

The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY
1858
'calamus gladio fortior'

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Miyazawa; New Chairman Selected by Narrow Margin

Tsuyoshi Miyazawa was elected the new chairman of the Keio Autonomous Committee at June 7 General Assembly on the Mita campus.

This Assembly was carried out with Masato Kaneko of the Dept. of Economics in the chair, and 139 student representatives from each class attended.

The new chairman is a senior of the Dept. of Economics and a member of the Judo Club.

At the Assembly, Takeo Aoki, a senior of the Dept. of Commerce, was nominated for the vice-chairman of K.A.C. They are to hold the respective position for six months starting from June 1.

At the first election, three

candidates, T. Miyazawa, Y. Watanabe, and Y. Ohoka, stood for the position. But since none of them could get majority votes, 70, Miyazawa who got 49 votes in the first election and Watanabe, 63 votes competed again in the final election. As the result, Miyazawa was elected by 70 over Watanabe's 67.

The number of Committee members on Mita campus is 275, and the quorum required for the Assembly is 138.

The newly elected chairman T. Miyazawa stated his hope as follows:

Since I feel that each committee of the Student Council of Keio should pursue some fixed and concrete purpose, I have decided, on my part, to press for construction of a "Keio As-



T. Miyazawa



T. Aoki

sembly Hall." This hall would be used for the promotion of human relations, and be used by club activities which develop the character of students.

Besides, alumni of Keio would be able to make use of the hall for alumni meetings and class reunions.

The hall would thus exceed the limitations of the common concept of a Student hall.

Therefore, the main energies of my committee will be used for the realization of this plan, though we must, of course, operate with due consideration for the other affairs of the Student Council.

The problem of separation between the Council and the students in general could be solved by efforts at constructive, overall publicity. Liaison between the Faculty Undergraduate Societies is effected by the Committee of Faculty Chairman.

Camp Store To Open On Hayama Beach

Advertising Society for Scientific Research will run the student's Camp Store from July 8 through August 23 on Hayama Beach, Kanagawa Prefecture.

Four other universities, Waseda, Meiji, Rikkyo, and Hosei will have their Camp Store and participate in the shop managing contest.

This contest is to be held under the sponsorship of Morinaga Confectionery, which examines management, advertisement, and internal decoration. Keio won the first prize last year.

The members of the Society will work as waiters, counters, registers, and cooks. Various kinds of soft drinks are served at the store from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

The Society has 250 members and a long history of 40 years since its foundation. The Camp Store is carried on both for the practical research of advertising and for the mutual understanding among the members.

Round-the-World Trip Planned

Keio and Waseda round-the-world trip is planned by seven students of both universities. They plan to leave Japan next March, though details of their trip is not decided yet.

The trip is to be made by two jeeps. Their course will be South East Asia—Middle East—North Africa—Europe—North America—South America.

Kunihiko Yamaguchi, the vice-leader of the party a junior of Keio Political Science Dept., told his hope as follows. "We are going to learn as much as we can, particularly how the people of the world live and what they think and how the nationalism succeeded by the younger generation.

"We hope to have discussions, lectures and occasions to talk with young people.

Africa Visiting Party Leaving In September

Keio Universal Federation Association decided to send out a research party to Africa.

The party consists of four students of Commerce Dept. They are leaving Tokyo International Airport on 18th of September this year and coming back late this year.

"We plan to investigate the true Africa," members of the party told.

8th Student Conference On Politics Held at Mita

The Eighth All Japan Student Conference on Politics was held on 24th and 25th of June at Mita campus under the sponsorship of the Seminar Committee of the Political Science Department of Keio University. Some 290 students from 27 universities including 60 Keio students took part in the conference.

The conference is held annually by the students of political science through out Japan to discuss current political problems. This is the second time that Keio University sponsored the conference.

At the opening ceremony held on 24th at room 502 of Mita campus, Prof. M. Itoh addressed the students that flexibility in thinking is necessary to develop the study of every field.

In the afternoon they joined sectional meetings and discussed until 6 p.m. The sectional meetings and the reporters were; 'Election' Keio Univ., 'Democracy' Keio Univ., 'Welfare State' Keio Univ., 'Local Self-government' Meiji Univ., 'Analysis of Modern Capitalism' Doshisha Univ., 'Reformist Political Group' Kyushu Univ., 'Reformation' Hosei Univ., 'Political



Some 290 students have discussion at the joint meeting on the last day of the conference.

cal Methodology' Doshisha Univ. In the evening a reception was held at Nihon Seinenkan Hotel. Students from all over Japan talked each other until far into the night in a friendly atmosphere.

On 25th, the second day of the Conference, they discussed in the sectional meetings in the morning. In the afternoon, all

members gathered again and had a discussion under the title 'How to Understand Today's Democracy' and broke up at 7:45 p.m.

Mitsuharu Hasebe, senior, the chairman of the executive committee of the conference, told that the conference was successful.

"I think the conference was successful. The discussions were all substantial. I am glad so many universities had participated this year." He said this is the result of their effort to discuss on rather 'neutral' theme.

"More Keio students should have joined the conference to test and deepen their knowledge of political problems," he added.

New Locations

The present Yamashoku Dining Hall is to be pulled down on July 11 in order to construct the West Building on the place. Yamashoku will immediately reconstruct the dining hall as large as the existing one on an open space in front of the building of the Correspondence Course.

Along with the reconstruction of the Yamashoku, student organizations which have rooms on the second floor of the Yamashoku are forced to move. On June 22 leaders of the organizations were called to have a meeting to decide the location of their offices. This was called by the Student Affairs Bureau.

The school authorities offered the student six rooms on the second floor of the Graduate Course Building and eight rooms of specially prepared prefabricated houses. After three hours of earnest discussion among the students it was decided as follows.

In the rooms of the prefabricated houses, the head office of the Keio Autonomous Committee, offices of student councils of each Department and the IIR will enter. The Mita Campus and the other offices of the student organizations will share six rooms on the second floor of the Graduate Course Building.

Two Students Released By Metropolitan Police

Two Keio students arrested during the demonstration against the Political Violence Prevention Bill were released on 21st and 23rd of June respectively.

One of them, a freshman, Politics Dept., is indicted on a charge of violating Public Safety Regulation of City of Tokyo and Road Traffic Law. He had been kept by police since June 6 when he was caught by Tokyo Metropolitan police. He was then demonstrating around the Diet with other Keio students.

The other was arrested on 15th for the same charge.

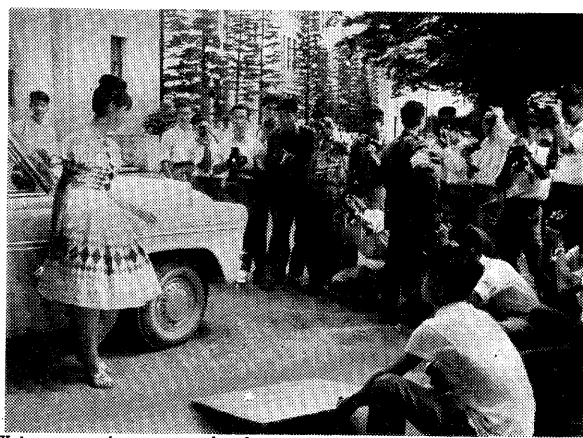
The Keio Student Committee to Protect Peace and Democracy is now carrying out a fund collection campaign to relieve the student indicted.

"Police arrested these students illegally," members of Keio Student Committee declared.

"The right of petition to the Diet is guaranteed by the Constitution. Yet the police pressed down legal demonstration with a violent hand of oppression.

"The police restrained students to carry placards and school flags. They forbid us to call out a slogan and limited the time to petition. Policemen laid violent hands while students made no resistance."

Cultural Week Successful



Keio camera fans surround a beauty in the beam of early summer sunlight: one of the projects of the Cultural Association Week.

Keio Cultural Association Festival Week was launched on June 9 both at Mita and Hoyo-shi. Fifteen clubs took part in it this year, the Executive Committee of the festival said.

On 12th, a record concert was held by Broadcasting Society at room 44 of Hiyoshi campus at noon recess. The lecturer was Mr. Teruo Isono. On the same day, a dancing training course was opened under the auspices of Keio Dancing Club. Some 90 students learned several kinds of dancing.

At Mita campus, Mr. Saichiro Kaneko, the president of Jujo Paper Manufacturing Co., made a lecture titled "Wishes from Business World to the New Incoming Partners."

Railway Research Society and Palette Club made exhibitions at the school lobby of Hiyoshi campus.

Outdoor activities were also prosperous. On 14th, twenty students went yachting at Haya-

ma beach. Wondervogel Society made a little trip to Asami in Niigata Pref. and stayed there overnight.

"As a whole we are satisfied to a certain degree with this year's festival but we want more clubs to take in next year," a committee member told his impression.

Yamanaka Villa Open To All Keio Students

The villa at Lake Yamanaka will be open to all the Keio students from July 11 through September 1.

Those who want to use the villa are required to apply to the head office of the Athletic Association at Mita from July 16.

The charge for bed is 70 yen a day for the members of the Athletic parties, 120 yen for general Keio students and 170 yen for others.

These few months, student movements against the Political Violence Prevention Bill, which has been also in dispute in the Diet, have become more active and emotional. The controversy on this bill has carried over until next Diet session without the approval in the Upper House. Students are strongly opposing the anti-violence bill because their violent actions must be prohibited to a certain extent if the bill is in effect.

However, majority of Japanese students are themselves fed up with the extreme adventurism taken by the Zengakuren leaders. Moreover, the establishment of Zenjiren (National Liaison Council of Students' Self-Government Associations), apart from Zengakuren, and the fact that the Zenjiren's influence has been steadily become strong in students' movement are some manifestations of students own evaluation on their actions.

Here, we pick up the controversial points of the bill, students' movements, and the structural change in students' movement.

The controversy over the anti-violence bill has been created inside and outside of the Diet Building like that over the revision of the Japan-U.S. Security Pact last year.

Leftist students, especially students of Zengakuren and Zenjiren, have been actively demonstrating against the bill, as have the Socialist Party members and labor unionists. They are against the bill because their demonstrations are prohibited if the law is in effect.

Their demonstrations have become more violent and active in the past two months. On the afternoon of the day when the bill, jointly sponsored by the Liberal - Democratic Party and the Democratic Socialist Party, passed the Lower House, some 3,000 students and trade unionists were mobilized to demonstrate outside the Diet to present a petition.

Zengakuren students demon-

strated, snake-danced and used sit-down tactics in front of the First Members' Hall of the Upper House, while trade unionists and people from various districts in the country gathered at the open space of the former Palace Heights, walked to and around the Diet comparatively quietly. Previously members of the People's Council Against the Security Treaty and for Preserving Peace and Democracy were al-

Students of Keio University are
tion Bill. On Mita and Hiyoshi c
ness of students in general is no
the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty.

lowed by the Metropolitan Police Board to petition the Diet provided they did not use flags, placards, loudspeaker cars, shouts, snake dances, and sit-down tactics.

The actions of Zengakuren fighters, however, were not permitted on that day. After a warning under the name of the

head of the Kojimachi Police through the loudspeaker, the police used force to push the students away.

Zengakuren staged their 7th through 10th actions against the anti-violence bill from June 5th through 8th, while the Zenjiren took their 5th through 7th actions against the bill on June 6th through 8th. That on June 6th was the most violent. Demonstrators did not disperse around

the Diet and its vicinity until around three o'clock the next morning.

Some 150 students of Keio University, including about 20 coeds, were among the demonstrators on June 6th.

In connection with the demonstrations on the night of June 6th and the predawn hours of the 7th, police arrested 11 students, including one Keio student, three unionists and one man whose status was not known, on charges of obstructing police officers in the performance of official duty, assaulting police and violating the public safety ordinance.



Students of Keio University are actively demonstrating against the current Political Violence Prevention Bill. On Mita and Hiyoshi campuses they have held several meetings from mid-May, but consciousness of students in general is not so strong as that of last year—the movement against the revision of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty.

At the 6th National Conference of the Japan Communist Party in July, 1955, the party criticized extreme left "adventurism" and framed a new plan to cooperate and coexist with all "democratic" organizations.

Student members of the Party criticized this attitude of the party, and so afterward nearly 1,000 student members were disowned by the Communist Party. Under the slogan "to organize a real elite political party," those students formed the League of Communists,

which has been said to be more leftist than the Japan Communist Party. These students have taken the executive leadership of the Zengakuren on various occasions, including the conflict against the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, until the change of the executive members this April.

The conflict within the ranks of Zengakuren developed between pro- and anti-Japan Communist Party members, and at the 15th Convention of the Zengakuren the anti-mainstream faction parted from the executive officers and organized a different organization entitled Tojiren (Tokyo Liaison Council of Students' Self-Government Associations) in March, 1960.

Meanwhile, the anti-mainstream faction developed the Tojiren (Tokyo Liaison Council

For the one year period since the riots during the anti-Security Treaty movement, Japan has suffered from several political accidents which could have destroyed the democracy of this country. The death of Mr. Asanuma and the injuries of Mr. Kawakami and the ex-Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi are examples. The political violence prevention bill was introduced into the Diet in order to protect and promote democracy by restricting such actions that are enemies of democracy.

If this bill were passed, any person who commits the following offenses in order to support and carry out a certain political principle or a political belief or to oppose them would be punished and any political group of which he or she is a member would be prohibited from political activities for four months to three years. The punishable political offenses are; murder, injury, confinement, coercion, mass-violence, trespassing in the Prime Minister's official residence and Diet compound when in session, any public statement which suggests or instigates political-murder being justifiable or necessary, preparations for murder, and intrigue or injury.

On May 13, this bill was jointly proposed to the Diet by the Liberal-Democratic Party and the Democratic Socialist Party. There followed hot argument in the course of deliberation in the Upper House, because there were quite different interpretations as to what the political violence is between those proposed and the opposing Socialist Party.

There exists complete difference in the definition of the political violence on both sides. One arranges the excessive mass movement at the same position as of the terrorism. The other, however, regards it as the excessive exercise of the basic human right given to everyone in the democratic country, and it has the quality much different from the terrorism which cannot be admitted in the human society at all. They also say that this bill is meant to be the first step to reform the Constitution.

This controversial bill passed the Upper House on June 3, accompanied by the scuffles of the Diet members. At present it is in the continuous deliberation because the plenary session became over before it was passed.

The interpretation of the political violence of this bill ranges from the terrorist outrages to the destructive action of the mass political movement, which has been the main point of the controversy in and out of the Diet. According to this bill, Zengakuren would be prohibited their activities for four months to three years on the account that some members of it entered the Diet compound by force. People who are against the bill rebuke the point that the bill may be extensively interpreted. For example the movement of the citizens of so-called "the voiceless voice" will be punished if ever the public peace judgement committee members, who are nominated by the Prime Minister in accordance with the two Houses, judges it the political violence.

Besides this great controversial point, there are some other problems in this bill.


1. If the expressed opinion that some violent action should be either necessary or inevitable encourages a man to do terrorism outrage, he who expressed it will be punished. This is said to intimidate anyone who would otherwise express his opinion frankly.
2. This bill has not any punishment with a fine, which is apt to interfere with the equality under the law.
3. After five years from the time passing into law, it will be referred to discussion in the Diet whether it should exist or not.

of Students' Self-Government Associations) into the Zenjiren (National Liaison Council) and has been preparing to assume a position as the "second Zengakuren."

Zengakuren is believed to consist of some 350,000 members, while Zenjiren consists of half that number according to the estimate by the Students' Self-Government Association of the Liberal Arts Department of Tokyo University. According to the National Police Agency, Zengakuren consists of 240,000 students with 212 student councils, while Zenjiren consists of 77,000 students with 87 student councils.

More than 15,600 students of Zenjiren demonstrated against in the period from May 19 to June 8th while only 6,000 students of the Zengakuren demonstrated against for it eight days during the same period, according to the National Police Agency. Students of Zenjiren demonstrate calmly in comparison with those of Zengakuren. Of course, Zenjiren students walk through streets in groups, arm-in-arm shouting, but they don't hoist flags or placards when ordered to stop doing so by the police, while Zengakuren students demonstrate on the street, snake-dancing, hoisting flags of the students' bodies, and shouting.

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Seminars Are Instrumental In Developing Ourselves

Just around the corner is the summer vacation, to which many university students are looking forward. They held various beneficial plans to spend the long holidays in reading, travelling, and making research on their own subject.

This summer many opportunities are given to the students to cultivate their abilities to see the broad view of social things apart from the academic activities of their own in the "ivory tower".

Among such opportunities, there are some students seminars to be held under the auspices of the Keio student body and the other social body outside the campus: they are the ISSK by the IIR of Keio, the Summer Seminar by the Student Counselors, the Summer Work Camp by the Keio Autonomous Committee in the campus and the International Student Seminar by the American Friends Service Committee, the International Student Conference by the International Students Association and the Internal Seminar by the World University Service.

Taking part in these seminars, the students share with each other in exchanging opinions, developing themselves and making new friends in a friendly atmosphere.

The Mita Campus introduces to the readers what the participants are doing and how seminars are carried out. Here are the partial record of the ISSK and the ISS.

To begin with, we introduce to the readers the International Student Seminar at Keio (ISSK) sponsored by the Institute of International Relation (IIR) of Keio University.

This IIR was started in 1954 by the student body to promote international friendship through the exchange of information and students with overseas universities.

As part of the programs, the ISSK was opened last year in Tokyo to build up friendly relations through the same camping and the discussion between foreign students here in Japan for study and Japanese students mostly from Keio University and others. It was carried out especially in cooperation with the Asian students of two dormitories (the International Students' Union and the Foreign Students' Association) in Tokyo.

This summer the second seminar is to be held from August 31 to September 2 at the Nasu Plateau in Tochigi Prefecture under the subject of "The World We Are Living In Today."

Many participants are expected at the seminar including the Canadian and American students as the summer exchange program with Keio.

The Fruit of the First Seminar

Here the Mita Campus review the result of the first ISSK held last year according to the report issued by the IIR. It was held at Tokyo on October 15-16 under the subject of "The Role of Student in Society". The participants were divided into 10 groups. Each group had its sub-title.

The sub-titles are "What practical actions should the students take toward social problems?"

"How can the students promote true friendship among nations?" "How can the students get rid of racial prejudice?" "What is a good student life?" "What part should student play in attainment of world peace?" and "Exchange of student between countries," and so on.

Let us briefly glance at the reports of two groups under the respective topic.

The Role of University in Society

This is the Group I. As a method of an approach toward the title of "Students Roles in Society", we first defined the roles of university in society.

1) University should sustain highest possible academic standard by A) encouragement and promotion of research B) employment of scholarly and competent staff by admission of all qualified candidates.

2) University should contribute to promote better understanding and penetration of culture.

3) As an integral part of society, university should adopt extra-curriculum methods of changing conditions in society.

4) University should be dedicated to maintain its academic freedom.

5) University should provide scientific and technical training for the youth.

6) University must serve a sustaining ground for citizenship training and healthful living. In the course of our deliberation, we took up the political movements of students, as it is one of the interesting problems required of students by society.

1) In Ceylon, Singapore and in Japan, the students actively participated in political movements.

2) In the Philippines, students

have a limited participation in political movements. The political movement in the Philippines should not be interfered by the objective of the university and the stability of normal students.

3) In Formosa, the students are quite negative in that type of movements.

The majority of the members of Group I believes that students may be demanded of positive role in political movement, but that it is to be carried out as one of the extra-curriculum activities or rather as a social individual. The other opinion is that students should positively participate in political movement as a political groups in the form of political organization.

The Students' Attitude Toward the Practical Problems

What the practical actions should the students take toward social problems, political ac-

in Japan it seems that relatively little effort is put in to the social spheres in comparison to political spheres.

3) In Pakistan, with the existence of relatively efficient administrations Students' participation in political movements is discouraged and in many cases, the government enjoys considerable functions from students.

A) The students except in Canada and in the Philippines, have the duty to lead the less politically conscious public elements to greater majority.

B) Demonstration or what we call Demo in Japan is to be more properly translated as Political meeting.

C) Demonstration is considerable as a method of indicating the public intentions and incarnating the objections. It is to be acknowledged as a right of the public in expressing their claims and protests.

D) The majority are more



At the ISSK the participants appreciate the national costumes worn by an Asian student.

tions, extra-curriculum activities, optimistic about the possibility of controlling these political movements from preventing to become violence.

1) We agreed that students as a group should take interest in social and political affairs.

2) In Pakistan, the attempt of political movement is to give free facilities for education and illumination to the public.

In Canada, the student's movements are taken in deposing the discriminated practices. In Indonesia, Philippines and

E) The minority, however, oppose to Demo, as it has the potentiality of beoming violence, which is invisible in a country where democracy firmly prevails among the people.

The majority opinion was that Demonstration if held in order is admitted to meet the ends of their goal.



A lecture is given to the participants by an outstanding guest at the ISS. Everyone listens carefully to the lecture. Almost every lecture by the distinguished speaker is followed by the group discussions.

The ISS To Be Held

As one of the student seminars outside of Keio, there is the International Student Seminar sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee to be held from August 7 to 21 in Tokyo and in Kansai from July 14 to 26.

The seminar is open to young men and women, college or university undergraduates or graduates of good academic standing in international group.

Participants from different races, nationalities and religions are expected to join the seminar which will be that about half of the group will be Japanese and the other half from other countries, some of them now in Japan, others coming especially for the seminar.

The purposes are as follows: that a group of young people of different national, racial and religious backgrounds gather to and contributes to mutual unshare an opportunity to study and discuss international problems and social ones and to search for the peaceful solution

of them. They exchange personal experiences and informations and enjoy informal contact with faculty.

The theme of this year's seminar is "Change without Violence —Is it possible?" It will be discussed from the economical, social and political viewpoints.

During the seminar there are some lectures by many outstanding visitors.

Historically, these seminars were held first in the United States in 1943, and 1944 and have since been held in many other countries, of Europe and South Asia. Japan's seminars have been held every year since 1949 in Tokyo Area and in the Kansai area since 1953.

Every participant is able to create an atmosphere which promotes personal friendships and mutual understanding among the nations. Two members of the Mita Campus are expected to participate in the seminar.



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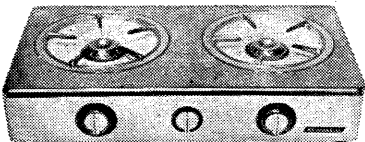
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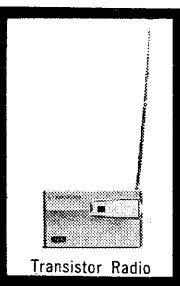
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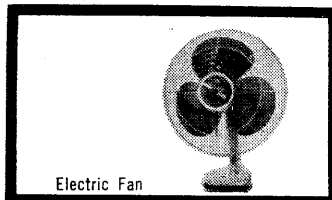
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The Time Table & Railways

Because of the prosperity Japan has been enjoying in recent years, we Japanese are able to enjoy leisure time and travelling has great popularity.

If we can find a convenient train or sum up the fare without trouble, we will be sure to enjoy our trip more. Therefore, when we take a trip, we plan by using the time table.

At first sight it appears a maze of uninteresting numeral, but the time table has many fans.

Since the time table is one of the most accurate data of how Japan National Railways and private lines are operating throughout Japan, it is worth while to study it, getting the general idea of Japanese railways.

Its fans say that nothing is more entertaining than the time table. When we look up a certain line or station name, we have two choices; one is to refer to the map, and the other to refer to the contents. Referring to map is the simplest. For example to find the time of Sanyo Line, we refer to the map on page 46 or 47. Odd numbers show down trains, and even numbers show up trains. Special express trains such as "The First Kodama" or "The First Tsukuba" are model trains in the Japanese National Railways. The First Kodama's train number is No. 101 when it is a down train. The Second Kodama's train number is No. 102 which means an up train.

Train numbers are always in pairs. Certain trains have names, such as "Ideyu", "Sakura", "Hatsukari", or "Asakaze". Those names are for popular use, but even a train with no name has its own number.

Trains' departing and arriving times are written in the time table, and because extra trains during trip seasons are listed we can figure out which are crowded trains and which are less crowded ones.

Then, how to count the fare? For example, when we go from Tokyo to Nagoya, we find its distance of 363.3 km. on the page regarding Tokaido Line. Next, we look for the colored page with the fare table. The fares of the various segments of the trip must be added together to get the final total. Any travel by sea-line, and bus-line should be added to the fare.

Then, let us see the time table's contents.

Vehicle
Japanese National Railways
240 lines (including direct trains and trains requiring transfer).
6 Ferry boats
88 Bus-lines
Private line
239 lines (including sightseeing bus and excursion ships)
68 sea-lines
Aviation lines
International lines and international lines
Japanese National Railway's Business Guide

Fare table (first and second class)

Guide for party trip

Organization table in special express, express and semi-express trains

List of express trains and date of ticket sale period.

How to write address of baggage and to put the label. Allocation of the express seats of semi-express train.

Way of repayment in case of no operation.

Hotel list furnished by the Japan Travel Bureau.

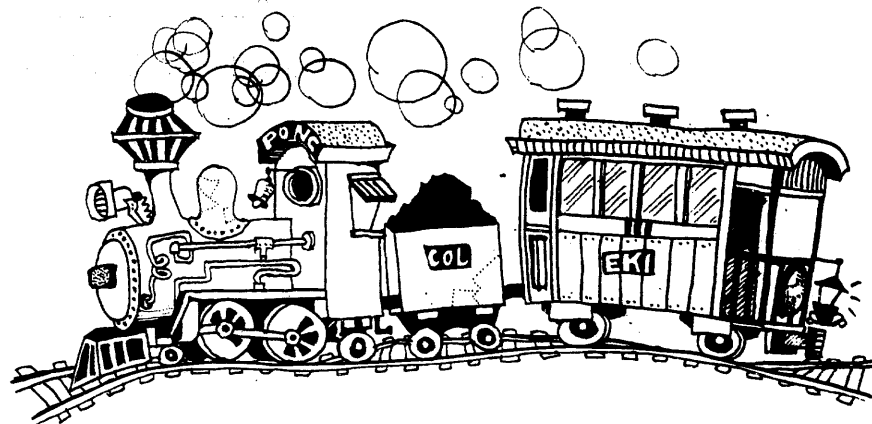
The time table also teaches us all stations' name, special products, station lunch, and how to change line. Moreover by doing some figuring, we can find out the needed time of various trains, distance between station, average miles per hour etc.

All this information about travel is compiled as a book.

The time table is published monthly by the Japan Travel Bureau under the supervision of the Japanese National Railways. The Japan Travel Bureau was set up in 1912, and is the excellent authority on internal or external travel. It has about 240 offices and 3,000 employees all over Japan. It gives convenience to travellers in connection with the JNR, private lines, bus-lines, searines, and aviation lines. To publish the time table and the magazine "Tabi" (Travelling) is one of the important works of the Japan Travel Bureau.

Private line companies report to the National Railways when their operations change. Lately, the time table is often revised because many trains are speeded up and increased by the National Railway's five years' plan.

About 100,000 volumes of the



time tables are put out, and they are displayed at bookstores and station bookstalls.

Then, how are time tables overseas? In European countries, trains run in each other country because the width of rails is the same. Every year, the European Train Connections Conference has been held. There the diagram is arranged and published. On this time table only important lines are carried.

In the U.S.A., as there are no national railways, the time table is published by the respective private railway company. But those time tables are usually not so convenient for the sake of those who use them in comparison with those in Japan.

What is the present condi-

That may be the result of the fact that the population is centered in main cities and the geographical conditions peculiar to Japan. (narrow and long plain area)

The total number of the people who used the JNR in 1959 reached 4,810,000,000. Consequently, about 13,200,000 persons used it everyday. And those who made use of private lines in the same year was 6,920,000,000 persons (18,900,000 persons daily.) The figure proves that every Japanese used the railway 127 times in a year.

The passenger revenue occupies 54% of all the JNR's revenue.

Operation ratio (percentage of the operating expenses to the income) in 1958 are:

France	100
England	109
West Germany	104
The U.S.A.	78
JNR	98
Japanese Private Lines	91

Although JNR barely kept 98% of the operation ratio, the whole operating kilometrage (79%) is deficit lines. Such lines should be replaced by some more effective enterprise, but some local lines which obviously become deficit lines are going to be built. This is because of the Dietmen who are the members of the Railway Coun-

"railways", such activity of their representatives affects the result of the election. Consequently, even if JNR makes all the possible effort to increase the profit, it is not easy for them to get rid of deficit lines, which the more they are operated, the more increase the deficit. The existence of the local deficit lines is one of the reasons that prevent JNR from making electrification and speed up. Moreover, the present JNR's organization has reached its limit.

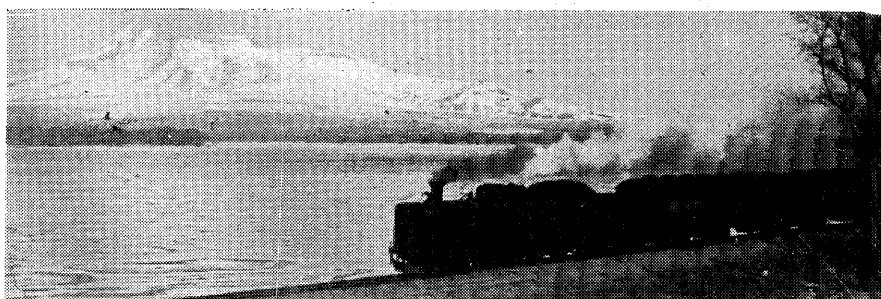
The countermeasures to this awful condition lies in the installment of the double tracks, and electrification.

Though it is becoming smaller in number, steam locomotives are still running on local lines, while model trains are on main lines.

Another great problem to be solved is the terrible confusion of rush-hour in main cities. Last winter, to ease this confusion, to differentiate the office attendance hours was suggested. But this method can not solve the problem radically.

Mr. Munetaka Gotoh, a graduate of Keio University and a great time table fan who travelled whole the lines of JNR during four years from 1956, said about the time table and railway travel.

"I am very fond of consulting the time table, because I, other



A local deficit line on which faded steam locomotives are running pantingly.

TABLE NO. I

	Average traffic volume per car per km.		Average tonnage of goods	
	Passenger (per)	Goods (ton)	Passenger (1,000 per-son per km.)	Goods (1,000 t. per km.)
Japan	15,621	6,608	6,859	465
W. Germany	4,039	4,603	1,506	152
France	2,973	4,023	1,909	147
England	4,094	2,710	833	29
Italy	4,213	2,298	2,771	105
U.S.A.	319	7,101	2,103	469

TABLE NO. II

	Passenger	Transportation	
	U.S.A.	France, Germany, England	Japan
Railway	6%	25%	74%
Bus, car	91%	72%	25%
Aviation	3%	—	1%
	Freight	Traffic KM	
	U.S.A.	France, Germany, England	Japan
Railway	52%	52%	43%
Truck	17%	34%	13%
Vessel	17%	14%	44%

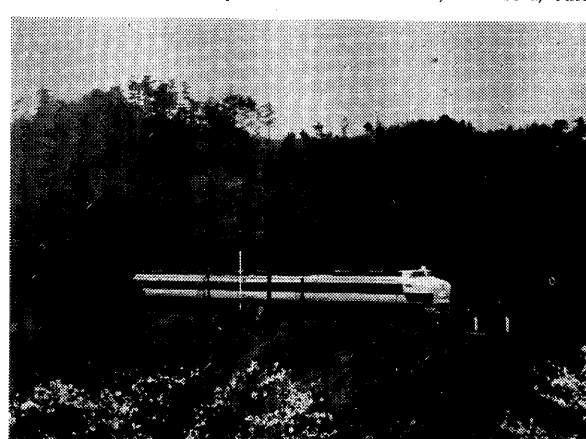
tion of Japanese railways?

The whole length of the Japanese railway is about 27,874KM (of which 73% is owned by JNR and 27% by private companies). It is shorter than the railroads of France (35,300KM), West Germany (31,000KM), and England (30,500KM), but longer than that of Italy (16,700KM).

Almost all Japanese railways are narrow gauge (1067 MM in width), while most European countries using the standard gauge (1408 MM).

According to the data shown in Table No. 1, the traffic efficiency of Japanese railway is unexpectedly high both in passenger transportation and goods transportation. But, the high efficiency means, in case of Japanese railways, merely the fact that railways and carriages are over-used and sometimes lacks in flexibility in operation.

The Table No. 2 shows the ratio of railway transportation. From the Table, one can easily realize that Japanese transportation mainly depends on railways.



The modernest model train "The Kodama" is rushing on the Tokaido Line, the main track of JNR.

and make use of their privileges in deciding the laying of a new railway for the effective campaign of their political power. Since the people in local areas are longing for

time table fans too, can enjoy "paper trips". For example, it is very fascinating to study how much travelling facilities have been increased by the recent revision or to look for a local products which would be a good souvenir of the next trip.

"Through my experience throughout Japan travel, I find local trains more tasteful. But, local deficit lines should be gone by being replaced by bus-lines.

"From the point of a time table fan, I am partial to JNR.

"It was very hard for me to run the whole lines of JNR. But to attain my purpose, I didn't waste any time or money. I devoted myself to this plan as if Zengakuren student devote themselves to the political movement and some idle students to playing mah-jong."

(The Mita Campus is grateful for the kindness of Japan National Railways in offering us every materials used in this article.)

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Press Review of World Student

"U.S. Peace Corps"

"The Kentucky Kernel", the student daily on the campus of the University of Kentucky and with which the Mita Campus has been exchanging our publications, has sent us papers published in middle May. The Kernel carried a series of articles on the American Peace Corps. It is interesting and worthwhile to know how and what the American students are thinking about the new foreign policy of their country under the Kennedy Administration.—Ed.

Suspicion Abroad

"Peace Corps Aims May Antagonize Reds" (May 10th issue)

"The Communists seek revolutionary change, while the west seeks evolutionary change".

If this somewhat bromidic phrase is to the point, if Communist and Western aims in the underdeveloped countries are inimical, and if the two Peace Corps versions are in fact inspired by political as much as humanitarian aims, then may not the advent of the American Peace Corps mean an intensification of the cold war?

"Despite the President's assurance of peaceful and non-political aims, the point has been raised that western assistance will, as a matter of course, aim at making the local population less desperate and therefore less amenable, at least in Western theory, to change by force—though the Communists themselves engage in technical assistance, perhaps with different ideas about their own results.

"If we plan projects which assume little change in the nation's socio-economic-political structure, then we will be open to Communist criticism that we are signed against the popular interests—while if we move too quickly we may bring uncomfortable pressure from the Communist bloc upon the host government for reciprocal opportunity, at the same time as congressmen at home are pointing out, correctly, that to encourage social change may also be to encourage the accelerating dissatisfaction and agitation which are traditionally conducive to communist growth.

"...the Peace Corps cannot expect a neutral reaction from the Communist bloc, and its success or failure will to the greatest extent be judged in the United States, rightly or wrongly, in terms of communism—and not in terms of illiteracy, poverty, or disease. As long as the Communist and Western worlds feel their ideas to be incompatible, the Peace Corps will represent, no matter how disinterested the motives of its planners and volunteers, and intensified Western effort to influence other peoples more than they are influenced by Communists."

Reds' Antagonism

"Peace Corps May Meet Suspicion Aboard" (May 12th issue)

"America's Peace Corps volunteers will meet suspicions overseas as to their motives because of America's great richness and its association with European colonial powers."

This was stressed at a panel discussion at the State University of Iowa by an Indian student. The Indian student declared that there will be the shadow of the State Department at all times. Though he thought suspicions could be overcome, he also reported that Russian technicians—coming from a poorer country with no west European slights—do not arouse the same initial suspicion.

To this problem, Mr. Darold Powers, the writer of the article wrote as follows:

"In this connection, one might wonder how Asians, Africans, and Latin Americans would react to some simplified version of the Senate hearing exchange quoted earlier which would depict Sen. Fulbright as chucking that the Peace Corps must be a good thing because the Russians were afraid of it—or what they might make of Barry Goldwater's Feb. 24 remark in the Senate that the Peace Corps idea appealed to him because "...such a program can maintain and promote the respect of our republic in foreign countries." There is no indication that underdeveloped nations desire to be a party to attempts via the Peace Corps to put Russia on the defensive or to promote respect for America."

"Peace Corps" volunteers want to 'fight problems, not people'. They see the Peace Corps as nonpolitical. In a real sense, so do its planners. But the Communist bloc has to think otherwise. Nor do underdeveloped nations unanimously discount the possibility of foreign policy motives behind the Peace Corps. Volunteers will not be trained as spies, secret agents, provocateurs, political missionaries, or agitators. As far as they are concerned, their work will be humanitarian. But for better or worse, the Peace Corps cannot escape the bloc realities of this era. If it is to serve peace and not to produce unnecessary new friction, then we must search out and give due recognition to all its domestic and international implications—intended or not—for the cold war.

Keio Basket Team Overwhelms Waseda

The 19th K-W basket ball match was held on June 11th at Memorial Hall on Hiyoshi campus.

Keio fought a hard battle at the beginning of the game, but soon recovered with its boastful quick attack and got victory with the score of 74 to 50. The result of this match brought a whole score 14 victories and 5 defeats of Keio.

Keio 74 {32-22} 50 Waseda {42-28}

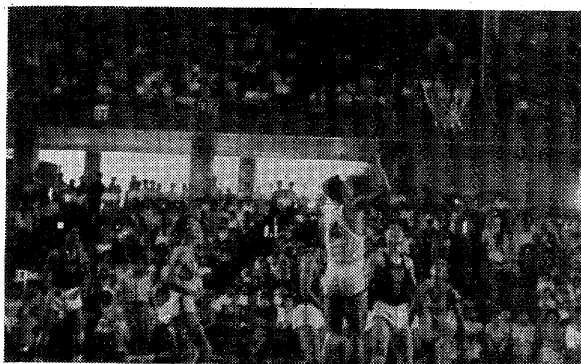
Though Keio is much superior in the technique of defense and various attacks to Waseda. Keio men could not show the skillful play immediately after the beginning. Waseda got two continuous shoot by Shima and Hayashi, while Keio struggled in gaining points. And Keio gave big lead of 14-5 to Waseda, because Keio was rough in defense and could not take a follow well. But at 7 minutes in the former half, Keio replaced Ito for Aoyagi. Masuda who was a

Rome Olympic Games member marked Shima of Waseda completely to build up a strong defense.

This operation brought an effective result and Keio succeeded in making a counter attack immediately. After that, the game went on with Keio's one-sided pace. At 16 minutes in the former half, Keio five reversed the point with continuous quick attacks and got 5 goals' lead.

Entering the later half, Waseda tried a half-court attack promoting Innami and Mori to break Keio's quick attack. But Waseda could not cope at all with Keio's fine running.

Moreover, attacking under the goal post was too slow to stir up with their favorite rollings; In defense each player was so stiff being afraid of fault and their man to man defense also could not stop Keio's attack and then the lead became greater. Keio five cleared its last year's defeats.



15 minutes at former half, Aoyagi of Keio succeeds in getting shoot.

Baseball Team Starts to Hawaii

Keio baseball team to visit to Hawaii by the invitation of the Amateur Major League in Hawaii left Japan on June 16th at 11:20 a.m. from Haneda Air Port on JAA aircraft.

Keio nine is going to have 11 matches between University of Southern California, Stanford and others from June 19 to July 2 in Hawaii and the Mainland and return to Japan July 15 by the sea.

It has passed 20 years since 1940 when Keio baseball team went to overseas. Mr. Uno, the manager of Daimai Orions and Mr. Inaba the former manager of Keio baseball team who were active players at the time of Keio's 1940 event were also at the airport.

Manager Maeda talked;

"This expedition is paid much attention, so I feel great responsibilities. I wonder if the teams in Hawaii are strong or not, but I think they have many skillful players. Anyway I should like to play them well.

Sluggish Ohashi said;

"When the visiting members were announced, I was very glad

at the news but now many days have passed since then, I feel nothing about it. I don't expect great technical progress of this expedition because I know the results of baseball games after expedition of other universities. Though it is said that the results of a game after an expedition is bad, but I'll break the jinx with my fighting spirit in the autumn season. As we are to come back to Japan on July 15, our training during summer will be held as usual."

The leading hitter in this spring season Enomoto talked; "As the manager told us to play baseball at our ease in Hawaii, I'll enjoy baseball. As two third of all the games are night-games, I'm looking forward to the games there because I found that the night game was very comfortable to play through the all K-W baseball match at Korakuen Stadium.



15 minutes at later half, Keio eleven rushes into Waseda's goal.

K-W Soccer Draw Again

The 12th K-W soccer night game was held on June 23 from 7:30 with 30,000 spectators at National Stadium.

The enthusiastic game suitable for traditional K-W match ended with a draw with the score of 1-1. This is a 4th continuous draw since 1958 and the whole score is 4 victories, 2 defeats and 6 draws of Keio.

Keio	Waseda
1 {0-0}	1 {1-1}
6 CK	5
12 FK	17
11 GK	15
1 PK	0

The popular forecast prior to the game was that Waseda is superior to Keio, but immediately after the start Keio actually tried on active attack to overwhelm Waseda eleven.

Yoshida-Tamura combination often rushed in Waseda's goal, but lacked in a little more sharpness.

At 7 minutes in the first half, Keio's point getter Yoshida kicked to Waseda's goal with great forth after the repeats of heading, and a white ball rushed directly, but regrettably it slightly crossed over the net.

On the other hand Waseda be-

gan to attack at 18 minutes when they got a front goal kick, but they couldn't get a point because of missing shoot.

Both elevens seemed overwhelmed by the big spectators. Their each play was so stiff that they could hardly get shooting in spite of many chances to make a point.

In the second half, Keio also superioered at the start, but inferior Waseda succeeded in gaining a first point by Kuwata's fine kicking who had received a pass from Matsumoto at 20 minutes.

Keio eleven with full of fighting spirits made a counter attack to recover this point. Their hard effort brought a remarkable effect. At 33 minutes, Keio got a penalty kick by Waseda's charge. Captain Yoshida kicked a ball into Waseda's goal and Keio recovered a point.

After that, both team tried to attack hard, but they couldn't make chances and the game ended with tie again.

On the whole, both elevens' technique was not so skillful but they covered it with full of fighting spirits and made an enthusiastic game from beginning to end.

All K-W Ball Game Held

The All K-W baseball match, the send-off game in honor of Keio's expedition to Hawaii, was held on June 12 at 7:00 p.m., the first night game in K-W history.

They went 1 extra innings, but could not break a 1-1 dead-lock. The game was played in a relaxed atmosphere from the beginning to the end, much different from the ordinary K-W match.

Before the game, Keio's manager Maeda said to reporters, "In Hawaii we are scheduled to play most of our games at night so we hope to become accustomed to night game."

In the last half of the 3rd, All Waseda, which had been scoreless, broke up to take a slim

1-0 lead over Keio. All Waseda starter Nozaki who had been making remarkable progress after graduation showed nice pitching that night as well.

In the first part of the 5th, he met with a pinch for the first time in this game.

Ando, replacing Ishiguro who walked, stole skillfully the 2nd and 3rd in succession, as is usual, but he ran home with next batter Uchida's grounder.

In the 7th, however, his grounder coursed Waseda short stop Yoda's poor fielding, bringing in one runner from 3rd, as Keio tied the game.

Later, both teams could not score a winning run and the game ended in the 10th inning.

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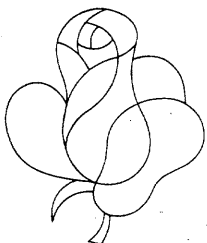
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A Pitfall In Democracy

Early in June, when the Political Violence Prevention Bill was submitted to the Diet, a violent mass movement against the bill was launched by the leftist-led labor unionists and the Zengakuren students. They marched at a snail's pace through the streets to the Diet in opposition to the bill, completely interrupting traffic on the narrow streets for a long time.

A few months before and after the ratification of the US-Japan Security Treaty, both the rightist and leftist extremists took various violent political actions such as Asanuma's assassination and the mobbing of Hagerty. Such a series of incidents indicate that the unusual atmosphere of the riotous demonstrations by the leftwing elements give the extreme rightists a chance for terror and murder. At the same time, such frequent disorders damaged Japanese prestige in the world, which had been built by the untiring efforts of innumerable people.

Therefore, public opinion began loudly to demand a law designed to stamp out all forms of violence such as political terrorism by the rightists and unlawful violent demonstration by the leftists.

Apart from the detailed study of the controversial bill, we should like to consider the conduct of a mass demonstration, which is often said to be a grave menace to our democracy because of its violence.

In our democratic society, the holding of demonstrations is a popular phenomenon because we are endowed by the Constitution with the right to express our own opinions freely. A demonstration not infrequently arouses public concern as to the importance of a problem.

However, to our regret, almost every big demonstration which we see is accompanied by violence. There may be severe clashes between the demonstrators and the police, which can lead to riots.

The radical Zengakuren group plays a dominant role as a front line in violent demonstrations. They believe that a good objective can justify the use of any means. But we cannot accept their radical belief because any violent demonstration will not only weaken the effective impact of their idea on the public, but also will present a danger to Japanese democracy.

Are such violent demonstrations manifestations that the principles of democracy can not take firm root in Japan? If so, it is a matter of great regret in the history of one century of Japanese democracy. We think that this is simply an indication of the technical problems in our attempt to attain true democracy.

Almost all of us take it for granted that we can understand the ideal of democracy, but we find it difficult to achieve the practical application of democratic principles since we are easily subject to emotional and sentimental feelings greatly influenced by mass psychology when participating in a mass movement.

While we, as individuals, have a sense of responsibility towards our society, we often shift our responsibility to another's shoulders in mass activities. This is a real shortcoming of mass movements seen in this country.

To avert a violent demonstration, we must draw a clear line between demonstration and violence: one is desirable and the other is undesirable.

Regardless of what the circumstances may be, no demonstration should use force to achieve its aims.

This fundamental principle of democracy must be particularly applied to the political activities of the Zengakuren students.

To us, it would be disturbing if people abroad should take Japanese students for radicals because of the Zengakuren students' actions.

Most of all, we should fear that such repeated violent demonstrations continue to hurt the prestige of our country abroad.

We should not let foreigners be any longer under the impression that the trend of violence continues to lurk behind the facade of Japanese democracy.

In this sense, there is a trying ordeal ahead of us to bring to our country the orderly process of democracy.

An Interview with Keioites

"Neutralism; Best Policy For Japan"

.....Mr. Shichiro Matsumoto

"Democracy" again has become the center of the controversy in Japan when the movement against Political Violence Prevention Bill has become active. Only one year ago, the Japanese people has discussed the same problem in connection with the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty.

Then the Mita Campus interviewed with Mr. Shichiro Matsumoto, an alumnus of Keio University and a lecturer of Keio Univ. and a leading Diet man of the Japan Socialist Party.

Shichiro Matsumoto studied history of diplomacy at Keio and did research in the history of the British Labour Movement in the graduate course. Through that research he decided that social change should be realized by means of social revolution. The idealism of youth might have led then Matsumoto to that resolution.

After the war he was elected a member of the Diet, belonging to the left wing of the Socialist Party in order to realize his thought. That idea was also much influenced by Takuzo Itakura, his respected teacher who was one of the greatest Keio professors.

At present he is studying the policy of the Cabinet and acting as an authority in the field of diplomacy in the Socialist Party.

First of all, reporters asked him about the problem concerning neutralism that is being debated in Japan.

"Japan has strong reasons to advocate neutralism to other country. These are very clear from the fact that we have most ideal constitution of the others and suffered tremendous damage by Atomic Bomb for the first time. Of course we should seek for the way to our survival and prosperity. We should have independency and make policy voluntarily. If neutralism was stood for, Japanese economic would make more progress though gradually. As socialist countries tends to increase in the world, it is not easy for a pro-American country to have contact with many countries freely," he stated.

But, this seems to be vague, because the realization of neutralism which should count varying factors of each nation is not so simple and workable as to become a living ideal. As for the peaceful world in future, he told that every country should not interfere with the policy of the other.

"What is the view of Mr. Matsumoto for the future democracy in Japan?" we asked him. He started to talk about the present condition of the democracy. "The worst fault in the system of the Diet is that the majority—the government and the Liberal Democratic Party is always determined to pass their bill which often lacks the whole hearted support of the people.

"If they wish to pass it at all events the Socialist Party, the minority of the Diet, ought to make the most eager effort to take over thirty-five per cent of Japanese voice by all means."

These comment seems to affirm the violence in the Diet. He continued, "Nevertheless, it will destroy the democracy to resist for the highhanded measure of the opponent by violence. So that, it is disadvantageous for both parties and also for Japan

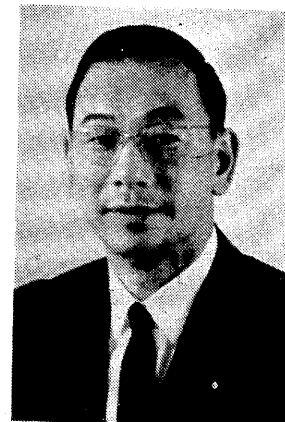
itself. I think both Party have to discuss more earnest about the bill and if the point of compromise cannot be found yet, the majority should withdraw that bill. That will make the democracy in Japan more steady." Mr. Matsumoto gave his opinion about "the violence of majority" rather than our question of the future democracy after all. We asked him whether he thought that the Socialist Party's way of prevention for proceedings such as bull's walk, confinement of the Speaker or the demonstration from the outside of the Diet house, was correct them. He answered, "I don't think these ways are best. We, socialists, must take advantage of the Diet system of a bourgeois, considering other means better. This is the new direction for the

socialism for him.

The Socialist Party is expected to correct the vicious circle in the Diet, which must be paid due respect, but various definitions of the democracy from one party to other make it difficult to achieve common definition.

Next to these questions, we asked him to comment about the political activities of students movement of "Zengaku-ren" or "Zenjiren". He thinks that such a great exciting age as now inevitably stirs up youth's interests in politics.

"It is necessary to concentrate those interests to one power," he said. "Only the effort in the Diet is not sufficient for the development of the democracy, but efforts of outside such as the demonstration have to be paid."



Mr. Shichiro Matsumoto

Thus he admitted the students' action, however, about the way they take he has some disagreement.

"Students must do the activities considering the balance of both sides, and must make the long-term plan." In this comment, Mr. Matsumoto means "the country is under the social and the countries under the capitalism" by the word "both sides".

He ended his answer to this question with "I hope this student system of political activities will grow."

Dance to Enjoy College Life

.....Vocational Institutes

Japanese Dance

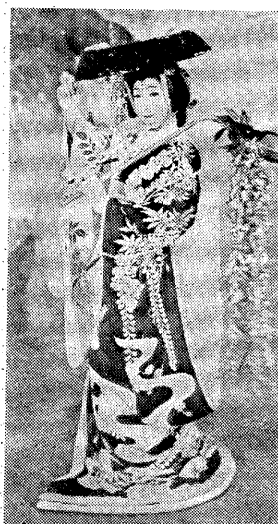
Odori, or Japanese posture dance, is very different from the Western dance in that it is characterized by slow movements of the body, feet, arms and hands, with the face kept almost expressionless; which is an essential element for people's enjoyment of Odori.

There are many differences between Japanese dance and Western dance. Those who learn Japanese dance are mostly female. Among them college students were not so numerous as those who learn Western dance. Male students who learn Japanese dance were found to be far less than female students. At last a male university student who is a senior of Keio was found and he explained why he decided to learn Japanese dance, "I think Odori is very wonderful to cultivate our mental composure. We can have serenity and stability in our everyday life which is so noisy and restless nowadays by composing our minds learning Odori."

All of them who learn Japanese dance like this kind of nature of the classical Japanese culture, in which they find their mind doing settled.

Odori, being different from Western dance, has wide popularity in every generation from young to old. At all schools, which are mostly private homes, men and women, young and old are enjoying practicing Odori together.

One Keio girl declared, "I have been practicing Odori for almost two years, and it is a joy to have a settled mind in my everyday life. It has a very good effect on cultivation a sense of beauty and serenity. I will continue to practice it, for it has



A co-ed is playing Japanese dance

become a part of my life."

A Japanese dancing mistress said that it was very joyful thing that young people have begun to pay attention to Japanese dance recently, and that they found Odori very advantageous for their own lives.

Western Social Dance

Among youth, especially university students, enthusiasm for learning western dance is extremely high nowadays. We can recognize it from the fact that there are so many dance schools, from very large scaled ones to rather small one at every turn of the town. Some of those dance schools are so large they seem to be parties rather than teaching schools.

"In our university, many of my friends talk about going to dance parties, and they seem to be very interested in them. That's why I come here to learn

how to dance," a Keio student at a dance school near Shinjuku, answered to the question of why he wants to learn to dance. A survey showed that six out of ten at a dance school were university students, and most of them declared that it was very necessary to know how to dance to enjoy their university lives.

A female student of Keio University declared, "I am a sophomore and I think those who are interested in dance and come to these dance schools are about the same age. Seniors and sophomores seem to have much more leisure time than others." She added that we Japanese students should practice dance to make our short period of university life more pleasant and joyful.

There happened to be two university students who had been asked to go to dance party by their girl friends, and they were so sorry not to accept their invitation that they decided to go to dance school.

One of the teachers of dance schools said, "Yes, the enthusiasm for learning dance becomes higher and higher every year. It is my great joy that those who come here are very cheerful and gentle to be good friends with each other and to enjoy the very nature of the social dancing."

There were some who had different purposes for learning to dance, and one of them explained, "I don't mind going to dance parties at all, but I like an atmosphere of this kind and I am charmed by the movements of Western Dance. I only like to dance."

Those who have mastered dancing said, "it is my great joy that my university life become more interesting after learning to dance."

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