

The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY
1858
'calamus gladio fortior'

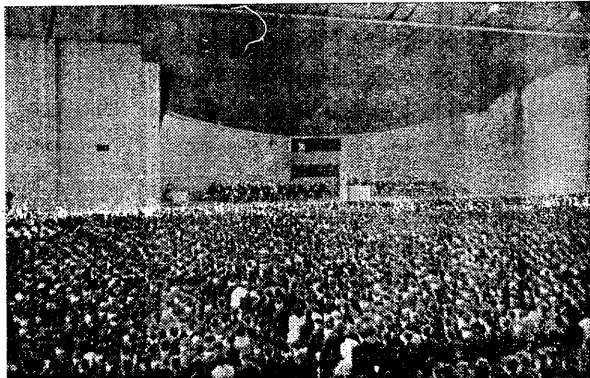
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Mita, Tokyo, Japan

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Stanford Boy Arrives Here

Kendall Ellingwood, Jr., one-year exchange student from Stanford University, U.S.A., arrived here on April the 14. His arrival on the Keio campus is pretty earlier than that of the previous exchange students. This cropped hair boy was majoring in Japanese language for two years in his country. Sailing and tennis are his hobby. He hopes to make acquaintances with various people in this country and to have the first grade of Judo.



5600 freshmen eagerly listen to the address of the president.

"Promote Yourselves to Be Respective" Prexy Takamura Addresses to Freshmen

The grand and memorial entrance ceremony was held in the auditorium at Hiyoshi on April 11. It was a fine day and the sun was shining in a cloudless sky as if she wel-

comed the new students. Relief from the hard work and joy of victory could easily be seen on their faces. This spring, 5652 persons were allowed to enter Keio Univ. They consist of 892 persons for the Literature Dep., 1137 for the Business Management Dep., 85 for the Medical Dep., and 652 for the Engineering Dep. It is quite the tendency in Keio University that year by year the number of the new students gradually increases.

In this entrance ceremony, Prof. Shohei Takamura, President of Keio University, speech-ed as following: "I want to send congratulations and best wishes to the new students. In celebration of this ceremony, I want to give you a few congratulatory words, that is, 'Not the new students be the men and women of personality? As you know, the men and women of personality are those who respect their personality and look up to others as well as themselves. It has often been said, and very wisely, that personality is the center of the culture and the society. I think we can safely say that

to respect personality is the tradition of this university, the tradition of the founder Yukichi Fukuzawa. For over one hundred years, many graduates have kept this tradition. So I think you have to keep this tradition and acquire the vast knowledge about various subjects so that you can promote yourselves and so that you can be respectable men and women in society. Further your personality during your university lives and be the men and women of personality. Study hard and be cultivated.

That is the obligation upon you the new students."

After the ceremony, The Mita Campus interviewed some of the new students and their parents. This is certain parents' impression: "I cannot find the suitable words to express my feeling as my youngest son has become a Keio boy.

Anyhow, today, I am very happy." A certain student: "I am surprised to find there are so many students in this univ. But the entrance ceremony was very impressive."

24 Students Are Going To U.S. This Summer

A group of 24 students, including five co-eds, are going to Stanford University on the third exchange program between Keio University and Stanford University this summer.

This year's program has been pending for a long time because of the financial problem of this country, but, with the main obstacle solved in success at the end of March, the annual program is to be made realized as usual year.

The participants of this program from Keio University have much increased in number; usually five to seven members. The reason is that the bureau of Stanford University invited, particularly this year, Japanese students to the Summer Seminar of that university. In response to the invitation, Keio Univ. International Bureau and Institute of International Relation resolved to send 24 students as the exchange delegates from Keio Univ. of this year. For financial problem Stanford University offered \$5,700 for school fee and dormitory fee to the group.

The 24 students, unlike the previous participants, will attend the Summer Session as the

formal students: In previous years the participants were only the irregular students. In that session, which will be for eight weeks from June 15, they are to have the lessons of intensive English language and American civilization history.

They are now attending the special class of the Foreign Language School of Keio Gijuku on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The class is instituted for the first time, under the intention of making go-abroad students able to have lessons of schools overseas without difficulty in language problem.

One of the participants said that they are going to have Japan Night during the session to inform to Americans and students what the present Japan really is and to demonstrate some traditional Japanese arts or sports such as flower arrangement and Judo. Another student said in his hope that he would like to make acquaintance with a lot of people in the United States because he thought it's the most important thing in visiting foreign land to know people and to have friends.

Showa Women's College Criticized As Undemocratic

The Showa Women's College expelled two students and a lecturer because they set up a campaign of signing in protest against the Anti-Political Violence Bill. A severe censure is made among the people in various circles.

A Seven-Women committee has begun a campaign to obtain signatures against political persecution of Showa Women's College students. The committee members are as follows: Sumiko Fukao (poet), Ichiko Isano (Lecturer of Japan Women's Univ.), Haruko Sugimura (actress), Hidoko Muraoka (writer) and Sumiko Tanaka (critic).

Two students and a lecturer at Showa Women's College were expelled from the school because of their signatures against the Anti-Political Violence Bill this February. Since then the student body has organized a movement to ask for rights of political activities and the re-

turn to the school of the punishment of students and lecturer. On the other hand, the university's authorities say that students who take political action, subject themselves to university inquiry, almost similar to thought-control, and that some of them would even be forced to reveal the names of the participants in the signature campaign. Further the committee adds.

"This authority sometimes interferes with friendship among students, and asks them up to turn over the name lists, controls their contact with non-registered persons, and openly

violates the privacy of correspondence. All in all behavior difficult to imagine in light of common sense is customary at this college.

We really have no connection with either this college's authorities or with the student body. But we must not be indifferent to this problems because we, the Japanese, have deep interests in fundamental human rights: freedom of learning, thought and speech, which are secured by the Constitution. We hope that the Showa Women's College will pay more attention to our rights and reform this fault.

Many signatures have been collected already: Senroku Uehara (professor in Hitotsubashi Univ.), Seiya Munakata (professor in Tokyo Univ.), Katsuchi Kamei (writer), Jukichi Uno (actor), Shikichi Isano (lawyer), Masao Ono (lawyer), etc.

Princeton Univ. Prexy Talks With Students

On April 19 Dr. Robert F. Goheen, president of Princeton University, paid a visit to Mita campus with his wife Mrs. Goheen and held a 45 minutes discussion with 29 Keio students belonging to the organizations which were in any way concerned with this program.

At first this 42 year-old educator stressed the need for understanding and exchange of knowledge between countries and their peoples for the sake of international relations.

Dr. and Mrs. Goheen arrived in Tokyo on the night of April 17 from Taiwan, and will remain in Japan until May.

Dr. Goheen is making a tour of Asian countries to survey educational facilities. He is going to visit some other Japanese universities and discuss student and administration problems with educators, as he did in Keio University. The President of Princeton University asked the representatives about the relation between university education and job selection. "Had you already chosen your occupation, when you entered the university? If not, when did you make up your mind to adopt some profession for the future?" he asked.

A student answered his question, saying, "I was unable to decide what profession I would like to take up. But I think it doesn't matter. The suggestion of which course will be the best for me is offered in the valuable university life."

Another student asked Dr. Goheen, "I was a little bored with the required cultural studies which we had to take at Hiyoshi campus. I was very eager to begin a special field of study. What do you think about the significance of cultural studies?"

Answering this question, he said, "Generally speaking, also in the U.S.A. the particular major



Dr. Goheen gives his opinion to the students.

can not be chosen by the student for the first two years of the university. I also hear there is a general dissatisfaction with this point in your country; however, I think cultural studies are very important because students can keep a wide range of knowledge around them through these studies."

Another student inquired of him, "In Japan universities graduates have increased since World War II. To make matters worse we cannot easily begin and then change our jobs owing to the ranking system based on seniority. In your country, can university men freely enter into the respective professions? Moreover, can they easily change their jobs?"

Prof. Goheen answered, "Our country has various works to promote the public welfare. Judging from the international responsibility of the U.S.A., the educated man power is of ever-increasing necessity. Therefore university men have lots of opportunities to take an active part in society."

Such being the case, since it is unnecessary for students now to entertain some apprehensions, they seem perfectly satisfied

with their present circumstances. But on account of the postwar boom in the birth rate, even America is going to be confronted with great difficulties, when these children will go out into the world."

New Building up in May One Hiyoshi's suspended

The new building now under construction on Mita campus is to be completed on May 15th, the school authority said. It is going to be used mainly as the language rooms and rooms for the extra-curricular activities. By the time the construction is up, some lessons which will be held at the new building, such as the required subjects, go in the other houses.

On Hiyoshi Campus, one of the two under-construction building, which will be adjoined the present No. 4 building, comes impossible to be built up for the time being, on account of financial problem. On the other hand, the to-be-No.91 and -92 class-room buildings will be completed by the coming August, mentioned the Student Affairs Bureau of Hiyoshi Branch.

Suga Nominated As Ex. Student



Mr. Yoshiki Suga

Mr. Yoshiki Suga, senior of Economic Faculty, is to leave for America on August 10 as the one-year exchange student for Stanford University. After August 20 he will join those who will be there as the summer exchange student.

What he wants to do in his life there are as followings: 1) To his eyes American rational way of life is superior to that of Japanese, so he wants to observe their life and catch something of it. 2) Mr. Ohta who is the last exchange student to Stanford is working at the Japanese School in Stanford University. He will work there after Mr. Ohta. 3) He has many plans to explain to them something of the Japanese as we are today through many ways, for example through Sukiyaki parties and Sushi parties and so on. 4) He wants to study the theories of Economics.

IIR Collect Candidates For Two Universities

The successful candidates of the University of British Columbia, Canada, and Dehi University, India, refused to accept the qualifications for the exchange students so until 26 of April the applicants for these two universities are collected, the Institution of International Relation said. The first examination of reading and writing of English and Japanese essay is scheduled on May the 1st.

High Growth Rate Seen in EEC

The question of the European Economic Community's political development, with all its extensive implications, is now coming increasingly to the fore. Whether the community will ever grow into a United States of Western Europe as some desire may be a moot point but closer political ties between the present Common Market Six appear certain to evolve in the near future.

After adopting a common farm policy which had been at stake, the European Economic Community (EEC) has entered the second stage of its activities. It is expecting twelve years for its completion, and plans a gradual progress according to three stages of development. Each stage is four years long.

In the first stage, 1957-61, there was a greater growth than expected as to the reduction of tariffs and the abolition of the quota system between the member countries, reduction of tariffs by 40% and entire liberalization of industrious products. As to setting a common tariffs against the non-member countries the primary approach to the common rate by 30% was put into action a year earlier than scheduled. The steps to liberalize capital, labour, services, and dwelling are in the process.

Concerning the trade policy, preparatory measures taken to get ready for negotiation according to a new common policy when it is set up. Preliminary arrangements are being made for a effective deliberation on basic direction and concrete measures of a common transport policy. As to the farm policy the decision on the fundamental principle of it had been marked the key point for the EEC to move to the second stage. Though there was a considerable clash of opinions in the conference between France, which is the biggest exporting country of agricultural products, and West Germany, which takes the most protective policy for agriculture, a common farm policy was finally adopted: to establish an agricultural fund, to adopt levies, to set up the lowest price system, to admit escape clauses etc.

As shown above, the EEC aims to raise the productivity of the six countries; France, West Germany, Italy and the Benelux three, as a whole, beginning with the liberalization of trade and with forming a common league on tariffs, by rational utilization of variety of materials, by concretizing the

agreed specialization, and by realizing the economies of scale.

The historical background the EEC has the basic trend of economical integration in the post-war world. This fact betrays that any country is forced into some economical cooperation overriding its political boundary or rather some inevitable economical integration.

The ideal is the global economic and political integration. But in the midst of the Cold War, integration inside the both groups substituted for it.

The EEC is an regional economic integration based on the experiences of such as the Benelux Custom Union and the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), which are noted as the new type of bloc made for development and maintenance of small countries after the war by horizontal union.

Now the EEC is marked as a growing economic power chasing the U.S. because of its remarkable outcome.

Problems inside and Outside EEC

The rapid growth and fullness of European Economic Community has important effects upon many other nations, as U.S.A. and England. There are many problems to be considered, however, in this giant economic bloc, which is called "The Third Europe Empire."

1: In the region of EEC:

a. Among the EEC alliances, especially the relation between France and other five nations.

France, under the dictatorship of De Gaulle, has been pushing the European community whose power is equal to the Anglo-Saxon power and which is set up against the communist bloc under the lead of France.

It seems De Gaulle has strengthened his voice in European nations by the success of settling the Algeria problem by this line. An attitude which France sets forth to EEC nations

now is not a suitable one for them. De Gaulle, a classical nationalist, insists strongly that a nation should not be buried in a state of community.

It is due to this view of his that he was opposed to the plan of EEC at first, at last, however, EEC was born and had some growth in it.

The whole problem is not yet resolved and moreover the standpoint of De Gaulle has not changed at all. The fact is the problem has not come to a head.

The final goal that the devisers of "EEC conception" had set up to the EEC course is not only the unification in Economy but also in politics. Economical unification is the footing of Political unification. It is natural to put forward the question of Political unification as great progress in Economical unification has been made in the community up to this time. Then, this problem has been talked about seriously at the conferences which were held by the leaders of six EEC nations since April 7. They have not reached a conclusion, and failed to realize the anticipated result.

The Benelux three insisted on the entire unification of six nations in politics and economy. Italy and Germany were of the same standpoints. France insisted on co-operative relations among the six nations forming an alliances with each other, to date no compromise was made among them.

France stated her insistence by the plan of "European National Unification". This is not well accepted among the other alliances. The standpoint of other nations is, they are not co-operating with each other to make themselves a tool of De Gaulle. De Gaulle's policy, which stresses the French situation and the other six nations' leaders' policies which are linked in economic solidarity have much difference in their views.

There is some fear of a scowling down EEC's progress from now on, which has strode forth to the second step earlier than was foreseen.

b. Reorganizing the industries in EEC.

A rapid change in industries of EEC nations since 1958 when

EEC was formed.

Monopolization:

The strengthening of relations among EEC nations' industries and oligopoly among them lead to monopolization. Each of these industries are hastening their growth. However, there are many industries which are forced to go into bad condition.

Condition in Anti-monopoly law:

Anti-Cartel law was defined in accordance with Rome pact in 85th and 86th article. But in fact it doesn't bind them entirely, for the chief aim of Rome pact is based on the exclusion of tariff and importation restriction to increase the circulation of goods, not on the exclusion of restrictions of general free competition.

Some articles of the pact could be the loopholes. It seemed that these contradictions against Anti-monopoly will come to the surface in the future. Monopoly is now certainly in existence among EEC industries. What does Anti-monopoly means to it then?

Competition among industries in EEC.

The competitions in industries of same kind within EEC bloc is keen nowadays.

Take the iron ore industry for example, west Germany utilizes the special article which is set in EEC regulation to protect her iron ore industries against the French low price. There is much room at this time, when the economical unification has not yet been reached to emerge these conflicts.

Rising Wages:

Every nations have troubles in the problem of rising wages more or less, and it is evident that they have differences in their productivities. EEC admits the Free Transfer of working power, but because of the fact mentioned above, the differences of working power in each region will become more evident in the near future.

Internationalization of Capital:

Though the EEC's aim is to strengthen the tie between each of nations in industries over the whole EEC region, international competition of capital has become more evident feature. Investment of capital is made from every corner of the world to EEC, not only from the nations of EEC bloc itself,

but also from America and England. Liberalization of "Capital technique and labor power," and its nations' industries are to loose their nationalities and likely to become European industries.

England having stood against EEC, offered to join it at last a few years ago. EFTA was organized by England as a rival with EEC, however, it is on the verge of becoming a castle in the air.

It will has many effects upon England, Europe, and also upon all the world, if England's offer is accepted.

2: Effects up on England are...

A) EEC demands to make free the transfer of capital.

The severe limitation of the transfer of capital is the most important policy to keep the value of "Pound". Demands by EEC will destroy such excellent bulwark.

B) EEC gives collective economic support to the member if one is in serious condition.

This rule will protect England because the Starling area is now a burden to her, though once it was a treasury.

The colonial policy over that area causes the limitation of growth in export for the heavy and chemical industries find the larger market in Europe rather than in less-advanced area like "Starling".

The main reason why England is going to attempt such a ven-

ture, is she wants to expand her market.

3: Effects upon EEC are...

A) Danger of unity; Present 6 nations, including French, of EEC are unwillingly to admit England.

The Benelux 3, Italy, and West Germany aim at making a political unity of Europe. The joining of England might prevent the success of unification for like French England does not wish to be buried in a European national community.

Nevertheless, the vast power of industry, capital and credence that England has, will be a great help to EEC. "Pound" is the most suitable "common currency" for EEC because of the "Pound's" credit.

B) To what extent should EEC grow in the future.

England offered to join along with her alliances, such as Canada or India. The problem is whether EEC's range must be limited within Europe or not.

Some nations stand against the opinion that the alliances of the member should be permitted because in that case the sense of unified Europe becomes uncertain, and EEC is only a vast economic group.

C) EEC does not conflict with GATT or...

The ideal of GATT itself has destroyed by COCOM or CHIN-COM.

Moreover the discrimination of tariff by EEC makes the existence of GATT only a name.

Where Is Japan Steering for ?

What the community of six is continually advancing. It is nations in Europe means to that each nation makes the best Japanese economic condition is use of its specific character of the concentrating of six windows in one which is a great advantage in good trade for Japan.

The ratio of trade between European nations including EEC countries and Japan has been exceedingly low so far. The importation amount from Japan to EEC occupies only one percent in the total amount of 20 billion dollars, though much increase in importation to EEC was made last year, 1961.

On the other hand, such a small amount of importation leaves good room and expectations to grow in the future. West Europe is an untapped market for Japan in this view.

Define Japanese Position.

Establish great intimacy between EEC and Japan; whether through private company or government, Japan takes up a positive attitude, interchanges personnel, makes understood the state of affairs in this country, and also orientate E.E.C.'s policy towards Japan.

Industrial Unification needed:

Among EEC nations the principle of division of business

is forseen in trade with EEC, it is significant to realize that Japan must take fair means in trade as it should be, but especially with EEC, for it is the hope of Japanese trade prosperity in the near futures. Goods of good quality are the needs for exported. Such practices as dumping must certainly be forbidden, and it is necessary to

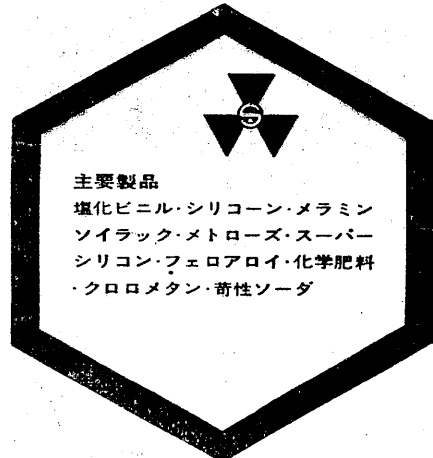
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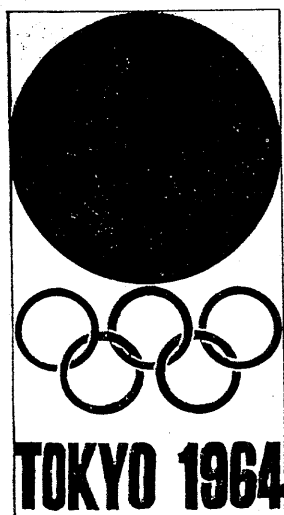
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NEWS



Japan Is Busy for '64 Olympics

world championship series of Judo, Japan lost the title to Anton Geesink of Netherland. He said, "Japanese Judo-ka sticks too much to small, trifle tricks and neglects to build up one's bodies, to make a good condition as a sportsman." These words should be a warning to us. We hope Japan will certainly win this Olympic event.

The Exhibition Of Fine Arts

The Art Exhibition Committee prepares for the exhibition of Japanese fine arts. The exhibition will be comprised of outstanding examples from the following categories:

- Traditional Japanese Art, at the National Museum in Tokyo.
- Modern Japanese Art, at the Tokyo Municipal Art Museum.
- Classical dances and music.
- Demonstration Art and Sports: Folk dances, folk music, tea ceremony, flower arrangement, yabusame, dakyu, kemari, etc.

What Event Will Be Held?

The time of the Tokyo Olympic Games is October 11-25. October in Japan when the Games are to be held is one of the most scenic months of the year, therefore all who attend the Games—the athletes, the officials, the reporters, and the spectators will surely be fascinated by its beauty.

The number of participating nation is 97 and that of participants—the athletes, the officials, the reporters, etc. is about 36,000 in which the athletes number is 8,000.

The Tokyo Olympic Games contains 20 formal events, 2 Demonstrations, which are Japanese traditional events—Kendo, and Baseball, and an Art Exhibition.

In formal events there is one noteworthy adding, Judo. On August 22, 1960 at the session of the IOC held in Rome, it was decided to include Judo as one of the competitive events of the Olympic Games. This news was received with great joy by us Japanese who are justified in feeling that this sport is our own. But last December, in the

tourists to cover the distance in 3 hours.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government is also responsible for rushing to completion improvements in water supply drainage and sewage facilities.

Hotel Facilities

Another problem confronting the authorities is that of building adequate accommodation to supplement present facilities well before the target date. In this connection it is reported that there are 19,000 tourist beds in the Tokyo area at present.

By the time of the Tokyo Olympics 550,000 visitors are expected to come to Japan. Then the hotel must accommodate 30,000 visitors or spectators, but the existing hotels and inns are short more than 10,000 beds. So Civic authorities in cooperation with the Organizing Committee, the Japan Travel Bureau and private enterprise, are promoting of additional well-equipped modern hotels and diversion of newly-built apartment-houses, youth-hotels to meet this requirement.

Funds-Raising

In raising money to finance the next Olympic Games, the policy being followed is to avoid, as far as possible, drawing on Government funds.

The Tokyo Olympic Funds Raising Association, a non-profit organization, is consequently encouraging private industry and sports enthusiasts throughout Japan to support special fund-raising enterprises.

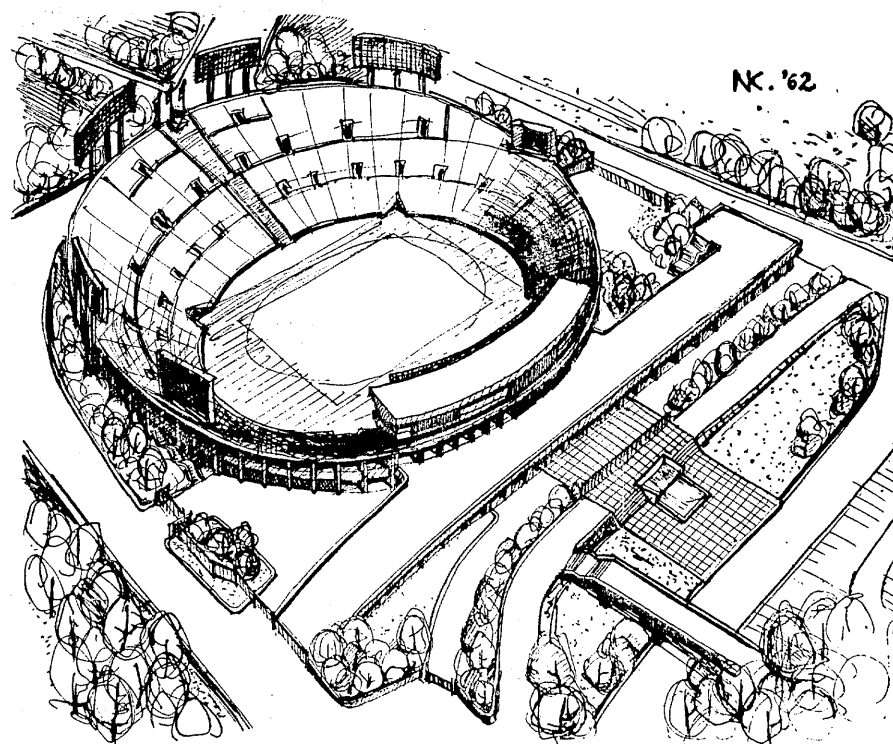
The association has the triple objective of:

- Providing administrative and operating expenses for the period of the 18th Olympiad and the years of preparatory work required for its success.
- Encouraging higher standards of national preparedness for the Olympics by Japanese athletes and the public through effective publicity and promotion of work.
- Financing the construction of a head quarters building and a large new conference hall designed to accommodate the IOC Session as well as other meetings.

The Association is actively promoting a variety of important activities in its drive to provide the requisite financial support.

Working closely with the Postal Ministry for the issuance and sale of the first of a series of special Olympic postage stamps.

Yet a third interesting project has been the sponsoring of horse races. Two of these races have already been run with great success. This is how the Association, through its fund-raising



An artist's conception of the national Stadium for the Tokyo Olympics. The present Stadium seats 50,000 people. Before long the outer-grandstands will be enlarged and the total seating capacity will be 100,000 people.

campaign, is meeting the challenge.

Ticket Sales Policy

Agreement has been reached on the basic policies governing the sale of tickets for the '64 Olympics.

- General Sales policy
 - Those sold in advance. Advance sales will be made only by specially authorized agents located in Japan and throughout the world.
 - Those sold on location. "Spot sales" during the period of Olympics will be made at ticket booths situated near the entrances to game sites.
- Sales in foreign countries. All sales of Olympic tickets in foreign countries will be made in advance.

Uplift in Public-Morality

If we lack sense of public morality in regard to Olympic Games, foreigners from all parts of the world have bad impression and doubt our value.

We must think of means of inviting foreigners. We must realize the sense of public morality to each other and uplift it without compulsion of others.

Where Is Japan Steering for—

(Continued from Page 2)

heed of surreptitious use of design and many other inferior acts.

The entry of England to EEC alliances has an important effect upon Japan. First of all, it strengthens the tie between EEC and Japan, for Japan has been enjoying a wide trade relation with England in the past. The trade amount with England is far larger than that of any of the other nations in EEC.

By the entry of England to EEC, the trade market which occupies 50 percents of world trade is formed. It is naturally considered that Japan will get more trade amount as a result of her entry to EEC.

On the other hand, however, the competition in the foreign markets becomes much harder for Japan. Thus Japan will be affected by the entry of England to EEC bloc in two ways, advantageous and disadvantageous.

EEC and Japan in the S. E. Asia:

As the South-East Asia has been a colonial area for long duration, the relation with Europe are evident. Japan, though a member of Asia Nations, can not be too optimistic of Asia, Japan trade.

To face the strong debouchment of EEC to S. E. Asia, Japan must exert great effort in securing an Asian Market, which is vast and inexhaustible. In those S. E. Asian countries it is hoped to stabilize the national life by developing the domestic economy. There are chances for Japan to rush into Asian Market yet the giant EEC is a powerful rival in Asian Market for Japan.

The device of organizing

Asian Economic Community against the European Economic Community is being considered now in every nation in Asia. Before that, however, it should be considered how EEC was born. It's nations have many things in common geography, politics, economy or cultural and social patterns. In this point, it is very difficult to establish AEC as EEC was born; for example, as to Red China, this country is the first class of Japanese export marketing in prewar days, but today its political system definitely differs from Japan, and so a special affiliation is impossible. At present, all Asian nations should strive to co-operate with each other, and deepen mutual understanding and relations. OAE (Organization of Asian Economic Community) actually exists for the purpose of this conception, but some Governments hold negative attitudes towards this organization, for the reason that, Japan makes up for agricultural products from less advanced countries and is forced to give assistance for development.

No matter what effects EEC has upon Japanese economy and how great a rival EEC is, Japan hopes for much growth in trade in the future, for the trade is Japan's most important nucleus. Japan is a manufacturing trading nation, and it is the characteristic of Japan, which Japan must make the best use of. A prosperity in foreign markets leads to prosperity in domestic market and results in an increase of national production. In the end, Japan owes its prosperity to the trade policy.

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Introduction to Japan's Beauty

CHARM OF GARDEN

Recently, the Oriental cultures are reappraised in European and American countries. We oftentimes hear a "Japanese Boom" having been prevailing and accepted there. The Mita Campus is going to introduce our own country's aesthetics—garden, architecture, custom, etc.—in series. First, let's go in the garden and strolls over the stepping-stones along the path, then we will surely be in the tea-house in spirit.

A Japanese garden is an exquisitely proportioned representation of the essence of Nature. All its features are so designed as to create a mood of oneness with Nature by means of skillful use of the landscape features found in the natural state. It represents a highly developed art, traced through our country's social and cultural evolution.

Japan is a small and island country, and since ancient times, the land to be devoted to gardens has been doomed to be limited. In modern cities, this condition has become aggravated. The downtown shopping centers and the many-storied apartment houses have no gardens at all, and the pressure of increased population is forcing the land allotted for gardens around the ordinary dwellings to become smaller and smaller.

This is a trend contrary to man's instinctive desire to surround his dwelling-place with at least the bare essentials of nature's reposeful environment, so this has naturally led to the construction of public parks as substitute for one's own garden.

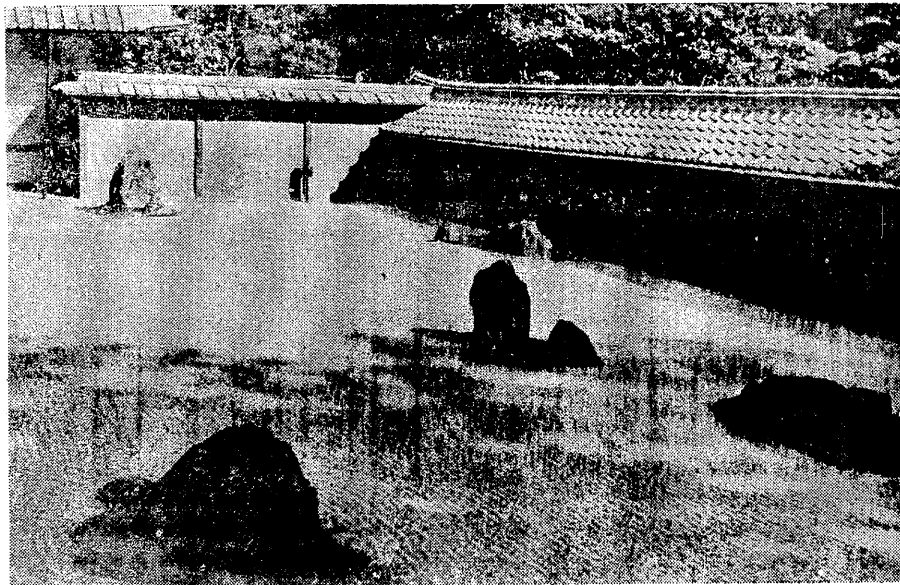
Brief Annals

The history of Japanese gardening extends back many centuries. In the Era of Empress Suiko (592-628 A.D.), there were already well-designed gardens with artificial hills and ornamental ponds. The art of gardening was first imported from Korea but in the subsequent Nara Period (646-794 A.D.), the Chinese influence was incorporated, too, and in the Heian Period (794-1185 A.D.), these foreign influences were gradually assimilated and gardens more in line with the traditional simplicity of the Japanese came into vogue. The gardens that evolved during these seven centuries included some of considerable size. The material used in the construction of the trees especial for autumnal garden are stones of all sizes, tints, evergreens in winter. Therefore, these gardens presented a picture of rich mellowness and elegance in all four seasons.

However, in the mid Kamakura Period (1192-1333 A.D.) many Chinese Buddhist priests of the Zen Sect of the Sung and Yuan Dynasties fled to Japan to escape the chaotic conditions of China. The arrival of these priests not only injected a new spirit into the religious atmosphere of this country and won many converts among the nobility and the military caste, but at the same time, it also changed the architectural style, and a new type of garden to complement it was constructed by the hands of these Zen priests. Meanwhile, the famous landscape paintings of the Sung and Yuan Dynasties that were brought from the Chinese mainland to Japan at this time provided a great stimulus to the concept of garden design.

A revolutionary change occurred in Japanese gardens. As might be expected, the newly emerging types of garden were not so decorative as those of the previous Heian Period, but they were more reposeful and expressive of reality. There were gardens designed with stones skillfully arranged to represent various features of the landscape, known as, "garden drawn with stones," with the effect of "a three-dimensioned monochrome landscape drawn with rocks."

As Japan passed from the Kamakura Period to the Muromachi Period (1392-1573 A.D.),



Ryoanji Temple is noted for its marvelous flat garden, which contain no trees and water.

there appeared the flat gardens. In these gardens, there were no hills or ponds, and only stones and evergreens used as material to achieve the desired effect in a narrow area. These were usually constructed in a space adjoining a building and are to be found today in many temples in Kyoto.

Symbolism often came into play; in an extreme case the garden was intended to symbolize a sacred enclosure, the whole space being covered with white sand, with stones laid skillfully to represent islands, and stood on end to represent waterfalls. The white sand was sometimes lightly scratched with parallel lines to suggest waves. However, in the ordinary "flat garden", stones and trees were sparingly used to create the impression of a well-balanced whole of a natural scenery.

This "flat garden" was instrumental in furthering the technique of designing gardens that abound with abstract elements. It also developed the technique of fully incorporating the natural features outside the garden, such as a hill, a wood, or a stream, using them extremely effectively as a background.

An outstanding example of the "flat garden" is the garden of the Ryoanji Temple in Kyoto. The garden covers a rectangular area to the south of the main temple, with the three sides enclosed by white plaster walls. Beyond the longer southern wall is the luxuriant green foliage of the deep woods. The whole area is entirely covered with gleaming white sand, and there are only 15 stones, with the whole arranged in such a way that each group is imperfect harmony with the others.

The second representative "flat garden" of this period is the garden of the Saihoji Temple in Kyoto. This temple is also known as the Koke Dera (Moss Temple); while the design itself is full of interest, every square inch of the garden surface is covered with a vividly green moss. This, too, is a unique technique in garden design.

The Muromachi Period was a time of civil wars, and in

particular, the latter part of this period has come to be called the Turbulent Period. Social order was completely destroyed, and as a result, a form of social revolution occurred. Hence, it was only natural that there should have been a revolutionary change in the traditional mode of living.

In the Momoyama Period (1573-1615 A.D.), there came another change in the popular taste in gardens. While the garden of the previous period stressed simplicity and repose, that of the Momoyama Period was magnificent, varicolored and vigorous. However, what is interesting here is that, deeply aware of the long years of civil war, the tea ceremony with its essence of wabi became popular among the countless members of the samurai (warrior) class.

What Is Wabi?

Of Wabi, Mr. Matsunosuke Tatsui, a leading authority of Japanese gardens, has written; "Attached to the tea-house, where these ceremonies were held, there was a garden conspicuous for its austere simplicity coupled with elegance. This combination was designed by the term wabi." This is indeed a fitting description.

Here, in the quiet, simple environment created by the tea-house and the surrounding garden, these samurais felt deeply partaking of this restful, soul-satisfying atmosphere and thereby sensed the purity of the spirit of mankind. This is the true essence of the Japanese tea ceremony.

The technique of designing the "flat garden" around the tea-house made use of only stones, water and evergreens, and tended towards epitomizing the spirit of wabi.

The spirit of Zen Buddhism and the tea ceremony of this age of military rule forms the traditional basis of the culture of the Japanese people, and their influence can be found even today, after the Meiji Restoration saw an end of formal feudalistic social system in this country. Thus, even today, there are no gardens of even the or-

dinary Japanese homes which do not show the influence of the Japanese tea garden.

However, during modern Japan's militaristic period, beginning with the years of the Manchurian Incident and ending with the close of the Second World War, the Japanese had been subjected to extreme formalism and under the great political pressure of the time, the people found their natural instincts suppressed. Thus the people's life became completely lacking in light and color.

As a reaction to this, when the war was finally over a strong demand rose among the people for varicolored gaudiness in their spiritual and material life, and in the matter of gardens, the tendency has been a shift from the simple, quiet elegance of the tea garden to a more gorgeous type. The recent popularity of rose gardens may be considered as one manifestation of this trend.

Difference from The West's

In the gardens of Japan, the building and the garden are two separate entities. Notwithstanding this, there is a mutual relationship between the building and the garden that cannot be severed. No matter how well a tea-house is designed, it is incomplete without a garden, and no matter how small the garden, it invariably has a tea-house. This intimate, mutually inseparable relationship exists the technique, symmetry is widely stressed in a Western garden. This is also true of the Japanese garden. However, whereas in the West, this symmetry is evident as such at a glance, this is not the case with the Japanese garden. The reason for this is that in the Japanese garden the symmetry is achieved by an intricate arrangement of contrasts and symmetry which achieved an overall and symmetrical effect. This is precisely the reason why, to the people of the West, the Japanese garden, with this intricate form of symmetry, has such a refreshing appeal.

World Student Press in Review

"Twist"—Tops in College News

Everybody is doing what some doctors consider to be the most dangerous dance in years—The Twist.

At the University of Connecticut, the "Daily Campus" reports that Twist Contest winners were chosen after a Saturday night basketball pep band, an event held regularly after all basketball games.

Also from Connecticut comes a Twist Switch. "Railroad men in new twist on 'the Twist'! A new dance called 'the Switch' will be introduced at the annual railroad night of the Albany Elks Lodge on Saturday. The railroad men say 'the Switch' was derived from 'the Twist.' Railroad men up here probably have a similar exercise, but they must call it: 'Keeping warm while switching in—50 degree cold.'"

The University of Connecticut is really "gung-ho" over twistin'. At the big-little sister coffee hour sponsored by the Associated Women Students, a twist and Continental dance demonstration by John Saunders and the High Steppers will provide the entertainment. One slight caution to adherents of this vigorous sport—how are your lumbar (ouch) vertebrae?

Montana State College, in the "Exponent," describes numerous twistin' parties. They note that many of the heaviest men will have trouble keeping up with their more agile partners. A sense of perfect balance is required for the many intricate movements, as is top physical stamina to keep up the rugged pace.

A Boy on Missile

Astronaut Homer Sawtelle, Jr., found himself high above the launch pad of Hunter Hall's Jupiter C rocket Tuesday eve-

ning. Actually Homer and the rest of Hunter's snow sculpture crew kept building the rocket higher and higher until it reached above the second story windows. The boys on the launch pad kept handing buckets of snow up to Homer until he found himself a virtual prisoner up in the nose cone area. Fearful that parachuteless Homer might hurt himself with a jump to the ground, project chief and Hunter housemother Mrs. Gile called for a little down range recovery action from the Durham Fire Department. Chief Donovan's boys showed Homer the way down from the missile, amid cheers from hundreds of quadrangle residents.

Havard Professor Died in Classroom

Prof. Benjamin M. Slekman, 69, of Cambridge, died Saturday of a heart attack, while lecturing to business executives at Harvard Business School on problems of labor relations. He retired last year from the Harvard faculty but continued lectures in the advanced management program at the Business School.

Love Notes, Gifts Flood Post Office

Valentine's Day saw the University post office swamped with mail. An estimated 16 to 17 thousand letters were mailed from the post office by University students and faculty members on the day before Valentine's Day.

Hearts, candy and boxes of flowers all came through the post office on this traditional day for sending out love notes and gifts.

Post office officials said that this rush of mail was about equal to the amount of postage that goes through their hands at Christmas time.



Homer went down from the missile amid a clap and cheers.

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The Stadium Used For Professional

The 1962 Spring Series of the Tokyo Six University Baseball League was opened on the 14th of April as usual, but this year it began with the idea that the Jingu Stadium would be rented to professional baseball teams when student baseball is off season. This idea came about because of the economical reason that it is of no use to keep the stadium vacated when amateur baseball teams do not use it. The Student Baseball League appealed to the Jingu Stadium saying if it was used for professional baseball, its dignity and beauty will be greatly diminished and that professional baseball would wield bad influences on an amateur baseball. Mr. Nonaka who is a member of the Keio Cheering Party said, "What I felt at the stadium on the opening day of the professional baseball season is as follows. The first thing I found is that a low fence is built

in the lower ones. I am afraid that inconvenience will take place not only when the cheerleaders lead students at the game but also when we change seats with students of the next game after the first game. The second is that the stadium is greatly disgraced with vulgar spectators, especially private cheering parties, and many illegal ticket-sellers of baseball matches. A Student baseball must become stonber so as to be shut out by professional baseball."

Mr. Maeda who is the Manager of the Keio Baseball Team said with resignation, "I hear some are opposed to this affair but I can not agree to like this, it cannot be helped." Mr. Mizuhara, who had played baseball at the Jingu Stadium as a student of Keio University and who now uses it as manager of a professional baseball team, said, "When I played baseball

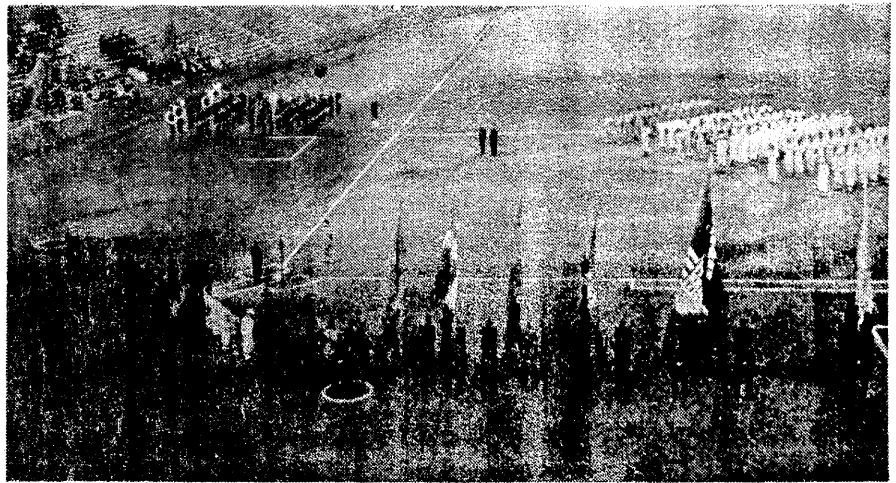
in my collage life, the Tokyo Six University Baseball represented Japanese baseball. This affair has happened in step with the flow of history because professional baseball is going to be more popular than the Tokyo Six University Baseball. The Jingu Stadium, however, which is an exercise-place of students should be maintained just as it has been. About this affair I want to ask the Tokyo Six University Baseball League concerned that they should enlarge their view."

Mr. Itami who is the Head of the Outer Gardens of the Meiji Shrine said, "Profits arising from these professional baseball teams will be used for working expenses and ground adjustments. Consequentially more accommodation and a decrease in ground rent for the baseball teams will be possible. This is good for the University Baseball League."

What the Student Baseball League is most afraid of it that professional baseball supported by the masses may shut out amateur baseball from the Stadium in the future because of its popularity. In this respect Mr. Maeda said, "There is no need to be anxious about it." Mr. Itami said, "Students are afraid of this affair but it is false information. In fact there is no anxiety about it because the Jingu Stadium has advanced with student baseball in its long history, and the stadium would never become a franchise of any professional baseball team." Mr. Mizuhara said, "The nobleness of the Jingu Stadium in the Outer Gardens of the Meiji Shrine where the spirit of the Emperor Meiji was buried must be valued, therefore it will never be invaded forever."

Though the Student Baseball League dislikes using one stadium with professional baseball teams in turns, Mr. Maeda and Mr. Mizuhara said the following. "The prosperity of amateur baseball and its unique advance is necessary, but the line of baseball is quite the same between amateur baseball and professional alike."

But it can't be said there is no anxiety that amateur baseball will not be invaded by professional one, not to say that it will be squeezed out of the Stadium, seeing that professional baseball is much supported by masses. It is desirable that amateur baseball will make effort to show its essence to full extent lest such a worry may come true.



The opening ceremony of the Tokyo Six University Baseball Series was held on April 14.

Keio Makes a Good Start

The baseball matches between Keio and Meiji, which seemed to decide the winner of this season to some degree, was held on April 14-17 at the repaired Jingu Stadium. According to people concerned, Meiji's pitching staff is the most excellent of the six universities while Keio's batting is the most powerful.

Keio defeated Meiji with the game count 2-1, including one draw making a good start for this season.

The first game:

Keio's starter Hayashi and reliever Fuji held Meiji scoreless, as Keio won a lucky opener 4-0. Starter Hayashi, he has had no experience of pitching at the Jingu Stadium, showed nicer pitching than was expected, only giving four scattered hits to Meiji until the fifth inning when Fuji replaced him. Reliever Fuji, the most colossal man of Keio team, likewise showed nice pitching, and shut out Meiji the other four innings.

On the other hand, Meiji's starter Yagi was never inferior to them, keeping the Keio squad hitless until the top of the seventh inning when Nishioka, who had singled to left and been sent to 2nd by Ohashi's sacrifice bunt, got to third base by taking advantage of Meiji's catcher Tsuji's throw to second.

It appeared that Keio would break up the scoreless duel, but the next moment Nishioka on third base was put out by the pitcher's cunning throw to third, trapped between third base and home plate. But in the top of the ninth inning, Keio succeeded in their attack at last, moving ahead 4-0 over Meiji. A grounder which Keio's eighth batter Tsuda struck with the bases loaded brought about Meiji's short stop's wild throw to home, and scored two unearned runs. In this inning Keio added to two runs on Kitagawa's single to under the score 4-0.

In the bottom of the same

inning, Meiji could not score any runs.

The second game:

Both Keio and Meiji went all the innings scoreless, drawing the game 0-0 in the ninth inning because time was up. Meiji's southpaw Yagi who started the day before, half the way, appeared again and went all the innings without giving and runs. Keio's starter was sophomore Watanabe, who had obtained great distinction as a pitcher of Keio high-school at Koshien Stadium two or three years before, but last season after he entered the university could not display his best day's pitching. In this game, however, he seemed to have recovered his best pitching, not allowing any runs till the 7th inning, when southpaw Maekawa replaced him.

The third game—

Yagi, who started on three successive days, beat Keio with hard pitching and a single to center which scored the first run in the second, as Meiji won the third game 6-0.

Meiji displayed business-like batting against Keio's fourth reliever, Ohto, scoring 5 insurance runs on six hits including Tsuji's triple to make the lead 6-0.

The top of the fourth inning Keio loaded all the bases with no men out, but only in vain, and

went scoreless all the innings against Yagi also.

The last game:

Reliever Fuji, helped by several fine plays of Keio's fielders, held Meiji scoreless to lead Keio to the second win of the best-of-three game series with a score 2-0. Keio's first pinch came in the early top of the first inning, when starter Maekawa loaded the second base and the first with no men out. But Keio was so fortunate as to escape this pinch with Ohhashi's successful throw ball to second.

On the contrary, Keio scored one run to go ahead with 1-0 lead in the bottom of the third. Meiji's starter Yagi, who hurled amazingly the successive four days succumbed to Keio, and was relieved by Goto when Ishiguro punched a double over center, advancing Hongo on first base to third.

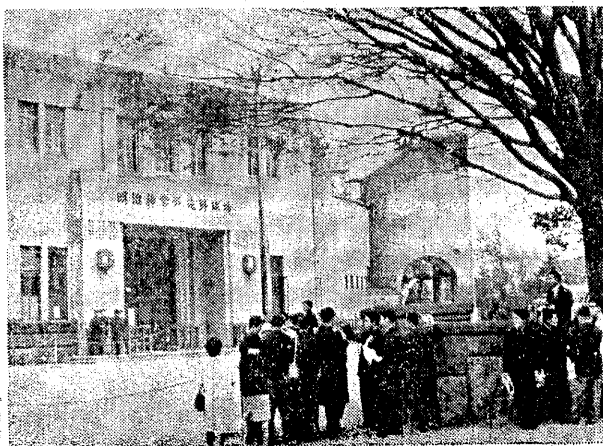
Off the reliever Goto, Keio marked one-run on a grounder to second, but failed in adding another run. Fuji in relief in the fourth was never in good condition a few innings after he replaced Maekawa. But each time he pinches, the Keio nine helped him with fine plays, keeping Meiji scoreless.

Especially Hongo who made a nice catch of Meiji Yamada's liner to left was outstanding.

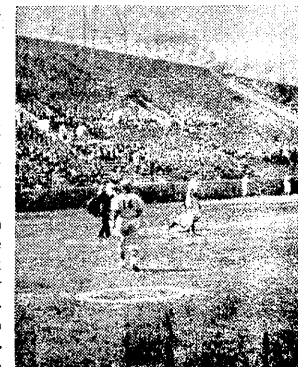
Kitano's play in the 7th was praiseworthy too. In the bottom of eighth, Keio scored an insurance run on two singles and a catcher's pass ball to increase the lead 2-0.

In the latter innings Fuji, helped by Ohhashi's nice lead recovered his best pitching to bring Keio 2-0 nicely.

After the game, Mr. Maeda said, "Last season Keio lost such big games as the W-K tumultuous series, K-M four successive games last year etc. and been said to lack in fighting spirit or tenacity. Player tired hard in wiping out such a dishonourable reputation did their utmost. Before coming to the stadium they engaged in batting practice."



Above is the Jingu Stadium reconstructed and below the same before reconstructed.



In the third Hongo scored the first run at the last game.

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To Lead a Fruitful Life

This is the opening of a new school term for hundreds of thousands of Japanese youth including those who successfully passed the difficult entrance examination to universities.

Keio University welcomed over 5,600 freshmen this year. Our attention is naturally directed to the annually repeated problem of mass-production education. Only five years ago, the new-comers to Keio were less than 4,000 in number. Are over 5,600 new-comers really welcomed? It is highly necessary to reconsider the now-prevalent educational system.

Up to now much has been discussed on the mass-production system as undesirable. Then, what is the phenomenon called "mass-production"? Mass-production education generally means too many students, too large classrooms (halls rather than classrooms), and too few professors. As a result of these facts, most lectures in large halls become dull and dry. Those sitting in the last row of the large hall can neither see the teacher's face well, nor hear him well, much less ask him a question. So there occurs a miserable competition to secure the seats in the first row.

It is also due to a large number of students that there is little opportunity for students to be in contact with professors. Furthermore the fact of too many students requires more and more accommodations for better life on the campus. But alas, all the accommodations in the campus are jam-packed with students.

As methods of escape from mass-production education we may find extra-curricular activities and seminal activities. Both may seem to be good refuges from the evils of numerous students, but they can no longer be relied on too much. A certain club has more than 1,000 members. In actual, we cannot preserve these methods from the influence of the mass-production.

Then, we must ask how we could lead our university life meaningfully. Needless to say, it is quite useless merely to complain of the mass-production phenomenon. We should be more positive in regard to this problem. We should be more active for the reformation of the system. The vital source of this problem stems in the very fact that private universities in Japan are financed by the Government in a smaller measure compared to national universities. As a natural result, private universities admit more and more students with expensive tuition fees.

On the other hand, it is quite necessary and important to manage ourselves well and to plan our way by ourselves, since the mass-production system actually exists. This attitude does not necessarily imply that we are evading the question at issue and accommodating ourselves to circumstances. We must not forget ourselves whether in prosperity or in adversity.

Now the orientation for the freshmen is being held at the Hiyoshi campus. Every freshman's eyes are sparkling with joy. By and by, however, they must realize how mass-production education is dry, and they will be disappointed. We could not but wish that they will not become insensible for that. We should always be alert and critical for things in hand. A university education is not given but attained by our own hands.

"Full of Hopes and Fights"

Keio University welcomed many ambitious freshmen to the Hiyoshi campus covered with the flowering cherry-trees.

Now the hill of Hiyoshi is full of the high spirits they show.

The staff of The Mita Campus had a chance to talk with some of the freshmen about their four to six years of college life. Those present were; Takeyoshi Murayama (Engineering Dept.), Tadakuni Kaneko (Economic Dept.), Masako Yamaguchi (Literature Dept.) and Akiko Suganuma (Medical Dept.).

Gentle atmosphere

Reporter: What is your first impression of Keio?

Yamaguchi: I cannot understand the 'Keio Type' well, but I have conceived it is the gentle-

ness.

Murayama: I graduated from Keio High School near Keio Univ., so the Hiyoshi campus is not strange to me.

Kaneko: I was surprised at the big scale of Keio. But I have no feeling of uneasiness now.

R.: Why did you decide to enter Keio University?

Suganuma: I wanted to study medical science.

Y.: I can say I came to Keio on their commendation of my parents. But the positive reason is that I like Keio the best.

Hope and uneasiness

R.: By what feelings are you dominated now?

Y.: I am very happy now. I cannot find any word but happiness.

I am ever happier because I had a hard preparation for the entrance examination.



Kaneko (left), Murayama (right)

S.: I am filled with curiosity about an unknown place and the college life.

M.: I am very uneasy about the conflict between my study and club activity.

R.: What do you want to do best now?

M.: I should like to travel all over Japan by train.

S.: I could not help giving up playing sports for the preparation for the entrance examination, so, now, as I carried out my purpose, I want to go skiing.

so I am afraid I am busy with my daily work. But I am going to carry out both my study and extra-curricular activity.

Y.: I will enjoy not the cold atmosphere of the university but the gentle atmosphere which is said to be characteristic of Keio.

M.: I am going to learn culture in a broad sense, and I shall be able to live in daily life significantly because of it.

R.: Thank you very much for your time.



Suganuma (left), Yamaguchi (right)

Necessity of English

The recent craze of mastering English is prevailing not only here in Japan, but in many other countries. Life magazine reports in the current issue. In a five-part series the American magazine has been featuring The 'English Language' as the most internationally known and used language.

According to the magazine, the English language is spoken and understood today by more than 850 million people of this globe, while Chinese by 700 million, Spanish by 140 million, Russian by 130 million, German by 100 million, Japanese by 95 million respectively.

In the case of Japan, since the number of international gathering and world-wide conference have been increasing year by year, English has become the most familiar foreign language and knowledge of it is required on many occasions. However, the method of teaching it has been criticized occasionally here because of a lacking practical method in today's school curriculum. In this sense, the series should be appealing to people interested in the English.

In the second of the series, the writer puts in black and white how to master the English language. In order to prove English has been easy to learn, the writer states several reasons:

(1) Varied background of the present English vocabulary, i.e., alcohol from Arabic; brandy and wagon from Dutch; piano and spoil English in part V.

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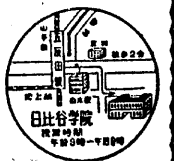
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