

The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY
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'calamus gladio fortior'

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Summer Exch. Fruitful

The summer exchange program between Keio University and two universities, Stanford, U.S.A., and the University of British Columbia, Canada, ended with the farewell party on Sept. 5th.

Students from two universities left Japan at the beginning of September.

This year IIR of Keio University invited ten students from Stanford and seven from U.B.C.

During three months, from June to August, students had many contacts with Japanese people, lodging at the Japanese houses, having trips, participating in work camp and seminars.

In July they travelled to Hokkaido for two weeks, and after it they had trip to Kansai districts for a week with Keio students.

One Japanese participant said that he had a very useful experience to talk, to play and to lodge with foreign students, and that to his satisfaction he got able to understand foreigners' way of thinking or foreigners themselves with deeper comprehension.

The exchange students from Stanford University took part in the work camp at Ninoshima, Hiroshima Prefecture, from August 18 through 28 with students from several Japanese universities. At the camp they worked for the orphanage in teaching English to orphans and in playing with them. According to them (the students) it was the most interesting and significant but hardest program than any

other one given to them, and through such a sincere work they could communicate their thoughts to Japanese students from mind to mind.

At their free time staying here they lodged at their host families in Tokyo and in Kyoto. They received kind hospitality and they were provided to learn modern Japanese customs and Japanese language.

Another event they took part was I.S.S.K. (International Student Seminar at Keio) held at Nasu, Tochigi Prefecture, from August 29 through September 3.

At the farewell party Mr. Lars Gantzel from Stanford University said to the attendants in his a-bit-mastered Japanese that they were happy to have got many Japanese friends and to know Japanese spirit, and that they wanted to work for making true friendship with the Japanese.



M. Toll L. Moss

Ex. Students Arrive Here

One junior student from Stanford Univ. and one from U.B.C. have arrived here to study at Keio University for the coming year.

Maynard Toll, from Stanford, is going to major in history at Keio, while studying Japanese language.

Lawrence A. Moss, from U.B.C., is going to political science here. He is interested in Japanese arts, and he is going to learn Sumie, brush painting.

New Bldg. Construction Starts On Mita & Hiyoshi

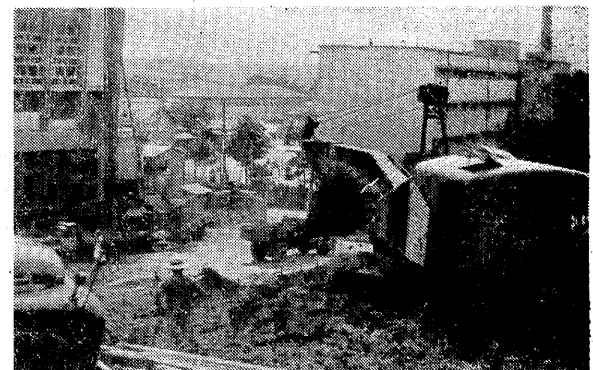
Several new school buildings are now under construction at Keio University to meet the need of shortage of class-rooms. School authorities intend to complete construction by the beginning of April, 1962.

On Mita campus, the new West Building is to be constructed on the site of former Student Hall. Student Hall was pulled down on July 11. When the demolition was over, "Jichinsai" or the ceremony of purifying the building site was held. The new building, changed from the original plan announced on May 10, will have five stories.

The first and second floors are to be used for 37 students' club rooms. A dining hall is on the third floor, with 500 seats for students and 60 for teachers and clerks.

Four rooms on the top floor which can accommodate 100 students are assigned as the rooms of Department of Library studies. The 4th floor will be for general lecture rooms; in addition to those, this school 10 building consists of 6 rooms which have an accommodation for 20 students, 8 for 100, 2 for 250, 2 for 400, and one room for 550.

On Hiyoshi Campus, new Fourth and Fifth School Buildings will be constructed. The new 4th building is constructed at the blue-print, the total floor space will be 2223 square



Power-shovels are scratching the ground. Now school buildings are under construction at Mita Campus.

meters, however this building is scheduled to remain incomplete next April because of shortage of school budget.

The new 5th building, 29145 square meters in floor space, is built on the site next to north of the existing 4th building, or on the location of the old 5th building.

This, too, is to be completed half one by next April. According to the construction planning, five rooms in each floor under the third floor are as signed to general class rooms for 65 students. The epoch-making plan is that one audio-visual laboratory for the purpose of Keio students' more development in language ability. The audio-visual laboratory has recording, reference,

and preparation rooms.

These Japanese teaching classrooms are arranged for Indonesian students studying here at Keio. This Japanese classroom is able to accommodate 10 foreign students.

Moreover, the new Student Hall is reconstructed on the open space in front of the correspondence Course Building at the Mita campus. This student hall of 657 square meter width is to be completed early in this October.

The repair of the First Research Laboratory Building began immediately after the end of the summer vacation, because the old building comes to be much cracked. Especially in roof, its leaky places are repaired.



Foreign coeds enjoy swimming on the beach of Tobu, Mie Pref.

Job-hunting In Full Blast

Some one thousand seniors of Keio University are reported to find their positions in companies by the end of August, according to the Placement Department. More students who got positions are estimated.

Again this year, favorable placement results are expected along with prosperity of Japanese economy. From September 1st, the Placement Department began to nominate applicants to companies officially.

Most of the employed will go to large scale industries, and some big companies offer to pay sum of ¥26,000 as the first-year salary for seniors who are going to graduate next March. At present 1250 Keio students are wanted many companies, announced the Department.

Prof. Shimatani, head of the Placement Dept., views the situation as follows.

"Students who found positions earlier than others are not always superior, because the employment season is now starting officially.

Big companies are not always a paradise for students. I have heard many complaints from graduates employed by large scale industries.

Men of ability and wisdom had better go to small or medium enterprises where they are able to be active enough.

It is regrettable that the agreement between school authorities and companies was broken, in which it is stated that entrance examinations take place after October 1st."

Reischauer Talks With Students

On September 6 the U.S. Ambassador Edwin O. Reischauer gave a lecture at the summer seminar which was held at Ichigaya Youth Hostel, Tokyo, under the sponsorship of the Politics Society of Keio University. The summer seminar was held from September 5 to 7 in order to acquire knowledge which is not taught at school and at the same time to build up each character through a face to face talking with participants in collective life. Lecturers invited were the Science and Technology Agency Minister Takeo Miki, Shintaro Fukushima, president of the Japan Times, Kozo Inomata, a Socialist Dietman, Kinroku Masuda, Masatoshi Matsushita, president of St. Paul's Univ., Tomi Egami and Ayako Totsuka.

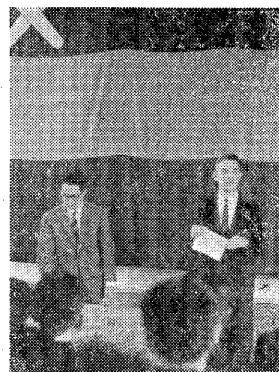
On the second day, from 4 p.m. Ambassador Reischauer talked before some 60 Keio students, answering to the questions offered by participants. At first, about the difference between Japanese intellectuals and American's he said that in a country, like Japan, with the highly-developed educational system and journals, intellectuals occupy an important position in social life, but their mistakes apt to make is to have such consciousness that they only are representatives of the whole society. Intellectuals should deeply recognize that their class is one of component parts of the society and the society is consti-

tuted of people of various classes such as farmers, labourers and employers.

In Japan at the result of the swift development in social reformation, the gap between new and old generation or that of the educational degrees had spread broadly, and there still remains elite-consciousness which the intellectuals of nineteen century had.

Japanese intellectuals are more negative compared with Americans. It is due to the fact that their elite-consciousness separated from society for itself and consequently they have come to take a critical and negative attitude.

Ambassador proceeded his lecture on the "Modernization in Japan" in which he has a interest, slowly and clearly so as to be understood, and sometimes speaking in Japanese or making gestures. He said that there is a peculiarity in modernization of Japan in the point of that non-European country Japan achieved modernization by leaps and bounds which had cultivated in Western civilization, so modernization of Japan had a great suggestion for other non-European countries and he continued that owing to the rapid progress in modernization uneasy phenomenon arose; that is, the grading between intellectuals and other classes spread too much broadly, and if modernization would advance more rapidly than now, Japan would be in danger because the problems



Dr. Reischauer

arise from the rapid speed of modernization, for instance, the grading between cities and villages under the age of militarism.

The lecture was followed by a series of questions raised by the attendants. He politely replied them with a smile and stated his view of history as a historian and also how important are interchange of students and exchange of data between Japan and the U.S. as a way of deeper mutual understanding.

Announcement

From September to December, The Mita Campus is going to feature "National Feeling of Japanese" analyzing from various viewpoints.

In this issue, we pick up the problem of Emperor System as the first attempt of four serial features.

—Editor

Seminars Discuss Problems Today

Two summer seminars were held with Keio students' this summer.

The Summer Meeting was held by Student Councilors at Yunishigawa, Tochigi Prefecture, from July 21 to 26. Fifty seven students and 12 professors took part in the meeting, and which was held as one of the activities of S.C.

Students were divided into six groups in the meeting, and each group had two professors as advisers. Participants discussed earnestly under the main title, "How to Solve our Anxiety in the World We Are Living." Students participated in group discussions, round-adviser conferences, adviser's panel discussion, students' panel discussion, debates and forums and so on. On the other hand, they enjoyed recreations, such as hiking, folk dance, volleyball game, basketball, etc.

During the meeting, Prof. Sawada and Prof. Hongo gave lectures on "Freedom" and "Individualism in Japan".

Main aim of the meeting was to make and promote the mutual contact between students and professors, and students themselves, which is inclined to be lacked in "mass production" type education nowadays. This target was fully achieved as a participant expressed that this year's meeting was successful

and left some fruitful results. The evaluation meeting of this S.M. is scheduled on October 7th.

The fourth Summer Work Camp, sponsored by Keio Univ. Autonomous Association, was held from July 29 to Aug. 2 at Shiga Heights, Nagano.

Some 70 students and 15 professors took part in the Camp. The main theme of the S.W.C. was "The Future of the Japanese Culture".

Next CWT Here

Professor Eiichi Kiyooka, head of the Foreign Affairs Dept. and president of The Mita Campus, and Prof. Masakuma Uchiyama of the Law Department left for London to attend the Counsel on World Tensions (CWT).

The CWT was held at Oxford University, England, from August 28 to September 1. Members of the Counsel are intellectuals, statesmen, businessmen from the Free world. They discussed how to ease world tensions today.

In October next year, the fourth CWT will be held at Keio University, and two Keio professors were sent by the Japan branch of the CWT in order to make a preliminary arrangements, to learn method of management and to collect reference materials.

Picture Of 'Tenno' Has Changed

It has not been long since the Japanese were allowed to comment on "The Tenno System (the Emperor system)" openly. Until only 16 years ago—the end of the World War II—Japan had been a nation of absolute monarchy, and no one could criticize about the problems pertained to "Tenno".

Now the confusion after the War was settled, and most Japanese are enjoying an abundant consumption boom. everyone looks as if he were indifferent to "Tenno". However, he must not be indifferent to the Tenno system which had held the development of Japanese democracy in check before Japan was defeated in 1945.

Therefore, overhaul reflections of the system would be a key to steering the future Japan into a right direction.

Prewar; A Historical Review

How The Tenno System Was Established

The Tenno system with which we deal here is the one as it shaped up on and after the Meiji Era. Admittedly you will find the existence of Tenno from the first page of the Japanese History, but it is after The Meiji Revolution that the Tenno was misused as a tool of suppression. So what is important for the study of the Tenno problem is the events happened around the Imperial Household throughout Meiji (1867-1912), Taisho (1912-1925) and Showa Era (1925-).

The Imperial Constitution

At the beginning of the Meiji Era, the liberal ideas were brought into Japan from Europe. But the Meiji Government was for the policy to suppress their developments by reviving Confucianism and encouraging German learnings (their teachings were far from then prevalent democracy). That policy regrettably resulted in the disappearance of democracy that was brewing among the common people. In 1889 the Imperial Constitution was promulgated and there-upon the extinction of the liberal thoughts became quite decisive. For the Constitution was drafted on the model of Prussian Constitution which was deliberately selected because of its essence being most far from that of a democratic constitution. Japanese people then had no courage to oppose that in public because those who would have opposed had been already suppressed down during their prior campaign to promote democracy. The absolute prestige of Tenno was then legally confirmed. (Soon after The Meiji Restoration, the government tried in vain to make Shintoism as the national religion. It was first attempt to elevate Tenno's position high above and enshrine him.)

The Imperial Rescript On Education

To show the power of Tenno, Emperor, more strongly the government contrived an educational device—the Imperial Rescript on Education. Clearly, what the Rescript aimed was to foster a popular attitude towards Tenno that the people should obey him by all means and worship him.

In this way democratic thoughts could not but be weakened under the irresistible pressure throughout the latter half of the Meiji Era. A similar self-weakening phenomenon was observed in religious fields.

Furthermore, the Tenno system disenabled a modern family system based upon equal rights of the families to develop. Since 1885 or so some social leaders tried to pioneer the fundamental course of democracy by improving a feudalistic family structure. They seemed devoted especially because they intended to make up for a failure in revising political structure with the introduction of non-feudalistic family system. However the basis of the Tenno system state was sought in the feudalistic family system, and the government contrived to keep that system. The Meiji Civil Law was one of its expression.

In the course of time the ideologies to promote the Tenno system among the people were well-diffused. Enryo, Inoue's "Suggestions to Japanese Ethics" was one of the literatures written mainly for promoting that ideology. Contents of the book are as follows: "—as there's Royal House, there's people.— It is not wrong that a state is said to be a large family. Therefore, if filial piety to the relation be made step further, loyalty to the state will be born.—" This idea is so called a concurrent spirit of loyalty and filial piety.

As was mentioned repeatedly, the second half of the Meiji Era could be safely regarded as the age of disregard of the right of freedom and spirit of democracy. Education was practiced using Confucian textbooks that taught the blind obedience towards Tenno and a father in the family. The Japanese national consciousness spread throughout the country as the compulsory education set into foot.

"Emperor-Is-An-Argan" Theory

Since about 1904 — Japan-Russia War — there arose the bourgeoisie, and they began to criticize the thoroughly spread Tenno system. The dispute on the Constitution between Shinkichi Uesugi and Tatsukichi Minobe is the most representative. The latter stated, "...A state is a body of juridical person, and is a corporation consisting of the ruler, the National Diet and general subjects under the joint object. It is a state as a corporation that exercises the supreme power..." The former, on the contrary, opposed Dr. Minobe that his theory was too democratic and would affect the national prestige, for Dr. Uesugi himself supported the opinion that ruler is equal to state. The theory which Dr. Minobe dared to assert caused a sensation at that time as an "Emperor-Organ

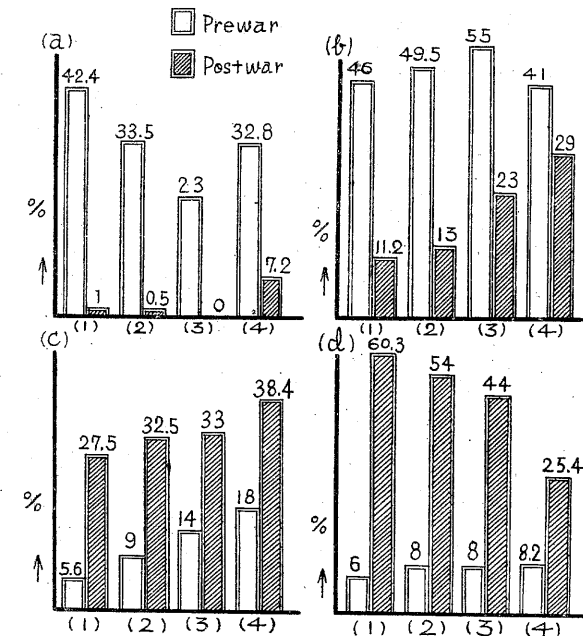


Fig. 1. Relation between age and ideas for Tenno (1958)
 (a) Tenno is god
 (b) Tenno is not god but super-human being
 (c) Tenno is human being as we are, but so to speak a master in a house
 (d) Tenno is human being as we are
 (1) Those under 25 year-old
 (2) Those from 26 to 30 year-old
 (3) Those from 31 to 40 year-old
 (4) Those over 41 year-old

Tenno system and Fascism

It was impossible however, to shaken the absolute Tenno system only with the above mentioned emperor-organ theory. Meanwhile fascism had become dominant. Liberal thoughts that were propagated were suppressed one after another. To win a battle in China, a total war on a world scale was told as inevitable. And to attain that, super-human reign of Tenno over the people was requested by then fascist leaders. In consequence, nonparty government to collaborate with the fascist reign was organized, and that was placed under unilateral responsibility to the Emperor. Those days, Japan was not the only nation of the world that was inclined to fascism, but there was especially strong atmosphere in Japanese that the Japanese favored not so much a convincing fascisms as an emotionalism. Not a few people regretted that tendency. But they had no means but one to resist the government—that is "silent protest".

In short, prewar days were days of suppression, one suppression after another.

Postwar National Feeling For New System

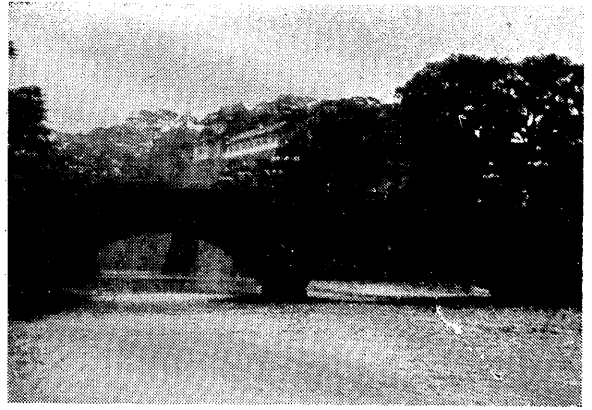
Defeat And Showa Constitution

In 1946 Showa Constitution was promulgated. Tenno was legally defined as a symbol of Japan. Now Tenno is, as it were, a ridge-end tile and not the central pillar of a house. Tenno can neither govern nor be used as a tool for reign. In fact, democracy was given a chance to be established in the new Constitution in place of the old Tenno system.

Analysis By Two Data

With changes of definition in the constitution as regards Tenno, national feeling for Tenno had greatly changed. Following data indicates the change.

As you see, the rate of c) and d) replace that of a) and b) in each generation after the War. Changes of mind could be more clearly seen if you compare d) with a). But numbers in Fig. 1 were those after 10 years since the defeat of Japan. So if you compare Fig 1 with Fig 2 which was examined soon



The Imperial Palace where Tenno and his family live.

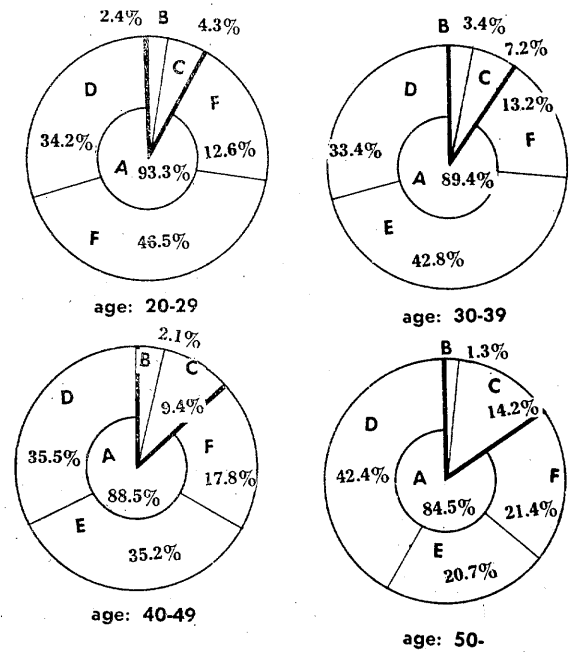


Fig. 2. Public opinion survey on the Tenno System (1945)
 A: maintenance
 B: abolition
 C: uncertain
 D: status quo
 E: reformation
 F: uncertain

after the War, you can understand changes of national feeling during 10 years.

In Fig. 2, 93.3 per cent of those in their twenties and more than 89 per cent of those over thirties are for 'maintenance'. a), b) and c) in Fig. 1 are equivalent to 'maintenance' in Fig. 2. So 56 per cent of those from 31 to 40 (equivalent to twenties in Fig. 2, since time-lag must be considered) and 74.6 per cent of those over 41 (equivalent to those over thirties in Fig. 2) are for 'maintenance'.

From this fact it can be said that those in their twenties in 1945 have greatly changed their idea for Tenno during the past 10 years, but those over thirties then have not changed their mind so much. (This fact could be analyzed reversely.) Prof. Rokuro Hitaka mentioned similar facts in a book, "—Those who were born in Meiji respect Tenno, those born in Taisho fear him and those born in Showa are, perhaps, indifferent to him—or they may repel him.—"

In the second place, you can see the degree of shock that national feeling for Tenno was given by the defeat. According to Fig. 2 those under thirties are almost for reformation of the system than status quo. And in Fig. 1 b) shows distinctly higher rate than a) before the defeat.

From this observation we can conclude that the defeat did not give serious shock to national feeling for Tenno. Most Japanese must have noticed before the defeat that Tenno was only a robot.

The figures show that young people wanted eagerly to change the Tenno system soon after War. Then what sort of idea

do they have in mind under the new constitution that revolutionized the Tenno system as they wanted? How Tenno defined in the new Constitution looks to those who take Tenno for a common human being?

Being questioned on Tenno of Showa, a youth answered, "I don't take Tenno for god at all. He too is Japanese as I am. We need not abolish the Tenno system when there are old people who still worship him. Tenno will not give us any harm. Small defrayal out of the national treasury is enough to maintain the Tenno system. But it is wasteful not to remove the vast Imperial Palace to somewhere outskirts of the city." Most people in his generation seem to hold a similar opinion and are indifferent to the Tenno problem in their everyday life. Several years ago a diplomat from abroad surprised at the fact that most Japanese do not hoist national flag on the Emperor's Birthday in spite of the existence of the Tenno system.

Popularity Among People Of The Royal Household

Nowadays, Tenno is thought to be quite the same as we are. If so, how can it be grasped that the Imperial festival on January, 1 and Imperial visits are a matter of concern to the people? Every year His Majesty, Her Majesty, prince and princess are ranked with Rikidozan (a wrestler) and actors in popularity competition. Do these facts indicate that people take the same interest in the Royal House as they do in popular people?

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Youth Diplomacy Promoted

The two big international student seminars were held this summer. One is International Student Seminar, sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee and the other is International Peace Seminar, by the Brethren Service Commission. These purposes were to provide to a young people of different national, racial and religious backgrounds and an opportunity to study and discuss on the international problems for peaceful world.

And Institute of International Relations (I.I.R.) of Keio University also had the international student seminar with many foreign students in Japan as well as Keio students this summer.

The reporters of the Mita Campus took part in these seminars and reported the impression of seminar life as follows.

International Student Seminar

Japanese Reflect Themselves

By A. Eguchi

With 41 students from 13 countries, the 13th International Student Seminar was held from August 7th to 21st at the Akane Dormitory, Tokyo Woman's Christian College, under the sponsorship of the American Friends Service Committee, a Quaker organization.

The half of the participants were the Japanese, and the rest foreign students, some of whom came to Japan especially for this seminar, the others are studying in this country.

To the theme entitled "Change without Violence, is it possible?", the participants tried to approach it from various viewpoints, such as lectures by prominent lecturers, group discussions, and formal and informal discussions.

At the beginning of the report, the reporter will state some impressions on the seminar life, which gave him so much excitement and stimulations.

Just after the seminar one of Japanese students said, "Why should the Japanese keep silence when other foreign students are discussing so excitedly?" As a matter of fact, many Japanese participants were eliminated

to their own daily life, and are apt to eliminate other things which are not connected so closely from their range of thinking. Most Japanese students, for instance, do not know or even don't want to know about other subjects apart from their own specializations. To what extent does an English literature major student try to know and discuss about economics and politics, and vice versa. Such a tendency in the Japanese way of thinking has influenced much on the lack of intension to join the discussions.

Secondly, if once the Japanese people are given one thing, they do accept it almost without any hesitation or any deep consideration. Unless they feel uneasiness in the life, they live in, they don't try to change it positively. This tendency or nature which is dominant among Japanese people could be observed even in the informal discussions.

Thirdly, some Japanese participants did not to express their opinions thoroughly before others even if they had sound opinions worth speaking.

Fourthly, some Japanese could not enjoy discussing or

were given chances to make a short report on their subjects, and after the reports others discussed and explained on the situations their own countries. However, the group could not advance it discussion further because all the students had different specializations.

Such an academic life was not all of the seminar. They also had many entertainments and sports tournaments provided by the recreation committee, one of the five student committees, throughout the two-week long seminar.

On the ninth day the Japanese participants held the "Japan's Day." Some 20 Japanese students planned and carried out all the programs on that day. Some demonstrated tea ceremony and flower arrangement at the tatami room in the dormi-

tory, and some showed Japanese children's plays.

Every evening after the regular schedules were over, they gathered on the roof of the dormitory to hold informal discussions and chattering. While some were discussing about the love marriage and arranged marriage on one corner, some about economic cooperation on the another corner. It was very often that these "summit conferences" continued till two or three o'clock in the morning.

In conclusion, the reporter will write what he could obtain from this seminar. Throughout the seminar life, evaluated the way of thinking of Japanese people not only its strong points but also weak points which are not recognized living in the only Japanese world.

International Peace Seminar

All Men Are Brothers

By T. Katano

International Peace Seminar, sponsored by the Brethren Service Commission, was held at Karuizawa from July 19 to August 2 and at Hiroshima to August 7. This seminar had about 30 participants from Taiwan, Philippines, Hong Kong, Vietnam, India, the USA and Japan. It was full of homely atmosphere because of small number of participants and of long period.

The Brethren Service Commission represents the church of the Brethren in striving to alleviate human suffering and witnessing for peace and has many activities in the world. This seminar also is one of the programs initiated by the concept of Brethren that all men are brethren in spirit, and the second annual peace seminar in Japan.

All participants tried to seek individual and corporate means of peace making and to discover the responsibilities of world peace through lectures and group discussions in the seminar life. Though the theme was "The Role of Youth in Practical Peace Making in a Warring World," the participants could not meet the theme directly. That might have been international meeting or with persons from various academic fields.

For the first two weeks we spent seminar life at Karuizawa, where we had lecture and discussions on peace. Topics of the lectures and discussions were as follows: Economic Aspect of Peace Making, Education for Peace, Future Democracy in Asia, Japanese Modernization, Japanese Democratization and so on.

Foreign participants, as they mostly came from South Asia countries, were much interested in the present situations between Asian countries and Japan. As one of the countries which are aiming at the realization of a better world, we were very happy to have been able to hear the suggestion and criticize by other Asian countries and to have had the opportunity to criticize the attitude we should take in future.

We, however, found that foreign participants had big misunderstandings and misgivings on Japan. So I, as one of Japanese participants, need put my impressions and opinions on that

point here.

They were astonished at the remarkable progress of postwar Japan, but, at the same time they were worrying about the highly industrialized situation, compared with the other Asian countries. They fear imperialistic aggression in similar to that of the World War II. Japan may be one of the most developed countries in Asia, and should meet their needs. That role should be taken through technical supports or mutual exchange trade using their natural resources. Japan should not be seeking her own profits. That will depend upon how much reliance we place on each other.

On the contrary some foreigner, in the discussion on Japanese self defence forces, spoke about its importance. He said that Japan should protect Asian countries from aggression by another country, because it is the most advanced country in Asia. That opinion is very dangerous and contradictory to keep the world peace. We cannot quite agree with that saying. Because armed forces does not contribute to the solution of conflicts in this atomic age. The two sayings, as mentioned above, had made us bewildered.

Such prejudice can be said always to be a barrier to relation with them. Then in order to get rid of prejudice we suggested exchange of ideals with them through economic cooperation or through a system of unbiased education. Especially by getting we touch with the Asian people I was impressed deeply that we should never forget the friends of other Asian countries.

Besides the fixed hours, we had free time every afternoon, when we debated about the topics informally or enjoyed the hiking. Moreover, the national nights were began in a very delightful atmosphere by participants from each country by turns every night. General information on the country, various songs and dances were performed by them. These contributed a great deal toward building friendships among our own individuals and also between countries by making ourselves relaxed.

Now after the seminar life at Karuizawa, we left for Hiroshima, the first victim city suffering from A-bomb and we arrived on August 4. There we interviewed Mr. Hamada Mayer of



Participants gather around the scroll showing that all men are brothers in the world.

Hiroshima who himself is, a victim of the A-bomb and visited the ABCC (Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission) and Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum. We were impressed deeply by the terrible damage of the A-bomb so that we could not help protesting against the war in a loud voice the more. "No more Hiroshima" meant not "No more A-bomb" but "No more war" for us. On August 6, we observed the memorial service of the first A-bomb at the Hiroshima Peace Park. Hiroshima citizen as well as we prayed and swore the victims from the bottom of hearts

that we will never repeat fault of the war and endeavour to realize the world peace to our prosperity and survival. In Hiroshima we could appreciate the peace problem concretely through the stories of A-bomb experiences by A-bomb survivors and the observations of real material evidences.

In this seminar, we fully realized that all men are brothers, no matter of race, religion and social system and we can attain international peace and understanding among nations, if reason and love will rule in the hearts of men.

International Student Seminar of Keio

Keio's Own Int'l Seminar

By F. Tsuchiya

The second ISSK (International Student Seminar of Keio) was held from Aug. 31 to Sept. 2 at Nasu Plateau, Tochigi Prefecture, and was sponsored by Institute of International Relations of Keio University, Foreign Student Association, and International Students' Union. Nine Stanford Univ. students, five U.B.C. students, who were spending summer in Japan under the summer exchange programs of Keio and Stanford and Keio and U.B.C., fourteen foreign students studying at Japanese Universities and about 60 Keio Students attended the seminar.

Adding to those students two professors of Keio, an American professor and a lady from the U.S. Embassy were invited to the seminar to give lectures.

The main-title of the discussions was "The World We Are Living in Today." All the participants were divided into eight groups, which consists of about 11 students. Each sub-title concerning the main one was chosen by each group.

After the group discussions, reporters of all groups delivered what were talked in the group discussions. Almost of all the groups chose "Asia's Position in the Today's World." "The Family System" and "Love marriage and Arranged Marriage" were also chosen as a title by some groups.

The chairman of the groups were Keio students and reporters were foreigners. The subtitle was discussed by each group separately till very late in the evening and in the next afternoon.

Two lectures on the main-title was given by Prof. Sawada and an American professor.

Three students of Keio, an Asian, a Stanford and a U.B.C. students had a panel discussion

under the title of "What should we do to be a good citizen?" Some Pannels were asked to mention his university life—the reason why he goes to college. The discussion, lasting for two and half hours, was held under the chairmanship of Prof. Taira, of Law Dept. The discussion closed after six pannels, a Japanese friend, an Indian friend and an American lady of the U.S. Embassy expressed their opinions on the title.

At the last night International Night took place. Each group presented songs, dances, dramas, and so on. Besides, every representative from every country sang songs in their mother tongue. The scene looked like the young universe.

The purpose of the meeting was to promote real and mutual understanding among students from all over the world and to cultivate true friendship through all-out discussions. Today, the world has become smaller, and we can travel round it within a few days by air. But it is a natural human tendency to be suspicious of the people. For this reason it is still a difficult task to reach mutual understanding by overcoming the difference of the cultural and geographical environments in which every nation is placed on the basis of its historical background and geographical position. So the purpose of ISSK is from the thoughts; it is a duty of the younger generation to make free and direct contact with foreigners with an attitude of expressing to them our way of thinking, so that we may come to a wider international and deep mutual understanding and friendship.

All the participants were provided an opportunity to talk with one another and to put aside various prejudices among them.



Students are discussing on the topic given in the lecture in the morning.

from discussions which especially concern present world situations such as the question of admission of Red China to the United Nations, the U.S. foreign policy toward Asia.

Language barrier was one of the reasons why Japanese could not express their opinions fully in the excited discussions. But the problem does not lie in such a simple excuse because most foreign students were not from English speaking countries except a few. Then, do not the Japanese think or feel anything on these problems? Yes, they think these problems sometimes more seriously than other nations, for instance, the question concerning the Communist China.

During the seminar, the reporter was asked very often, by some foreigners, why the Japanese participants did not try to speak on these topics in the discussions or forums so positively. As one of the Japanese students, the reporter needs to think this phenomenon more seriously.

There are several conditions and differences in the way of thinking between foreign people and the Japanese.

First, generally speaking, the Japanese show concerns to things which are related closely

debating although they were interested in the topics. Sometimes the way of thinking of Japanese students was so idealistic that they could not discuss in realistic points.

In Japan not only students but other people tend to discuss on their economy or politics so objectively that they find difficulty when the discussion extends to reality. I think this characteristics in the way of thinking of Japanese people hinders Japanese participants to enjoy fully discussions.

Speaking about the daily life, the participants were given a lecture for one and half hours every morning. Most stimulating lecture theme was one by Prof. Masamichi Inoki, of Kyoto University, and a gentleman from Soviet Embassy.

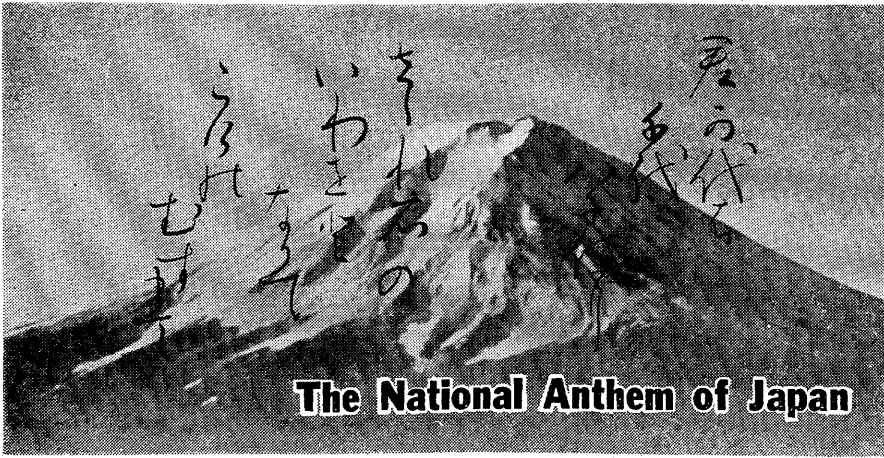
After lectures the participants went to discussion group consisting of some 10 students from various countries and various academic backgrounds. The discussion leader of the reporter's group was Mrs. Tamako Nakanishi, from ILO Tokyo Office, and under her suggestion that our discussion should be approached from various angles not only political, economic

viewpoints, the groups discussed from various viewpoints. Every day one or two students



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The National Anthem of Japan

Ever since the end of World War II, the national anthem of Japan, Kimigayo, has long been controversial. It was controversial mainly because it has been thought as a survival of the old Great Japan Empire which remembers the people of the days totalitarian.

Here's the national anthem and its problem.

"Kimi-ga-yo"

**May Thy peaceful
Reign last long!
May it last for
Thousands of years!
Until this Tiny stone
Will grow into a
Massive rock.**

**And the moss will cover it
All deep and thick.**

The original poem of the present Kimigayo was written in Kokin-shu (an anthology compiled by Imperial command in 905 A.C.), and the poet's name is still unknown.

According to one interpretation, the poem is a sort of love song. But another scholar insists that it might have been a poem of delight which was an unintentional expression of the peoples' gladness on happy occasions.

Therefore there seems not existed a standard or an original phrase, and there can be found many similar phrases which make people today difficult to find which one of them is the real original of the poem.

Some phrases written in about 800 A.D. reads "My graceful may live long! May you live for thousands of years!"

But about 1100 A.D., the first stanza changed that reads, "May thy peaceful reign last long!"

In middle ages, Kimigayo was sung to various kinds of melo-

dies, for example, Yoh-Kyoku (Noh song). Ko-uta (a Japanese ballad), Johruri (a ballad drama), and so on). But Kimigayo had no standard melody.

In Meiji era (1880) the Imperial Household Agency and the Education Ministry proposed the necessity of the national anthem and selected Kimigayo as the people's most popular respected song.

In Oct. 25, 1881, Hironokami Hayashi, a musician belonged to the Court, set Kimigayo to music by using Japanese pentatonic scale. But Franz Eckert by demand of the authority arranged it by the gamut in order to perform it by using modern musical instruments; orchestra and others.

In 1912 from 1946, the School Education Law provided that Kimigayo should be sung at all ceremonies.

After the war, this law lost its practical power.

"The Course of Study" which was presented by the Education Ministry on October 1, 1958, suggested that "at ceremonies on national holidays it is desirable to instruct the pupil the meaning of the day and to hoist national flag and to sing Kimigayo in union."

The suggestion mostly practised from last April. But it met with the great opposition of JTU (Japan Teachers Union) saying; "There is a fear of leading the pupil wrongly by teaching them one-sided interpretations of national holidays and making them sung feudalistic Kimigayo."

Nevertheless, the questionnaire by the Ministry in Feb., 1959 revealed that about 90% of the elementary school throughout Japan hoist the national flag at least once a year and 70% sing Kimigayo.

Therefore, the authority a-

ssumed that the most school have agreed to their suggestion.

But some still opposing strictly and others are of such opinions of changing the National Anthem. Mr. Seichi Miyahara, professor of education at Tokyo University says; the words are of such nature that suits the Great Japan Empire whose sovereignty rested with the Emperor. And that are not suitable to the democratic Japan whose sovereignty rests with the people. If it is the national anthem of a democratic country, it should be "our reign" or "peoples' reign" instead of "thy reign". At any rate, Kimigayo doesn't inspire the spirit of democracy but discourages it. The democratic Japan should have an aggressive suitable national anthem.

Yasushi Akutagawa, an active music composer, and Toroku Takagi too oppose as musicians. They say that the melody is of that of ancient one which makes people think of antiquity and the legendary court behind the chrysanthemum curtain. They expect such modern national anthem which attracts the people minds.

Now, the people are thinking about Kimigayo. In so-and-so prefecture, it was reported a few years ago, that when a teacher of a middle school asked his class to write down the verse of the National Anthem only two people out of about 60 wrote correctly, mainly because of the difficulty of the words. And the most pupil at elementary school complain that they could not understand the meaning of it.

Informed these reports, the adult are despaired "What they are teaching at school?"

But, isn't it the most dreadful result of the education to force the pupil wrong ideology by abusing the spirit of Kimigayo?

World Student Press in Review

Berlin Deadlock Is Critical

The Mita Campus can recognize reactions of German students against the recent events in Berlin by "Student Mirror" (September 1st issue).

Situation of Berlin

"On August 13, 1961, the Authorities of the so-called German Democratic Republic caused their troops to march into East Berlin and annexed this part of our city. In doing this, they have violated the principle of peoples' rights, 'practa sunt servanda', in the crassest form yet." This is the first part of THE APPEAL of the Students' Council of the Free University, Berlin. It had been agreed at Potsdam that Berlin, like the rest of Germany, would be divided into four zones and governed by the four powers: the United States, Great Britain, France, and Soviet Russia. Unfortunately this city itself was an island in the Russian zone of occupation, not connected with the parts of occupied Germany controlled by the western powers. Because the latter were unable to reach any satisfactory agreement with Russia over the joint government of Germany, they decided to establish a joint government for their three zones, leaving Russia to govern the fourth zone as she pleased. In preparation for this plan the western powers set up a new currency for their area, and extended its use to their sectors in Berlin.

The Soviet government feared that new German government would be set up in western Germany which would keep Russia out of the Ruhr region. They therefore struck back at the western powers by establishing a blockade of Berlin Rail, water, and road traffic from the West through the Soviet zone to Berlin was cut off. Apparently, the U.S.S.R. was leaving the western powers the alternative of getting out of Berlin or of having 2 1/4 million Berliners starve.

Immediately the western powers showed that they were determined to hold their ground. They set up the greatest peacetime "air-lift" in history, and soon several thousand tons of food and other supplies were ferried into Berlin each day by air. By November 1, 1948, about 600 American flying crews were irregular service, transporting supplies for the homes and

factories of Berlin all through the winter of 1948-1949 the airlift continued, in bad weather as well as good.

One important result of this difficult and expensive "Operation Vittles" was to gain the goodwill of the people of Berlin and of Germany in general.

It may not become publicly apparent for a while in Berlin, but events have profoundly changed the Berlin and German Problems that the East and the West have contended with for the past decade.

The conviction that a Soviet flanked East-West settlement lies ahead is based on a number of factors, including the following:

1. The Four-Power status of Berlin has been effectively broken. The essential element of this status ever since the Russians ended movement of people, all people and not just allied personnel or other foreigners, within Greater Berlin, from East to West and vice versa.

2. The border between East and West Berlin is now, to all intents and purposes, a state border. There no longer is a Greater Berlin, but a West Berlin loosely bound constitutionally to West Germany (a link the allies do not officially recognize) and an East Berlin fully incorporated into East Germany.

3. The Western powers have indicated, by their unwillingness or inability to act against the borders' closing, that they are prepared to give what amounts to unacknowledged actual recognition to East Germany.

4. The fact that the Western Big Three—the United States, Britain and France—have been unable to do anything about ending Germany's division has become clearer than ever.

U.D.S.'s Reaction

"Student Mirror" reports as follows:

A protest against the arbitrary closing of the Sector boundaries in Berlin on August 13 has been voiced by the National Union of German Students (UDS).

UDS declared, that the barricading of the East-Sector of the German capital signified a breach of all agreement valid in the eyes of international law concerning the status of Berlin and particularly concerning the freedom of movement in the German capital.

Here is once again illustrated, that the East German regime can only maintain itself against the mass refugee movement by resorting to blockades. Last year alone, 1648 students and 142 university and college instructors sought refuge in West Berlin and in the Federal Republic. UDS took in these refugees students and, with advice and assistance, made it possible for them continue their studies. UDS expressly declared that it has never urged students to flee from East Germany, but has only attempted to alleviate the lot of the refugees, whose fate has been determined through the division of Germany.

The concluding words of the protest read: "The National Union of German Students therefore appeals to all free-thinking, justly-minded student bodies and university lecturers throughout the world, to protest against the unjust action in the German capital, Berlin, and to give their support to the reestablishment of democracy in the whole of Germany."

"The Student Council of the Free University Berlin has launched an appeal to the German student body. The German student are here called upon, considering the events of August 13, to analyse and criticise more closely than ever before the communistic ideology. Moreover, the

Student Council of the FU urges the severance of all present official and semi-official contact with East Germany and stresses that no new ties should be formed, as long as the illegal measures in Berlin continue.

"In a statement on the latest development in Berlin, the German executive committee of the International Federation of Students ISSF referred to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, approved and published by the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 1948. It strongly emphasized that the communist authorities, through their measures on August 13, have most seriously violated the principles of freedom of movement (article 13) and of right of political asylum (article 14), guaranteed by the Charter of Human Rights. In the concluding words of the statement." The ISSF declares itself to be most vigorously against this violation of human rights and calls upon the peoples and governments of all nations of the world to join in its protest and to influence the powers responsible of these arbitrary measures to grant the residents of Soviet-occupied zone and East Berlin the rights guaranteed all men." (ISF Bonn)

"Show Window"?

Berlin about the only place in the world where people can see two worlds capitalist and Communist have halted the great flood of refugees from East Germany. The West has always insisted that it would agree to nothing in Berlin negotiations that might jeopardize the refugees' possibilities of reaching freedom. The Communist have now looked after this problem for the Allies.

"Show Window"?

The strength of the "show window" argument for remaining firm on Berlin has been lessened since the East Berliners and East Germans have been cut off from West Berlin.

The West Berlin "show window" was meant to impress not only visitors from the West and neutral nations, but also to provide an opportunity for Germans under Communist rule and others from the Soviet bloc to see the differences, capsuled one city between the Communist and Western worlds.

The East Germans and East Berliners can no longer cross over. Poles, Czechs and others from the Soviet bloc, who used to frequent West Berlin during official visits to East Berlin, will probably be cut off, too, although nothing has been said officially by the Communist on this.

The neutrals who get in Berlin are usually officials and have other opportunities to compare the two worlds. In brief, West Berlin is no longer so important as a "show case."

The function of the Berlin boundary as a political, economic and cultural exchange will be lost by the suspension of traffic between the two sides. Even if the dispute did not grow worse and guaranteed, if the boundary line is turned into a high wall, the East and West would lose their common meeting ground. The loss would not be small.

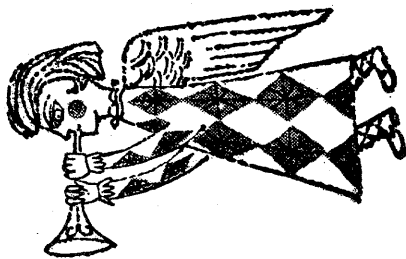
The Mita Campus has a holiday after a long discussion on the City in question.

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Campus at a Glance

From July 20 to Aug. 30, the summer schooling of Correspondence Course had taken place on Hiyoshi Campus. The summer schooling started in 1948, and the number of participants is increasing year by year.

At the National Athletic Stadium, athletic sports meeting was held to cultivate mutual friendship. On Aug. 30, farewell party was given after the closing ceremony of the six-week-long schooling.

Annual Keio-Harvard Business Seminar was held sponsored by Keio University, from August 28 to September 2 at Kanaya Hotel, Nikko.

The seminar was started in 1958 to initiate the training managing staffs of Japan's leading business world.

This year some 60 business men from big enterprises attended the seminar.

Members of Keio Latin America Society is planning to hold a trip to Mexico during the summer vacation next year. The detailed plan is not decided.

They are going to attend the International Seminar at the university, and to study the situation in Mexico.

Prof. Keizo Yoneyama, of Law Dept., left for Manila to attend the Southeast Journalism Studies

Seminar, sponsored by UNESCO. The seminar will be held from Oct. 2 to 21st with the programs of training professional journalists and its need.

Prof. Ishikawa, of Political Science Dept. also left for Hong Kong to observe the situations in Southeast countries.

Some 10 Keio students attended the World Conference Against the Atomic & Hydrogen Bombs, held from Aug. 12 to 15, in Tokyo.

In March next year Keio University Mandolin Club is going to Okinawa on a goodwill trip with 45 members.

The purpose of their trip is to promote friendship and to stimulate the music activities in rural areas through holding several concerts.

This plan has been considered among the members and alumni of the club, and was realized at last.

For Japanese students' musical activities, it is the first attempt to hold concerts abroad.

Tadashi Hattori, alumnus of the club and a noted conductor in Japan's music world, said, "I think it is the one of the greatest events in KMC history to hold such concerts out of this country. I have been eager to introduce this club to foreign countries, and at this time the purpose was achieved."

Yoneda To Join Phoenix Protest

Following is the letter from Mr. Thomas Yoneda to the Mita Campus readers.

Mr. Yoneda, graduate of Stanford University, came to Japan to study at Keio University in July last year. He had been studying at Keio until Stanford Center was opened last April, and he was a student adviser of The Mita Campus.

In his letter, he states that he is starting to Vladivostok on the Yacht Phoenix with Dr. Earle Reynolds and his family against the resumption of nuclear tests of the Soviet Union.

September 14, 1961
Dear Friends,

In 1958 an American family and a Japanese yachtsman sailed the Yacht Phoenix into the Pacific testing zone being used by the United States to test nuclear weapons. The yacht was overhauled by a Coast Guard vessel when it entered the testing waters and the skipper of the Phoenix, Dr. Earle Reynolds, was placed under arrest.

The crew of the Phoenix entered the testing zone not knowing what the consequences would be but knowing that what they were doing was right. Basically, they were making a moral protest against nuclear testing, defending the concept of the freedom of the seas and making a test of the legality of the ABC ruling on access into the testing zone. They have succeeded in their efforts, and with the help and encouragement of friends, their success was made that much easier.

They have continued to be active in peace work and have been very concerned over the recent resumption of nuclear tests by the Soviet Union and the announcement of the United States that it too will resume nuclear testing. They have publically

deplored these decisions, and in protest to the Soviet testing they intend to sail to Vladivostok and to travel in the Soviet Union with their message and the message of millions of others: Stop nuclear testing.

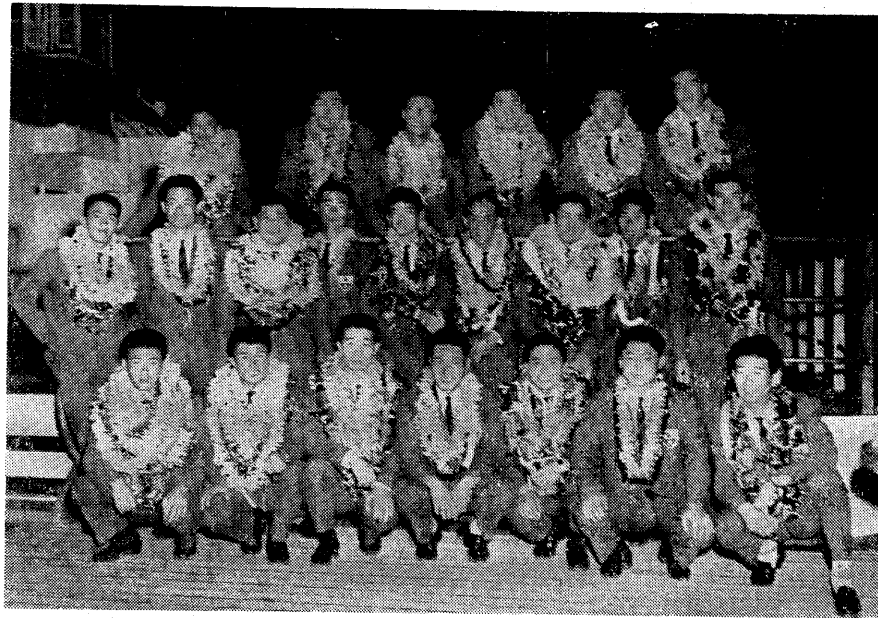
I have asked to be a member of the crew in this protest voyage and will be joining the Reynolds family when they leave Hiroshima next week. I believe that their action is just. The Soviet Union has begun testing nuclear weapons. Their tests at Semipalatinsk and at Novaya Zemlya have been atmospheric tests. These tests will undoubtedly contribute to an increase in radioactive fallout throughout the northern hemisphere and thus endanger the health of not only the people of the Soviet Union but also that of Asians, North Americans, and Europeans. Their testing is a reversal of what they have professed and reveals at definite lack of sincerity and a disregard for the wishes of people all over the world. Their testing has contributed to the mounting tensions that have been developing with the maneuvering over Berlin and will make settlement over that question as well as the questions of nuclear test banning, nuclear disarmament and general disarmament all the more difficult.

In carrying a protest to the Soviet Union, I hope to carry the message that individuals the world over are deeply concerned about the Soviet action and that they think at atmosphere cleared from the poison bread by nuclear testing is an atmosphere in which agreements will be reached. The action of going to a Soviet port is thus not only a protest, but a plea for co-operation.

If you are in favor of such a protest please send a post card to both President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev saying that you are for the Phoenix protest.

Yours,
Tom Yoneda

Keio Teams Visit Abroad



Keio baseball team with lei around their necks at Honolulu Airport.

Expedition To Hawaii

The Keio baseball team which travelled to Hawaii by invitation of the Hawaiian Amateur League returned to Japan on July 19 by sea with an attractive of 10 victories and 3 defeats.

They played 13 games in Hawaii and although they had a difficult schedule, they played seriously every day and finally fulfilled their goodwill mission between Hawaii and Japan. Moreover many Japanese-American who emigrated to Hawaii at a young age or were born there were deeply affected by the enthusiastic play.

Before defeating Stanford University 5-2 on July 18 they continued with straight victories, but lost the 5th and 6th games with the Asahi Club and the Univ. of Southern California. This U.S.C. team the strongest team in the United States and they have had the experience of travelling to Japan.

Keio batted 3 times with U.S.C. in Hawaii, but could procure only one victory. Except for these three defeats, however, the Keio nine won all other games.

When they had no games, the Keio team travelled around the Hawaiian Islands but they were pleased more by delicious pineapple than by beautiful sights.

Manager Maeda said; "Though I found many skillful techniques in each American player, I don't think that we should copy them, because most

of their fine techniques were dependent upon the size of their bodies, so it is difficult for the Keio nine to follow them."

Enomoto, the leading hitter in the spring season, said;

"I was surprised that every players in Hawaii had a large body. But I didn't feel that advantage during the games.

They were well-trained in certain techniques such as the feint ball or the squeeze. But Japanese players are superior on to whole."

By the way Keio which regretably lost the Emperor's Cup in the spring is mentioned as the most hopeful team of the Championship.

Manager Maeda said about this point; "The pitching staff is stronger than in the spring because Miura recovered his good condition and Kadoya also is pitching better compared to spring. Of course I am going to try for a championship, but a few conditions are needed that is the recover of the pitching staff an maintenance of a fine spring batting record.

It is important to develop pitchers who can throw over 9 innings by themselves, but I am afraid of Captain Ando's shoulder. I think the batting order might be changed for him. But I will make him appear in the first game with Today. Anyway the shortest way to Emperor's Cup is to overwhelm Meiji, so each player is training hard everyday so as to defeat Meiji."



At Waikiki Beach, from left to right Captain Ando, Enomoto, Nishioka and Okada.

Though Keio marked 10 victories and 3 defeats in Hawaii, the score of each games are as follows:

1. Keio 5-2 Stanford
2. Keio 3-2 Oregon Univ
3. Keio 7-4 U.S. Navy
4. Keio 4-0 Hawaii Univ
5. Keio 1-3 Asahi Club

6. Keio 1-3 U.S.C.
7. Keio 6-1 Marine
8. Keio 2-1 All Maui
9. Keio 3-1 Red Sox
10. Keio 4-3 U.S.C.
11. Keio 1-2 U.S.C.
12. Keio 6-1 Braves
13. Keio 7-0 Giants

Volleyball Team Fights in Korea

Following the baseball team's expedition to Hawaii, the volleyball team travelled to the Republic of Korea.

This team consisted of 15 members: Director Ozawa, Captain Takiguchi, and other 13 players.

They left Japan on August 29th by invitation of the Korean Volleyball Association and played 8 matches with Toyo Univ., Battled other teams in Soul and other places, and returned September 12, with a record of 4 victories and 4 defeats.

At the last game, Keio team fought with international rule.

Because Japan Volleyball Association decided that all the games between Universities must be taken with international rule.

Though they lost this game, it was a precious experience to be able to make skillful techniques their own.



Out fielder Enomoto showing a fine pine apple.

Four Men to the Universiad

The third Universiad, the International Students' Sports Festival, was held at Sophia, Yugoslavia, from Aug. 26 to Sept. 3.

Four Keio students participated in this game as representatives of Japan and fought well with much fighting spirits.

Muro, of track and field events, established the new Japan record of 21" 4 in 200-meter preliminary race, but regrettably got the sixth at the final.

In the 100-meter race, held prior to the 200-meter race, he made a record of 10" 6, but he

could not get to the final race.

Shimizu, of swimming, got the first place in 100-meter free-style with the record of 57" 4.

Moreover, he got the first place with other three members at 400-meter medley race.

Ito, of fencing, participated in womens' individual tournament as the first Japanese representative. She lost the chance to get to the final regrettably, however.

Masuda, appeared as a member of basketball team, but the Japanese team was defeated by Italians with the score of 92-77 and failed to take part in the final game.

Crew Defeated By Kiel Asahi Regatta Held

The ninth Asahi Regatta, sponsored by the Asahi Newspapers, was held on September 10 at Toda Boat Course with distance of 1,500 meters.

West German Kiel University crew, the strongest crew in the world, participated in this race as a guest crew.

Keio crew also appeared in this regatta passing through the preliminary race with the second place following Kiel eight with three quarters lengths.

The final race was competed with four crews, adding Tokyo Univ. and Tokyo Educational Univ. crews, and Kiel got the first place with the record of 4'30"4.

Immediately after the start, Kiel rowed with high pitch of 49 and Keio followed it with 43.

At 400 meters from the start Kiel got the lead of one meter against TEU crew, and Keio allowed a little lead. But Keio was not confused rowing with constant pitch of 39. Passing after 1,000 m, Keio shortened the led distance chasing Kiel and a hard battle was open between

both crews. But Kiel rowed effectively with high pitch of last spurt and rushed into the goal. Regrettably Keio eight goalied in with second place in 4'32"6.

Tokyo Univ. crew and the TEU got the third and the fourth respectively.

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Emperor & The People

After the end of the war, the important constitutional changes came out in Japan. One of these is the Emperor's (Tenno's) denial of his own dignity on the New Year's Day, 1946, under the democratization of Japan. The first chapter of the New Japanese Constitution starts with the Statement, "The Emperor shall be the symbol of the State and of the unity of the people with whom resides sovereign power".

Then how do people think of Tenno and his family? When they are asked about it, their answers are very different from people to people and some are ambiguous. This means that they can talk on it openly, and that they criticize it under the freedom of speech. Someone says on the situations of Tenno System negatively or another positively, but generally speaking, people will venerate very authoritative leader like monarchy. We can point this nationality that is common among any nations. This is Tenno under the Japanese Constitution.

People will not again someday attempt to make use of the concept of Emperor's will like the prewar days, and deny the Emperor any but a symbolic role. Thus the Emperor is not likely to have influence on the government once enjoyed.

They, however, should be more interested in what he should take a role for the future Japan. No matter how different opinions are, they should establish their own democratic Emperor system in accordance with the openly expressed will of them.

Regrettable Resumption

Recent statements of resumption of nuclear weapons tests issued by the Soviet Union and the United States were surprising and extremely regrettable not only to us but also to all the peoples in the world. Already after those announcements, Russia has carried out eight atmospheric explosions, and the U.S. one underground test, ignoring the world-wide opposition and protests.

After the cessation of tests in 1958, the Soviet Premier Khrushchev had been emphasizing that the Soviet would not be the first country to carry out any new tests of nuclear devices. In a message to Prime Minister Kishi on April 11, 1958, Khrushchev stressed that carrying out those tests violates the principles of the peoples. The Soviets, nevertheless, unilaterally broke moratorium and resumed atomic tests.

On September 5, President Kennedy issued his announcement justifying their position by attacking Russia's resumption and emphasizing fulfillment of responsibilities of the U.S. Government to its own citizens and to the security of other free nations.

To us such actions seem no excuse but one to compete their advantages in the cold war.

Of course, such tests endangers the health and life of people over the world, and we are afraid that their actions would make people on the globe distrust their intention to establish the world peace.

Here, we do protest against their resumption of nuclear weapons testing as only one nation which received and know the damage and fear of using those weapons. Furthermore, we do hope that the complete disarmament will be accomplished rather than nuclear tests ban.

An Interview with Keioites

"Fukuzawa Spirit Alive in Keio"

Dr. Shinzo Koizumi

Dr. Shinzo Koizumi is our prominent alumnus and is known to everybody to have special connection with the Imperial Family. Then reporters of The Mita Campus interviewed with him, asking his views on the Emperor System. But he refused to reply on this matter because his position is too responsible for him to make his opinion on this problem public.

So we changed the topics and asked more popular matters. To which Mr. Koizumi kindly answered for us in such a good manner of speaking.

Dr. Shinzo Koizumi is a well-known economist specializing in economic theory. He was born in Tokyo in 1888, and graduated from Dept. of Politics of Keio University in 1910. After studying in Europe, he was elected President of Keio Gijuku, and had served from 1933 to 1947 while being also President of Fujiwara Technology College, now Engineering Dept. of Keio University. In 1943 he was recommended for membership of Japan Academy. After the war, he became the consultant of education for Prince Akihito, and accompanied Crown Prince to Europe and the U.S. Over determination of Crown Princess he is said to have exerted his influence. Now he is a member of the Cultural Review Society. He wrote "Fifty years after Marx's death", criticizing the standpoint of Marxist. He is the counsellor of Keio Gijuku, and he is influential in the council.

Dr. Koizumi spoke how he views Yukichi Fukuzawa, founder of Keio University, at the beginning of the interview, stating, "Fukuzawa was not always right, of course." He stressed that Fukuzawa was "very fond of people, especially of young people. This character attracted many good people around him spontaneously." Furthermore, he emphasized, "A true educator must be one who likes people, of the first degree."

Noting to the question how Fukuzawa's nature was, he said, "Fukuzawa did not assume the air of a scholar. Rather paradoxically he disliked people doing well at school. Little had he an inclination to the study for record or mark. He went against the preponderance of governmental power, the current of those days." He went on describing Fukuzawa, adding, "When he scolded his children, he would say, 'you shall be a government official.'" In those days, the government officials were highly respected. "Fukuzawa made nothing of titles," said he.

The 73-year-old alumnus answered the question about the difference between Keio students of other universities. "I like and those of other universities. 'I like Keio students very much, and they seem to me all fine.'" said he, pointing, "Generally speaking, Keio students are liberal, for they don't care of their marks at school. This comes from the spirit of independence which treats a man as a man himself under the words of 'all men are equal under the sun.'" He continued, saying, "Students of Keio are less snobbish than those of other universities. They would say, 'See me just as I am,' and they are not so eager to obtain a title." Dr. Koizumi

remarked that these characteristics of Keio students come from Fukuzawa. He warned that Keio students are not without a tinge of idleness according to those characteristics. Answering how he thinks students have recently changed, he replied, "Recent students have become utilitarian," and continued from sociological point of view, "Toennies says in his book 'Gemeinschaft und Gesellschaft' that society shows a tendency to be 'Gesellschaft' or the society of interest. As the trend goes developed, the way of thinking changes, of course.

"Students nowadays must deepen their faith much more." added he.

Being an instructor for Crown Prince, he is now closely connected with the Imperial Family. When our interview extended to the question of the Emperor System, he was afraid to make his opinion public. He said, "The fact that I render service to the Imperial Family makes it impossible to set forth my views on it."

Mr. Koizumi stated, however, quoting "On the Imperial Family," or Teishitsu-ron, and "On Royalism," or Sonnoh-ron writ-



Mr. Shinzo Koizumi sitting in his drawing room.

ten by Yukichi Fukuzawa.

"My opinion on the Emperor System is given in these books." was the conclusive reply.

In concluding the interview, he said that he likes to go and see Keio-Waseda baseball match, joking "At least there is not telephone calling during the match, and I can feel relieved."

Lecture Review (1)

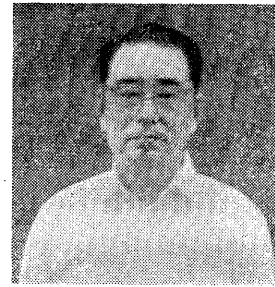
"Scholars Should Be Good Educators"

Prof. Y. Chigusa, Dept. of Econ.

The Mita Campus presents you popular figure professors in the next four issues. And we are going to criticize their merits and demerits unsparingly on their lectures.

As the first professor, this month, Mr. Yoshindo Chigusa, Dept. of Economics, who acts the important role in modern economics, enters on the stage. We hope you can recognize an excellent photographer and good dancer in him as well as a scholar of strict soul.

Professor Yoshindo Chigusa, Dept. of Economics, is regarded as one of authorities on the modern economics in the academic world. He majored in the theory of monopoly in his youth but now have a special study of the welfare economics. Mr. Chigusa was brought up entirely in Keio, namely passed his student life in Keio from Primary school through the graduate school.



Mr. Chigusa is giving lecture on modern-economics in the beginning of the new term.

At present, he teaches the economics to the sophomores and juniors of the Department of Economics at Mita and Hiyoshi. As he has many lessons a week, he always regrets the impossibility of his own researches in full.

One of the juniors who attends his lecture tells that it is dull and monotonous. Indeed it is said that this professor is a nice critic but doesn't try to declare his "own" theory. He who is good at English reads a great deal of foreign books and tries to introduce or criticize their doctrines.

However, he is criticized by students, he has some faults of evasive criticism against Marxism. A group of modern econo-

mists are apt to indicate earnestly the weak point of Communism. A progressive student gives a comment, "I cannot completely understand the explanation about the theory of Capitalism's destruction."

His judgment for students' school standing is fairly strict, and only a few students are able to get mark "A", the first rank of the judgment. On the contrary, those who fail in his examinations can scarcely be found, many students say, the questions seem to be not so formal and skilful, and he has difficult, but the problems are those that the most of examiners haven't expected. So they become perplexed to answer.

Now let's change the topic. He has "Chigusa Seminar" on the modern economics which consists of some 100 juniors and seniors. Every year about 150 students rush to the door of this seminar whose expected membership is 30. To enter this seminar, it is required that applicants should have over 20 "A"'s at least for first and second years. (20 A's are almost equal to 2/3 of all subjects students take for two years). In addition to this, to be proficient in English is necessarily demanded, because the members should read works on economics in the original.

Chigusa Seminar has many excellent alumni who made students job-hunting go favourably, and a large number of them are expected good positions in big

enterprises. Their ability are recognized by the business world. Here is the cause of popularity among students?

His seminar holds an annual good dance party to promote the friendship among members, twice a year, in spring and in autumn. This entertainment will show the realization of his motto, "Study hard, but also enjoy yourself fully". A certain co-ed who enjoyed the party held in May talks about her impression as follows; "His lead was so formal and skilful, and he has the power to attract us, girls." In fact he learned social dancing when he visited Western countries frequently. Mr. Chigusa says, "We scholars should be at the same time good educators. We are apt to shut ourselves up in an ivory tower. But for the purpose of making 'better' education, it is necessary that we intend to form the friendly relations with students." His hobbies are listening to classical music, playing tennis. In this occasion, he likes to have an opportunity to enjoy with students. Here is filled his "young" spirit.

He also displays the ability of photography as skilful as professional camera man. Sometimes his masterpieces were shown on photogravure pages of journals. Beautiful portraits of well-known foreign economists whom Mr. Chigusa met were displayed as one of the projects of the Mita Festival in 1959.



PRESIDENT TOSHIO DOKO

ISHIKAWAJIMA-HARIMA

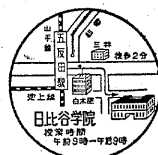
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