

The Mita Campus

'calamus gladio fortior'

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Student Hall Completed On Koganei Campus

Completion ceremony of the Student Hall in the heart of Koganei campus was held on June 3. Professor Hirai as Principle Okui's proxy as well as as director of students' counselors, alumni and the president of Mikawa Komuten Co. who took charge of the construction were invited to the ceremony. Some thirty representatives of each class of each department also attended the ceremony and the beer party upstairs in the brand new cottage style building. Congratulations were given by those guests and by the chief manager of the Hall. A letter of thanks was handed to the president of the construction company. It was asserted by the chief of managing committee that the Hall had been built by the own hands of students for the use of every engineer-to-be.

It has been the most desired dream of all who studied at the Koganei Campus to have their own house to have a talk with members of other departments. The engineering faculty has had only a small dining hall which could afford forty or fifty people utmost. Nearly 80 per cent of the students rushed to the hall at the noon recess. It was just three years ago that the Preparation Committee was born members joining from the Honor Society, Cultural and Athletic Society. In the following year fund collection campaign was started among all the students.

It was permitted by the authority of the University to have the loan of 1000 yen from each students. This was the first trial of such a case, 90 per cent of the students supported

this campaign and a little more than a million yen was gathered among them which added to one million yen students fund of the faculty, 700 thousand reconstruction fund of the dining hall from the school authority and about 200 thousand donation from four hundred alumni.

The committee appealed that the school authority should cooperate because the Hall would be a property of the school. Although every time it was required to the school authority the proposition was rejected, finally this Feb. 670 thousand loan was given to start the construction during the spring vacation, for any later it would be impossible to operate every matters and solve problems beside schooling. What was helpful most greatly for the members was 100 thousand yen donation from the Mita Honor Society. The donation was made with a statement of the Society that it was the problem of every Keio student.

On the third of June the long waited Inauguration took place in the very Hall painted in

Prof H. Wold Gives Lecture

On June 10, at the 302nd room at Mita the lecture on econometric analysis was given by a famous statistician, Hermann World of Upsara university under the joint sponsorship of Keio and Hitotsubashi Universities. Some 400 students and professors listened to his lecture eagerly. He came to Japan to attend the International Statistical Seminar held in Tokyo from the end of May to June with about thirty of various countries. He is an authority of the theory of consumer's equilibrium and also of econometric model, and his main work is "demand Analysis."

He lectured on the demand analysis by using his prepared graphs. There are two types of data which are available in analysing the demand and each datum consists of causal variable and effective variable. In Household data or cross section data in which demand is considered as effective variable is influenced by income, as casual, stimulus variable.

In time series data demand is influenced by price.

After the lecture was over, a series of questions were raised and earnest discussions followed.

10 Students Going To US and Canada

June 25, 5 Keio students left Japan for Vancouver by Canadian Pacific Airlines from Haneda Airport, and marked the first step of the summer exchange programme which began this year. The five students, Haiso, Moriyama, Higashide, Yamaguchi and Sakurai are to join the summer session which will be held till August 13 at the university.

After the session they will make their trip individually throughout Canada and America as far as their allowance goes.

5 students to Stanford University will leave Japan in early July by ship.

Asian Educators' Conference Scheduled

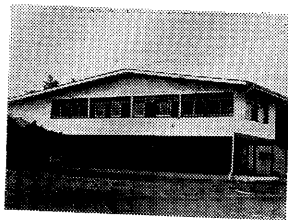
During the period October 18, 1960 through October 25, 1960, the conference will be held on the campus of Keio University. The purpose of the Conference is to promote understanding among Asian educators, to discover common aims, problems and purposes, and to provide an occasion for the development of future meaningful relationships. To realize these ends, the conference will consider the following points:

1. Education and the National needs
 - (a) Science and technology
 - (b) Training for administrative, and
 - (c) Education for citizenship
2. Place of the university in the community
3. National characteristics of higher education

- II. Student Problems in Asia
 1. Solutions to student unrest
 - (a) student personnel services
 - (b) student self-government
 - (c) extra-curricular activities
 2. The responsibility of the student and of the student to the university
 3. Employment for university graduates

Japanese educators throughout Japan who are interested in inter-Asian educational problems will be invited to attend it.

Invitations will also be extended to outstanding educators from the following countries: The Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Hongkong, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Afghanistan, Malaya, Pakistan, Okinawa and India.



pure white and dark brown.

One thing regretful was that the the graduates of last year could not relax and enjoy the new Hall built by the hands of the student for the benefit of them.

The dimension of the room is; two floors with the total area of 330 square meters. Four meeting rooms upstairs and open-to-air terrace and dining hall with stationary.

Annual ISS To Be Held

Twelfth Tokyo area International Students Seminar (I.S.S.) sponsored by the American Service Committee will be held at International Christian University from July 11 to 25.

21 Japanese students from eleven Universities and 21 overseas students of twelve nationalities will participate in this year's Tokyo seminar and they are expected to discuss over "Nationalism and the Outlook for Democracy in Asia."

Michihiro Oyama, senior of the Faculty of Economics, and Katsuki Manabe, junior of the Faculty of Law, will participate in the seminar this year from Keio University.

The first seminar was held in the United States in 1943, and since then seminars have been held in many other countries. This year seminars are being held in Austria, Holland, West Pakistan, India, and perhaps Thailand, as well as in Japan.

The purpose of an I.S.S. is to provide to a group of young people of different national, racial and religious backgrounds, an opportunity to study and discuss ways to alleviate the international and social tensions which lead to misunderstanding, hatred and war, and to search together for peaceful solutions of international problems.

Wagner Society Has Concert

Keio Wagner Society Orchestra has 60 anniversary in this year, and had its concert at Bunkyo Public Hall on June 18. Wagner Society Orchestra is one of the traditional groups in our student societies. Wagner Society was formed by having the sympathy of Great Wagner's compositional spirit in music. Apart from having been good or poor in their technic in playing, the players performed their parts enthusiastically and earnestly, and they made a good impression on the audience. But they will need to make so much efforts in performing their stringed instruments. Wagner Society's aims are in the process which they make the student-players' spirits plentiful and get them sougry for truth, and so they attach importance to their practice above all. Their repertoire is comparatively wide, and student-players are favorite for Beethoven, Mozart, Tchaikovsky and etc., especially they aid certainly the program which needs a solist about the piano, the violin, the solo, the flute, and etc. It is expected that a piece to their ability should be chosen.

6.15 Demonstration Causes Disaster



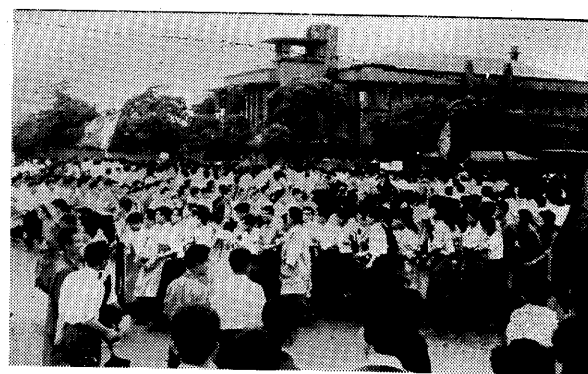
Policemen are drubbing demonstrators, students, in front of the south-gate of the Diet. (This photo is by the courtesy of the Yomiuri.)

The following was told by assistant professor Junichiro Uji of Keio University who participated in the demonstration as a member of scholar group. It was mainly because of this demonstration that Ike's Japan visit was postponed, and a coed of Tokyo University was killed in the confusion.

June 15, big demonstration was held protesting against the New Security Treaty and demanding the resignation of Prime Minister Kishi and the dissolution of the Diet.

About 4 p.m. some 700 students of Keio University arrived in front of the Diet and joined the members of Zengakuren counting about 20,000.

4.30 p.m. the first collision happened between students and so-called rightists. Rightists group began to attack the students swinging nail-studded sticks while the police were merely watching them till they stormed and dashed into the students driving their trucks. The students arrested some 50 of ultra-rightist terrorist organization and handed over them to the police. But the police, against the students' will, set them free, so the angry students once more captured and delivered them to the police. The police, however, did not put the terrorists in irons ever at this time. About 6 p.m. the demonstration of the scholars and the scientists went to the Metropolitan Police Office and made a proposal to see the chief of the Metropolitan Police Office to seek means to quiet the confused circumstances. The scholars and the scientists were kept waiting for 2 hours. But the reply of the chief was that he would refuse to see the demonstrators. So they delivered a statement of protest to the Metropolitan Police Office. Meant



The quiet student demonstrators going to the Diet. About five hours later the violence overwhelms them.

Exchange Student Comes From India

Mr. Narashima Murthy arrived at Haneda on June 21. He has been nominated as the first exchange student from Delhi University to Keio.

He is going to study Economic Development of Modern Japan, Japanese History, and Contemporary Japanese Social and Political History here.

From July, 1957 to February next year he studied Agricultural Economics at Tokyo University.

He finished his M.A. course at Mysore University and submit-

ted now thesis to Delhi University.

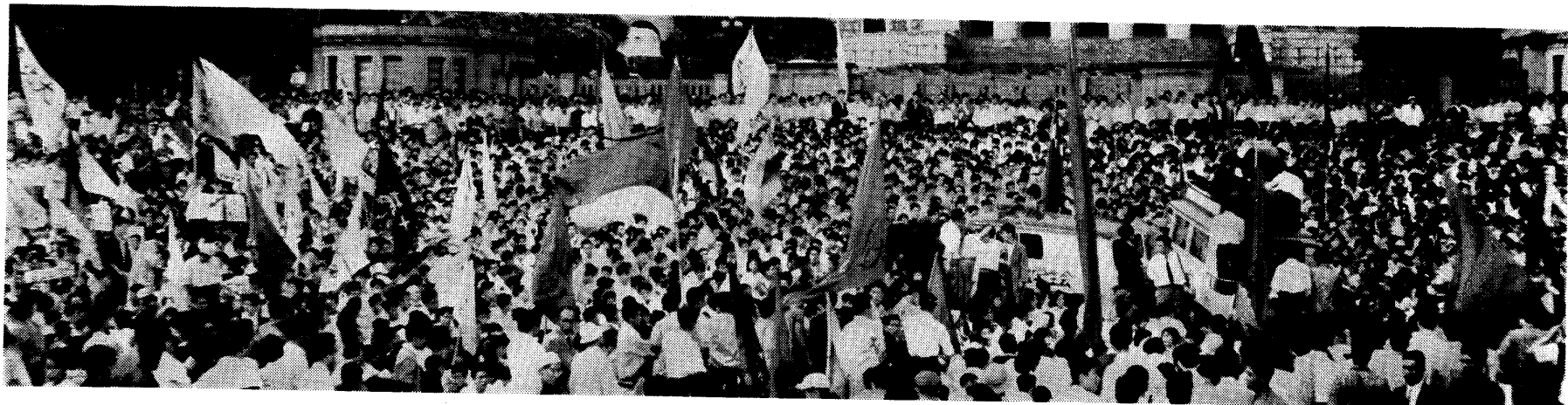
His submitted thesis theme is Crop Insurance in Japan.



Announcement

Answering to the earnest request from readers, The Mita Campus is planning to arrange readers' columns.

Send your opinions or questions about the contents on our paper to The Mita Campus Office, Minato-ku, Tokyo. Any interesting informations around you are also welcomed. Your opinions, questions and informations will appear on the next issue. Please enjoy yourself with Readers' Column.



Severe Trial To True Democracy

Onesided Passage

On May 19, Kishi Cabinet obtained the official approval of the new security pact single-handedly in the Lower House.

It is very regrettable for the Japanese that the House of the representatives has not become the place for discussion through the enforcement of democratic procedure. This fact casts a dark shadow to the parliamentarism of Japan. In the recent Diet only superficial discussions were made and both the Government Party and the Opposition use tactics only for their selfish purposes. The Liberal Democratic Party did not pay serious attentions to the parliamentary discussion of the pact since it knew only the majority of the votes counts, while the Socialist Party tried to reject it at any cost. Neither Liberal Democratic Party nor Socialist Party seemed to consider the pact seriously.

The Diet is a place where the future of Japan is discussed and decided. It is desirable that careful considerations are given to such an important treaty. If the Opposition wants to extend the duration of the discussion for reasonable reasons, the Government Party should not oppose it. In fact the people feel at unease about the new pact, for many doubtful points are not still made clear. The Government does not seem to give the people clear answers.

On May 20 there was left a week more for the discussion even if the duration of the Diet would not have been extended. Careful discussions had to be given to the new pact even at the cost of the postponement of its approval. It is clear that Kishi wanted to pass the new pact automatically in the Diet on June 19, when Ike was scheduled to come to Japan. So Kishi is responsible for that Ike's visit to Japan was involved in the domestic affairs.

The fact that most members of the Government Party did not know that the vote to be taken on the new pact at that night till entering an assembly hall show a forcible strategy of Kishi.

At present the people's opinion against the new pact has arisen all over the country. A great many people are joining demonstrations against the new security treaty and Kishi.

There has been no such a precedent before in our country. Most people are neither communists nor persons who are agitated by communists. The Government entirely has neglected these movements, saying that they have been done by the minority of communists.

On Demonstrations

It must be the first time in our country that the general public paid all their attentions to the political matters so much. Among the conducts of the people were seen several ones which should not be admitted a constitutional state. However, in the current situation a bud of political consciousness of the public is observed. The number of the people who took part in the demonstration with a slogan of "Check the Security Treaty" was around thirty thousands in number just before and after the signature of the new treaty, but the number in Tokyo steadily increased to over three hundred thousands in less than two months. If it were a country of democracy there would be no room for a violent demonstration to take place. What does it mean that the demonstration of this time became the largest one that had never been observed in Japan? It would be possible to understand lots of the issues by analyzing the real character of this demonstration.

The change of its character

It can be said that the character of the demonstration has changed since May 20. Before that the demonstrating groups with a main target of checking the Security Pact consisted mainly of the people of the main current of the National Federation of Students Self-Government Association and the National council organized by the Labor Unions and Socialist Party. As for the former, they were the radical students; the latter was those who enforced

a calm petition rallies with some seventy-five thousands people on April 26.

However, the single-handed ratification of the Security Treaty by the Government on May 20 made the demonstration turn to an unprecedented public movement in our country.

As the urgent matter such slogans as "Kick off the Kishi Cabinet," "Protect democracy," and "Dissolve the Diet" rather than "Oppose the Security Treaty" were pushed out in front. The different point from the former demonstration is that the demonstration itself is, no longer, due to the actions of particular organizations, but to the individual spontaneous wills of the public. This demonstration turned into anger at the Kishi Government which one-sidedly approved the so important pact that isn't too much to say that it decided the destiny of the Japan's future. It won't be wrong to say that the indignation of the public at the rash act of the Government has been multiplied by their accumulated complaints of the bureaucratic character of the Kishi Government. This should be remarkable. As the fundamental cause of the Hagerty's incident of June 10 or the tragedy of June 15, the agitation and tactics of the international communists could be noticed. But Premier Kishi's political sense does not seem sensitive enough to see that a number of people show their sympathy with the radical acts of the particular groups out of their disappointments in Kishi. Since the automatic approval of the Security Treaty in the Upper House on June 18, the target of the public movement has changed to aim at "the establishment of more democratic Government" in parallel with "the prevention of the ratifica-

tion of the treaty," "the immediate retirement of the Kishi Cabinet," and "the dissolution of the Diet." The mass movement is expected to expand along this line in parallel with the anti-ratification of the Treaty in the near future.

The analysis of "the opposition of the Treaty"

(1) Opposing the Treaty itself:

Almost all the demonstrations held before May 19 were based on this standpoint. The reason for the opposition is that it is to be against the current of the times that Japan concludes the Security Treaty, which has a nature of military alliance with the U.S., while the world war is becoming impossible to break out as the result of the deployment of so-called ultimate weapons. Furthermore the world trend is now headed for "thaw" of the cold war. There are not a few who are afraid of worsening the Japan's relations with the Soviet Union and Red China due to such a military tie-up with the U.S.

(2) The nullification of the single-handed sanction of the S. Treaty.

All the participants in the demonstrations held after May 20 asserted this claim. The participants came from various classes. It should not be overlooked that even the majority of the supporters of ratifying the new Treaty really claim the nullification of the approval.

(3) The opposition of the "revision" itself:

This claim is that it is not realistic to immediately cast away the new Treaty system but it won't give anything to strengthen the tie-up by the Treaty, by from the view point of promoting the present world trend of all the nations' making efforts for the mitigation of the tension.

Cancel of Ike's Trip

The aim of Eisenhower's trip to Japan was said to increase the friendly relationship on the occasion of the centennial of the U.S.-Japan Trade and Amity.

However, amid violent mass movements demanding resignation of the Kishi Cabinet and Diet dissolution, Mr. Eisenhower as a national guest was regarded impossible in view of the present condition of Japan.

Consequently, this decision of postponement was accepted as

a wise action for both the U.S. and Japan, because it was thought that U.S. President's trip would have greatly influenced on the domestic political problem.

That the Kishi Cabinet was going to avail itself of U.S. President's Japan trip, for its policy or for the ratification of the New Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, was evident in the light of the forced decision of the Lower House on May 20.

In this respect, it can be safely said "anti-Kishi is not anti-

The Youth's Aspiration

The younger generation of Japan aspire Japan's neutrality completely independent of any power block. They expect to live peacefully in an unarmed world. Their wish has been strengthened by the experiences which they had in the World War II. Japanese people learned from the last war that a war is the enemy of human dignity because it terminates human personality.

Our constitution read "Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international dispute" and "land, sea, and air force will never be maintained."

Most students are absolutely oppose the facism of any kind. They reject to enter into a military alliance with any country. It is strongly hoped that the world especially American try,

people, understands the deep seated desire of the Japanese for the peace; without that understanding true friendship between U.S. and Japan will not be formed.

The stream of the current world situation has been running to the mitigation of the cold war and peaceful coexistence of both Western and Eastern blocks, though to our deep regret the summit conference came to a failure. There are two main reasons to believe that the world is moving towards the peaceful co-existence. One is that a modern war will annihilate human beings as atomic weapon has been highly developed. The other is that the peoples of the world seem to aspire peace much more strongly than ever before.

It is against the aspiration of the peoples of the world that Japan concludes a military alliance with any other coun-

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Attending "Afro-Asian Student Leaders Seminar"

by Yukio Ishizuka

Yukio Ishizuka, medical major and a member of the Institute of International Relations of Keio University and Fumio Kosugi, economic major and vice chairman of the Tokyo Chapter of the International Student Association, attended the "Afro-Asian Student Leaders Seminar" as the delegates from Japan...

(editor)

On 17th January, we arrived at the Honolulu International Airport and met Mr. Shuck from the Dept. of State and students as the University of Hawaii at which the Afro-Asian Student Leaders Seminar was held.

We settled in an apartment house arranged the thirty-five delegates from twenty-nine Afro-Asian countries. Most of them were undergraduates and aged from 19 to 30. The next morning, we had the opening ceremony of the seminar in the presence of many VIPs of Hawaii with many cameramen. This made us feel that not only the people of the university with in charge of the program but also the people in Hawaii were interested and co-operative with this program.

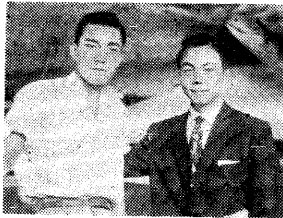
The program consisted of four weeks of seminar at the University of Hawaii, and two weeks of the program were mainly for various lectures of political science, education, and humanity including various subjects such as sociology, psychology, anthropology, agriculture, philosophy, histories of the universities in the world and in the United States.

Every evening, the thirty-five students often with some students, of the U.H. got together in some of the rooms of the apartment house and were excited with series of bull sessions, or went out for invitations of dinners and parties by the professors and students of the university of some clubs and organizations or individual volun-

teers. As the delegates got together formally or informally, delegates came to feel very close to each other. Really, it was fascinating to live with various young people from so many parts of the world and find very close friends among them. At a series of unforgettable nights of discussions, it often lasted until two or three o'clock in the morning.

From the beginning of the fourth week at Hawaii, started the group discussions on "Role of universities in society" which was the main subject of the seminar and the last week at Hawaii was spent for the discussions among the thirty-five delegates. Main points of the group discussions were on Should the works of universities be restricted to pure scientific researches? And if should not, how can these be extended? "or" preservation of freedom of universities? "How can universities serve for development of the society" and so forth. Through the discussions, we had chances to know about the universities from which the delegates came and their opinions on these points which reflected the respective situations of their countries, and explain about our situations. By the end of the four weeks at Hawaii, we had come to be much more interested and feel very close to each other.

The two weeks of the inspection trip included visits to San Francisco, Chicago, Washington D.C. and New York, by airplanes, staying in hotels, making tours in the cities, having free time of excitements. During the two weeks of trip we visited University of California, Stanford University of Wisconsin where the half of the delegates stayed for four days and had opportunities to live with the students and observe students activities, University of Illinois,



Y. Ishizuka (right) and F. Kosugi (left).

where other half of the students stayed.

In Washington D.C. we visited Department of State which sponsored this tour, U.S. Senate, where we met the Senators from Hawaii and observed a discussion in a chamber Supreme court and met one of the judges and observed the our, and otehr government institutions.

At the end of five days in New York, of visiting the United Nations, making tours in the City, walking around Broadway every evening in the midst of which our Hotel Taft was located, finally, the program of the "Afro-Asian Student Leader Seminar and Tour" of six weeks came to the end. Seeing other delegates off who went gone though Europe of Honolulu, promising to see each other again in future, I stayed in New York longer, where I felt quite at home, saw Mr. Fumio Kosugi my companion off who left N. Y. for Los Angeles by jet, four myself alone and stayed in N.Y. one more week visiting United Nations four times, going to theaters, visiting New York University and Columbia University and attending some of the classes.

At Washington D.C. I got my visa extended at the Dept. of State by the help of the office of the Senator Fong from Hawaii. I stayed in Washington for about a week living with an impressive family of General Davis and had a first experience to live with a family for a period, which gave me unforgettable impressions on which I cannot write here, because of the restrictions of the space in the paper.

During the month after the program, I observed Service Institute of Dept. of State which is one of the most advanced institutions in the field of teaching foreign languages, which made me convinced that Japanese system urgently needs thorough reconsideration. The conviction has become more firm observing and collecting informations on English language training for foreign students at American University, and University of California.

On the 2nd of April, after two and half months of stay in the United States, I come home to Japan recollecting the words of Professor Stalker who was in charge of the program at the farewell party in New York, "This is not the end, but the beginning!" Recalling the words and faces of the delegates with tears in their eyes at the farewell party I feel other attendants must be recollecting the same thing and so long as we remember that night, we shall be able to make that day a beginning instead of an end.

Impressions of 1 Year Stay in Japan

by Craig Haagenon

Craig Haagenon is the third exchange student from Stanford University to Keio. He is majoring in art and architecture. After his one year study in Keio, he is leaving Japan this July.

During this last month before I must leave Japan and Keio everyone has been asking me what I have learned in my one year, and what impressions I have. To my chagrin I have been long absent from a typewriter and I'm afraid that many of you think of me in terms of what I said in my series of articles last year. Please don't.

I have changed most of my opinions, which is a natural phenomena when one spends an extended period in a foreign country.

When I arrived last summer I thought of myself as the American flag bearer with the vital mission of enlightening Japan to the American way of life. In the typical fashion of the immature student I shouted loudly for Americanisms which I didn't fully understand, and just as loudly condemned Japanese ideas which take much more than a year to comprehend.

True throughout the world it takes time to learn that your own way is not always right and to think logically and deeply before you speak.

Now that I am one year older and am beginning to "feel" Japanese I find that combination of the two countries' philosophies could perhaps be the best pattern for living: Japan's reserve and patience with America's lust for life.

Japanese people are too dependent on one another and Americans too independent. Again we need a common denominator. From this it is of utmost importance for the two countries to become as close as possible, for each can help the other.

During this year I've been asked a countless number of time "what are you studying?" If you think only in terms of Keio classes and lectures my answer is "only Japanese language."

Actually I am greatly handicapped since I am an architecture and art major and Keio has neither department.

Fortunately, however, except for actual drawing most of architecture student's aesthetic study is in the field, that is visiting and studying actually works of art. One of the main reasons why I came to Japan was to study her art, something I could never do from a book. For instance you could never feel the tranquillity and perfect harmony of Katsura Rikkyu by looking at a picture, nor in such a way could you truly appreciate the beauty of the stones in Kiyosumi Koen in Tokyo. This fact accounts for my less time at the Keio campus than the usual student.

Everyday I've out walking or riding around Tokyo and when I get the opportunity, Kyoto.

Of course the latter is far more beautiful in the over-all picture but Tokyo is no less beautiful if you consider each individual part by itself.

Tokyo hides its beauty so you dig and spend much time finding it. My favorite "hangouts" are the 3rd, 6th and 7th floors of Mitsukoshi Nihombashi, Japan Crafts Centre in Maruzen, the 2nd basement of Takashimaya, Azuma dōri, Meiji Jingu and Chinzanso garden. Also many of the coffee shops of Tokyo are good examples of interior Japan's greatest arts. Japanese people have the greatest sense for art in the world and their works, from the most humble chawan and the greatest.

Imperial palace offer the foreign student endless opportunities for study. Most Japanese



students think it quite strange that I have bought "Montsuki" but they should stop to consider the Kimono is a great work of art while "Yofuku" can seldom be called such. To me the Kimono is the valuable example of the Japanese "sense" that such gaudy temples as Nikko could never be. Kimono is Japan's fame, Nikko her folly.

The department store also is another book to study. Aside from the finest service and the highest quality merchandise, the extensive exhibitions always display the best of Japanese arts and crafts both contemporary and classic. A day in a Japanese dept. store is an education in itself.

There is one major drawback in being an art student, money the philosophy, economics, or law student can buy inexpensive paper-bound books whose contents are the same value as those in the most expensive silk-bound volumes. However, there is a world of difference between the usual train station "Obento" box and that made of lacquer. As an artists books are works of art and good design he must periodically buy some. A true scholar cannot resist a book in a bookstore. In the same way an artist cannot resist a work of art. He must buy it so he admire it always. An owned work of art constantly forces the artist to strive to keep the highest quality in his own work. Mood art challenges the artist to better it.

Most Japanese people aren't conscious of their own art but to me it is a constant marvel. Consequently I teach English 4 days a week at Sony Radio Co. in order to buy such things as obi, nurimono, and kakejiku. If I left Japan without these things I would be leaving a part of my heart because of all art I love Japanese the best. This feeling for art is most difficult to understand unless you were also born an artist. To me art is my whole life, I could never consider anything else. It sules me! Altho' it sounds as if this is my only interest it hasn't been my most important study —Japan. What has been much more important is learning about the people.

Its a hackneyed phrase but Japanese people do not easily reveal their characters. They sit patiently while the foreigner makes a lot of noise and when he quiets down they let him find out, slowly, for himself. For the Westerner it is especially difficult to understand Japan. It has taken me 1 year of living, working and playing with only Japanese people to just begin to "feel" Japanese. One year has been to short and passed to quickly. I thing from now on I could do my most profitable learning. Unfortunately at just the moment when I have begun to get my foot into Japanese society I must leave.

I have learned to love Japan. I can never choose between Japan or America. I belong to both countries. I am trying not to think of my leaving; it will come too soon. The most painful word in Japanese is Sayonara. Minna San iroiro domo arigato gozaimashita. Sayonara Shikashi sa mamonaku mata kuru yo. Honto dayo.

Campus at a Glance

Cultural Bodies Week Held

For a week from 12th of June, The League of Keio Cultural Bodies aiming at the cultivation of rebind personalities of Keio students opened "The League of Cultural Bodies Week".

The purpose of this week is to introduce to Keio students at large the activities of the Body.

During this week, many Cultural Bodies had peculiar entertainments, table manner at Shibuya Park Hotel, movies and lecture meetings on Mita and Hi-yoshi Campus, dance party at the Shibuya Public Hall, etc.

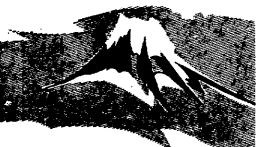
In these entertainments did other many Keio students as well as the members of the Cultural Bodies participate.

In this way, "this week" was held on a grand scale and resulted in a great success.

Mutual Help Assoc Joins Executive Com of KAC

Mutual Help Association entered the executives of the Autonomus committee. The association has acted independently since the foundation of 1954. The welfare of the students is its main purpose. Many hard up students have made use of the association. The association has raised its funds by operating the dining room in Mita Festival, but from this year the Autonomus committee gives 100,000 yen as its fund to the association. The association rents up to 2000 yen a month to the hard up students without interest.

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Who Brought Us Here

A bloody battle happened in the compound of the Diet on June 15 between the police and student demonstrators demanding Prime Minister Kishi's prompt resignation and to block the ratification of the revised Security Treaty with the United States. It is to be regretted above all that the violent clash tragically resulted in the death of one girl student and a large number of casualties.

The incident was supposedly started by the fact that ultra-rightists exerted violence on the mass students which were carrying out "petition" demonstrations.

At the same time it is certainly to blame that there were groups of Communist-instigated radical student demonstrators who stormed into the Diet ground.

It must not be forgotten, however, that among the causes for the death and a great many casualties were the excessive and outrageous actions taken by the extreme rightists and the police.

Whether leftists or rightists, no matter what their ideology or creed may be, violence should by no means be permitted because the result of political action using violence means the destruction of democracy.

Prime Minister Kishi rebuked students, merely regarding the unhappy incident as the result of planned actions of international communism. As a matter of fact, however, we can maintain that Kishi failed to understand what almost all students think. Almost students, we believe, are thinking seriously the way to restore democracy and parliamentarism which is being exposed to a danger of the collapse down.

The destruction of the parliamentarism only brings forth the vicious circle of Tyranny of the majority and violence of the minority.

If Prime Minister Kishi regards students as a violent mass and does whatever he likes to for his policies, we must hold that it is no less outrageous and violent act against the fundamental idea of democracy than those by students and other demonstrators.

Premier Kishi should seriously consider, before he blames faults of a part of radical students, why the unfortunate present political chaos has occurred, where the basic cause for the incident lies and who has brought the situation thus far.

The present government and particularly Prime Minister Kishi as well as those directly responsible for the present political crisis of Japan are urged to reflect upon their own actions against the wills of a great majority of the people and to take a necessary step immediately to meet the expectation of the people.

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They Grow up in Freedom

Foreign Schools in Japan..... American School

There are many Military American Schools in Japan. One of them, Narimasu High School is located at Grant Heights, Asahi-cho, Nerima-ku, Tokyo. Though the school was closed June 3 for the summer vacation, the reporter met the principal and the president of the Student Council.

The objectives of education in American public schools are to give each child the tools with which to get knowledge and to teach every child his responsibilities and duties in preserving the freedoms necessary for personal development and happiness.

This high school was started in February, 1948 for the education of children of American Security Forces Personnel who came to Japan after the war. More than 6,000 students have attended this school in the past thirteen years and about 760 students have graduated. There were about 500 students and 32 teachers for the school year 1959-1960. About 50 Nisei students and children of American diplomats attend this school.

Children of American Security Forces Personnel can attend this school without paying tuition. Children of other American citizens may attend the school upon the payment of tuition.

The 6-24 educational system is used at Grant Heights area due to lack of proper buildings. 6 years for the elementary education, 2 for the junior high school education, and 4 for senior high school education. The school year consists of first semester (September 1-January 22) and second semester (January 25-June 3).

Most of students after graduating here go back to the United States to enter colleges and universities. Several students are going to enter International Christian University, Sophia and Maryland University in Japan.

French and Latin are taught as foreign languages to students from 9th to 12th grade. Typing is very important to students who go into the business world.

The students in this school are scored for academic achievement as shown below:

Letter	Explanation	Percentage
A	Superior	93-100
B	Good	85-92
C	Average	77-84
D	Fair	70-76
F	Failing	Below 70

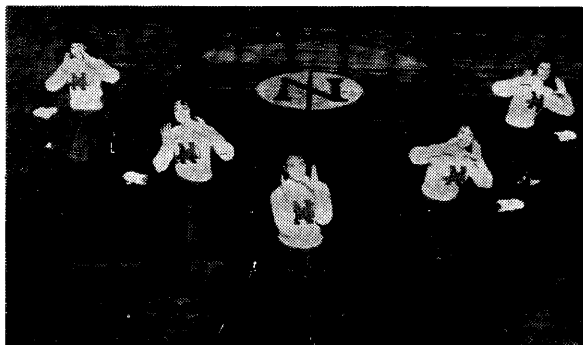
If a student obtains "B" average in each academic subject, and is outstanding in study, leadership, character and service to the school, he will be chosen as a member of the Honor Roll by the faculty and National Honor Society members each semester and a scholarship will be awarded to him.

There are sports, culture and science clubs for all students. After school from 3:15 they have time to enjoy their club activities and every student is encouraged to participate in at least one club activity. They say, "It is true that we must study lessons at school, but the cooperation among students through club activities is also an important aspect of life in a democracy."

American football is the most popular sport here as in America. Sports clubs play many matches with other American high schools in military areas such as Johnson, Yamato, Yokohama and with Japanese high schools, too.

The five varsity and three junior cheerleaders are chosen by the student body on September from among the many girls who try out. They cheer their teams with yells and the school pennants colored blue and white.

There is a club named "the Japanese-American Intercultural Society" which is to build better relationships among Japanese and American students and teachers. This April over 3,000 Japanese students from different high schools and universities visited here and enjoyed themselves by exchanging their country dances and songs, and playing games and seeing club activities. Students of this school and Shakuji High School exchanged "High School Ambassadors." Students of Narimasu High School visited the classes of Shakuji H. S. and students of Shakuji H.S. became members of classes at Narimasu H.S. They developed an international friendship and mutual understanding.



The five varsity cheerleaders are in training at the gymnasium.



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"How do you do?" at a dance party.

The most wonderful day for student comes in November. It is "Homecoming Day." That means the graduate students return to this school to enjoy dancing and renewing friendships with students and teachers. On this day a football game is usually held between Narimasu H.S. and Yokohama H.S. Before the homecoming day, one queen and four princesses are elected and these beauties parade around the school to cheer up the players and to stimulate fighting spirit. A big bonfire and a splendid dance party take place in the evening after the game.

Mr. and Miss Narimasu are selected. This couple is most representative of the citizenship of the school.

There is a "Teenage Club" sponsored by students. Students have lunch and a dance party every Saturday.

Students have several dance

parties throughout the year. The Junior-Senior Prom is held in May. Only juniors, seniors and their partners are invited. The program consists of dancing, dinner, a floor show and the crowning of the king and queen. The Snowball Dance Party is held in December.

The Sophomore Dance takes place with only sophomores and freshmen in attendance.

Students take their studies seriously. They also believe recreation is very important. When they must study, they do so effectively and when they play, they do so with enthusiasm. They are enjoying their school life to the fullest extent both in the academic area as well as in the recreational area. They are preparing themselves to be useful happy citizens. With such training they can render services that will build a better community, a better nation and a better world.

Alumni in the News—

Our Hope to Rome

Our country is sending the big delegation consisting of about two hundred men and women to Rome Olympic Games, this year. Among them is Mr. Takashi Ono, the first man of Japanese Gymnastics world.

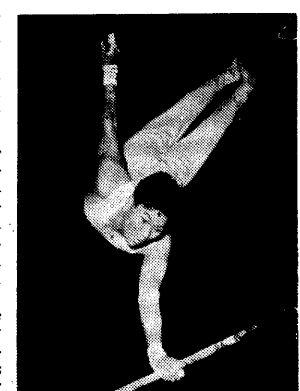
In 1946, when he was 15 years old, at the First National Athletic Meeting he won the second in the gymnastics. In 1952 he defeated Mr. Takemoto. Since then he has won the four victories running in the National Meeting.

Mr. Ono, who graduated from Tokyo Education University, entered the second grade of the political course of Keio Univ as a bachelor due to his enthusiasm for the gymnastics. "As I devoted myself to practicing gymnastics at that time, I had no time to play," said he.

At the Melbourne Olympic Games of 1956, when he was a student of Keio University, the stout youth played very well to meet the expectation of all Japanese, and won the victory at the part of horizontal bar and was, sorry to say, at the second in the total.

Recollecting those days with deep emotion, Mr. Ono said, "When we reached Melbourne in December, it was very hot contrary to the climate of Japan. The Australian feelings to Japan became better as matches went on. I am glad to have achieved our diplomatic duty. Now, it is still remaining in my memory that many 'war-brides' from Japan encouraged us wholeheartedly. They were home-sick for Japan."

To a question, why American and Russian teams are overwhelmingly strong, he answered, "Players of both countries are given national support and the countries put players in a situation favorable for their training. Often the countries hold a training camp for their athletes." He told about sports in war-time, "16 years of blank in athletics due to the war made Japan incompetent to compete with other countries. Whereas gym-



Mr. Takashi Ono by courtesy of the Baseball Magazine

nastics were kept by my alumni, such as Mr. Hiroshi Nosaka, Mr. Nabeya, Mr. Ikuta and so on, so it is better to say that today's gymnastics is owing to them."

It is the topic of the town that Mr. Ono is going to Rome with his wife, Mrs. Kiyoko Ono, who is teaching gymnastics at Keio University.

It is said that very this year Japanese gymnastics can dominate the gymnastics world of the earth. "We can win the victory both in a party and a individual part at this Olympic Games," he firmly affirmed, "because the level of Japanese gymnastics is rising on but that of Russian is not. So it can be said that Japan has more total real power than Russia. They say today's gymnastics world is divided into two parts by Japan and Russia, but in fact recently Finland is drawing near to both countries in play and technique." And he emphasized, "We regard it as our objective that we will defeat Russian team in this Olympic Games."

To lovers of sports wishing, Mr. Takashi Ono told the reporter, "It is an important matter for them that they do not only see sports but also actually experience them."

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