idea that every worker must be rightly called according to his job.

## Mita Dining Hall To Be Expanded

The dining hall-managing committee of Culture and Welfare Beaurau of the Student Body Board decided to expand the student hall to meet the increasing number of the student at Mita.

The school authorities plans to use 6.5 square meters for extension and 32.5 square meters for reft of the hall finishing up the work during this summer vacation.

It is said that details of the enlargement plan is to make a new ticket counter before the pond and replace the counter with the tables, prolonging the counter four times to the south.

This step is a temporary one before construction of the new student hall which is now under plan.

The authority is to assume expense of the work amounting to about 20,000 yen.

In the case of a deficit, Yamashoku will bear the expense.

There was a more expansion plan including the terrace and the pond adjoining the hall, but it was not decided.

## Campus at a Glance

### Culture Assn Plans Colorful Activities

Many freshmen were welcomed, and each club of the Bunren (Association of Cultural Clubs) are now busy planning colorful entertainments such as freshman welcome party, ball, trip for friendships.

Now lets pick up some of their activities. Raichius Society made a plan to invite about 100 children of several orphan asylums in Tokyo on May 8th.

Nemoto, a member of this society explains that they are thinking of taking the poor children to the Ueno zoological garden, Marunouchi, and the Palace plaza.

Especially at the Ueno Zoo, each member is to lead one child by hand. At the plaza children are to enjoy various entertainments. The Debating Club is to have discussion meeting of the new members between Keio and St. Paul Univ on May 14th at St. Paul Univ.

One day from 15th to 21st an annual debate between Keio and Waseda Univ is to take place. The subjects of the latter are whether the Diet has a right of the revision of a treaty "whether a course of culture of the Univ should be abolished or not."

On May 17th this club also intends to open a public speech at Shinbashi about a criticism on the present political situation and fair election.

Wagner Society.

On July 4th and 5th, the first party, the Male Choir society, is participate in Choir Festival of 6 Universities Union—Keio, Waseda, St. Paul, Meiji, Hosei and Tokyo Univ which is to be held at Kyoritsu Hall.

On July 18 the third party, Wagner Orchestra Society is to open Special Concert at Bunkyo Public Hall. The program is an overture of opera Die Verkuft Braut by Smetana, a symphony 6: Pastoral by Beethoven, works composed by Chopin.

### Gift From Graduates

The new 50 meters swimming pool completed on Hiyoshi Campus in February as one of gift will be used for the official Gymnastic course from this year.

The gift came from all the graduates of Keio athletic clubs. It will be used for those who cannot swim 50 meters and is opened to public for small charge.

### Aquatic Sports

The traditional Aquatic Sports Meeting of Keio will be held on May 15th from 8:50 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. at Toda Olympic boatcourse in Saitama Prefecture. If it rains, it will be postponed only a day.

Every year about 1,200 students compete their strength and youth aiming at a challenge cup.

All games are popular challenging, especially, Yochisha (Keio Primary school) Owan boat race, general Keio students either-department race, various sport clubs games attract the spectators must. Last year Economic Dept. and Albion Club won the victory. What club or department will win it this year?

But every member of Keio Junior High School would not be able to join the game owing to their examination this year. As this Aquatic Sports Meeting

## Keio Eight Misses Berth to Rome Olympiad

On May 8th, Keio University eight crew failed to become the delegation to the Rome Olympics, by losing the final elimination match to select Japanese representative at the 2,000 meters Toda Course in Saitama Prefecture.

The Keio crew participated in the Olympics three times running till the last Melbourne Olympics. So they were expected to win the delegationship of the Rome Olympics, and the crew were in hard training everyday aiming at the victory in this match. Their hard training was rewarded with beating Hitotsubashi crew in the semifinal.

Keio, Tokyo and Tohoku teams went into the final game. As it was expected, Tohoku crew won the game by leading Tokyo crew by 1 1/4 lengths and Keio crew by 2 lengths.

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## Zengakuren Under Fire

It is a matter for regret that a bloody scene of violence was again witnessed when leftist members of the National Federation of Students Self-Government Association (Zengakuren) clashed with policemen on April 26 demonstrating against the ratification of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty currently on the Diet.

The leftist students asserted that they were barred their way to the Diet Square where they would directly petition against the new U.S.-Japan Security Treaty. However, their claim soon proved to be of no foundation as it was reported that there was another student group which gathered at Shimizudani Park behind the Palace and successfully achieved its purpose of petitioning by taking part in the united petition rally of unionists and the public, in which the first group of students did not participate out of their personal animosity against the latter.

It is high time for us students to reconsider the present students' self-government movement. It was students headed by the chief members of Zengakuren that stormed into the Diet precinct on November 27 last year. On January 16 again they forced their way into the Haneda International Airport in an attempt to prevent the government delegation to sign the new Security Pact from leaving for the U.S.

At every protesting demonstration they were frowned upon by the public. This time there is a nation-wide criticism against the rashness of the particular student group.

'Zengakuren' which claims the title of "students" at all should at least represent the thoughts and hopes of the mass students. Nevertheless, as a matter of fact, Zengakuren has outpaced the students at large. What matters is that its leading principles or strategy are decided behind the eyes of students at large so that they are perplexed how to act when leaders fail to take the command.

We should like to present two suggestions here for Zengakuren to return to the place where it should be. One is for the chief members of Zengakuren, another for the multitude of the students who are always swayed into the unconditional acceptance of Zengakuren's creeds.

First, the organization of the student self-government must be managed according to democratic and well-organized principles convincing enough to appeal to the general public. We hold tightly to the conviction that such an attitude no doubt has a strong effect upon the new-treaty-supporting people, stinging their heart to the quick.

Secondly, the multitude of students should have justifiable political-mindedness and "look before you leap!" It is due to the 'credulity' of mass students that the demonstrations for petitions were sometimes led into the leap in the dark. We should acquire cooler discretion which is just fitted for collegian, without being misled by outer floating rumors.

We are not satisfied with Prime Minister Kishi's answering in the Diet to the members of the opposite parties concerning the new Security Pact, and we fret and fume over the government's hastening to ratify the treaty. However, we see no reason why the leftist students should go to the extremes.

Zengakuren should be re-organized with more supports of the students at large so that students as a whole can become ready to commit themselves to the proper exercise of their rights of self-governing.

# Eager to Know Their Fatherland

## —Foreign Schools in Japan—

China seems to be divided into two circles from the ideological viewpoint, so Chinese schools are and will be picked up here as Chinese School (1) and (2).

## .... Chinese School (1)

Today there live about 40,000 Chinese in Japan. They and their ancestors have come to Japan as Chinese merchants since Edo era up to today. Most of their children go to Chinese schools in Japan located in Nagasaki, Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama, and Tokyo. Before the war these schools were divided into several groups according to the dialects such as Kwangtung, Shanghai, Peking dialect, but after the war all these schools began to adopt the Mandarin, 'Standard Chinese' based on Peking dialect. In 1949, the People's Republic of China was established and the fact is that Chinese merchants in Japan were divided into two circles as well as China itself into two.

This Chinese school in Yokohama belongs to the People's Republic of China. It consists of a kindergarten, an elementary school and a junior high school and about 400 students are studying hard in the cozy two-storied wooden school building.

This school is authorized as a foreign school in Japan. Students can speak only Chinese in the school, for outside school

they must speak Japanese because they have many Japanese friends and their parents associate with the Japanese on their business and they are apt to speak Japanese at home. After all, students lose the time to speak Chinese out of the school. As most of students who graduate from this junior high school enter the Japanese high schools, they are forced to speak, write and read Japanese as well as Japanese students.

Basketball is popular here and they exchange friendship with Japanese students through basketball and national dance. They have Chinese national holidays.

January 1st is New Year's Day. The traditional festival car and dragon parade from town to town in their fatherland. June 1st is Children's Day.

Many attractions are performed such as national dances, songs, movies etc. Neighboring Japanese children are invited on this day.

October 1st is National Foundation Day. They parade around their school with lanterns.

The following five purposes have been held since this school was built.

The 1st is to know their fatherland of today.

The 2nd is to study hard.

The 3rd is to have serving spirit.

The 4th is to nourish public spirit.

The 5th is to love keeping everything clean.

It is a nonsense that only a few persons execute these. Even pupils in the elementary school are accomplishing above purposes to unite themselves together. The assembly with all students attending is held four

times a year and they discuss how these purposes have been carried out.

There are many students who came here from Japanese schools. They especially emphasize that all students in this school have a co-operative spirit.

Most of schoolboys say that they want to major in engineering in Japanese universities, and help to build up a new China.

Having been brought up in the free world, they have an anxiety if they can accustom themselves to the new atmosphere of the New China in main land, when they go back to their fatherland.

All of them seem to shout in their mind, "Togetherness! Who doesn't know the great power of the togetherness. Look at little ants carrying loads as big as their bodies. Let's stand up and help to construct our new country."



A Chinese historical drama is put on the stage.

## Alumni in the News



Dr. Keizo Fujibayashi

Professor Keizo Fujibayashi of Keio University has been serving as chairman of the Central Labor Relation Commission since this February. He has also lectured on social policies at Keio Univ. In March he began to work for the mediation for the Mitsui Coal Miners currently on strike in Kyushu. On April 6th he submitted the mediation plan for the crisis between the labor union and the company.

Dr. Fujibayashi told about the present situation of the Coal Mine Industry of Japan from his own analysis of the problem, emphasizing, "The coal mine industry has faced crucial stages these few years. So-called Miike

crisis has come out of such a situation. In Japan nowadays, mine industry has recently become unprosperous. Miike-type crisis never happens in a prosperous industry."

Fujibayashi stated about the character of the labor union of Japan contrasting with those of western countries;

"Japanese workers are fundamentally organized based on their consciousness of being employed by their particular company. Consequently its character becomes complicated in its membership and structure. Everytime a strike breaks out, the complicated structure of the union easily splits out of opposing interests of the various members.

"In western countries, such as England and U.S., workers organize their union with the consciousness that they work for a particular type of job. This distinct difference of consciousness of the workers makes them behave very differently.

Concerning the Institute for Management and Labor, which was established in Keio Univ.

and of which Prof. Fujibayashi is taking charge, he stated high-spiritedly, "I.M.L. is organized with assistance of a number of outside businessmen and professors of Keio University. Businessmen offer the financial aid to I.M.L. and I.M.L. gives them statistical data to promote the development of each business in exchange for their financial support."

"The future of I.M.L. is extremely bright. These kinds of institutes are existing in many universities in Japan, but I think I.M.L. of Keio occupied a unique position among them."

He hoped that Keio students must be more confident in their spirit.

Fujibayashi told the reporter, pointing out the difference of students of past and present, "Keio students in our days, around 1920, had distinctive characters. Some students in those days studied harder, and some enjoyed themselves more than today's. But even pleasant-

ness-seeker-type students had strong belief in their spirit.

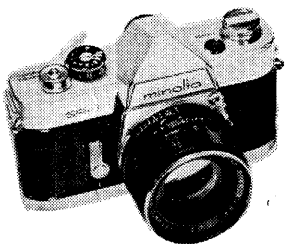
Today's students, however, seem to me to lack their confidence and firm character.

He went on stating, "In my school days, Mita Campus was always filled with about 8000 students, including preparatory and regular courses students."

"I was impressed, through preparatory and regular courses, by a lot of professors. Mr. Seibun Shimizu (Geography), who was teaching at prep. course, Mr. Ichino Shibata (Philosophy), who was always dressed in Kimono, Prof. Kiichi Takimoto (Economic History), Prof. Kanju Kiga are still in my memory. A lecture was held at the auditorium by prominent professors, every month.

Prof. Fujibayashi graduated from the Dept. of Economics in 1926, and has been dean of Dept. of Economics, chairman of Japan National Railways Central Mediation Committee, and is acting as chairman of C.L.R.C.

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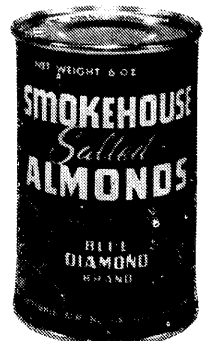
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