

The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY
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'calamus gladio fortior'

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Against Prof. Koike's Advice Mr. Y. Takeuchi Invited

In the course of the orientation program, it happened that Dean of the Economics Dept., Prof. M. Koike gave an advice to stop Mr. Takeuchi's lecture on April 13.

About this matter, Hiyoshi Economics Society has discussed since February 19.

This incidents process is as following; on February 19, in the standing committee, they discussed about the plan of this year's orientation and they decided the contents of the lectures on that day.

The contents of these lectures were 1) "The attitude toward learning Economics", 2) "How student life should be", 3) "What do you think about the position of Japan in the internatal situation?"

No. 1 was decided to be given by Kitahara, No. 2 was by Prof. Ueda, and No. 3 they decided, to be given by a chinese literary man and critic, Mr. Takeuchi.

And these three lecturers accepted the Economics Society's program. On March 15, Dean master Koike informed to the Economics Society, "You ought to give up Mr. Takeuchi's lecture because his lecture is unsuitable."

After this information, a chairman of the committee had an interview with Dean master to listen the reason of his information. Dean master said, "The lecture of Economics Society ought to be held by the teachers of Economics Dept., so if it were not so, it seems that there is no able man in Economics Dept. and I have a right as a dean master to advise student council activities."

Economics Society held the committee and decided following matters; in Orientation, we ought to institute the problem within our school or how to lead a university life as a social member, from the next points of view.

At first, we set up the problem

and after setting up the problem, we ought to decide the lecturer. So we need not be bound by the lecturer, and also need not limit the lecturer within our school.

According to the student council's rule, it is nonsense for the man who do not reflect the will of student council to give an advice.

Then on March 27, the committee answered to Dean master following two points; Mr. Takeuchi's lecture should be held persistently and made demands the withdrawal of previous Dean master's advice.

For these demands, Dean master declared, "I cannot order to stop the decision of the standing committee, but I am recognized to have chairmanship of the

Economics Society and it is not unjust to give an advice". The matters were becoming pretty complicated, but consequently, Mr. Takeuchi's lecture was done as planned on April 13.

"We received the following advice from the Dean of the Economics Dept. In his advice he says it is not suitable for Keio Univ. to invite the lecturers from other universities during the orientation, because the orientation should be carried out only by the people of Keio Univ. and so we should abolish the plan, the lecture by Mr. Y. Takeuchi. But we think that is there any good reason why we should not invite the lecturers from other universities during the orientation? We have had many examples like this.

Against his advice, we had the lecture by Mr. Y. Takeuchi at No. 43 room on April 13. Over two hundred new students gathered there to listen to it. We may say we made a success."

'Mother Hale' in Japan

Mrs. Hale arrived in Tokyo Thursday night on March 22nd for sightseeing. Accompanying her was pretty young 21 years old daughter, Sally.

They were warmly received at Haneda airport by some 40 students of Keio Univ.

The forty-five years old lady is called affectionately "Mother Hale" for the role of mother of students of Keio Univ. who went to the U.S.A. for study.

This remarkably close relation between her and the students of Keio, started back in 1960.

Through the summer exchange program between the Stanford Univ. and Keio Univ. then established, three girls of Keio Univ. visited U.S.A.

Unfortunately, owing to the lack of proper preparation on the part of the students at Stan-

ford Univ., they were unable to find houses for the Japanese students to live in.

As Miss Sally then happened to be a secretary of a certain office of Stanford Univ.

Sympathized with their difficult situation, her family promptly offered all of them her house for as long as three weeks.

This year the lucky three have graduated from the Literary Dept.

From then on, her family has been a host family whenever occasion arose and received some 14 students of Keio.

They were sincerely taken every care of. Not to say of her aiding to type students' thesis, Mrs Hale even went so far as to offer her car and take them to camp for a week at her own expense.

Appreciating their kindness shown towards students, Keio Univ. are going to award her family a letter of gratitude.

The ceremony will take place at the Memorial Library of Keio

Ex-Student From Delhi



Ex. Students for Delhi and U.B.C. Nominated

Two students are nominated as one-year exchange students for Delhi Univ. and U.B.C.

Toshiki Inazumi is for Delhi Univ. and Shinpachi Hasegawa for U.B.C.

Toshiki Inazumi, a junior of economics dept., is so crazy about Tennis that he finally gave up KESS to devote himself in playing tennis in his own unofficial school tennis club. What he wants to do during his stay in India is to study the population problem of India because he belongs to the seminar of population problem.

Shinpachi Hasegawa, a senior of law dept., has been the vice President of KESS. He has various hobbies Shigin (Chanting of Chinese poems), playing the guitar, painting and appreciating arts. He insisted that it is important for us, Japanese, to understand Canada, because we have too much interest in U.S. only. He is expected to establish a certain organization to promote friendship between Japan and Canada in University of British Columbia where there has not been such institute.

They are both scheduled to leave for each country in the middle of August.

Aftab Seth, a year exchange student of Delhi Univ. arrived here on May 2nd. He is scheduled to study at Keio Univ. Japanese history, language, Economics and Culture.

Asked about the first impression of Japan, what most struck him was kindness and eager attitude of Japanese people showed to him, said the 19 years old Indian boy.

He was also impressed with the magnitude of some 10 million people in Tokyo while his people in Delhi are 2 million people in Delhi he referred a keen way of the Japanese to speak English.

The brick traditional Library in the campus is very impressive among modern buildings in Tokyo, said cutfaced Aftab Seth.

Three Parties Planning Study Trips Abroad

The Public Hygienies Society of the Medicine Faculty is planning to go to Middle-East countries with purposes of medical investigation and good-will. Other clubs also have plans to visit foreign countries this summer.

The Public Hygienies Society. This society is to send their delegation to Middle East countries, such as Iran and Quart. In line with projects, they are going to research the medical conditions of their countries and to strengthen the mutual understanding.

The medical reserching includes the investigation of the tropical local diseases, foods, clothing habitation, labor condition, medical equipments, sanitary thoughts and the connection between medicine and religion.

It is also said that they are planning to introduce Japanese medicine, and medical instruments.

They are to leave Yokohama on June 10, and to make the first investigation trip from July 5 to 15 and the second investigation

Roar of Student Protests Against Nuclear Testings

On April 26th the U.S. began nuclear testing in spite of World-wide opposition of people. Here in Japan, students raised themselves against this American conduct, holding protest gatherings and marching to the U.S. Embassy.

In the afternoon of April 26th, the three currents of Zengakuren (the National Federation of Students' Self-Government Association) raised their campaign gathering respectively.

The students of anti-main current group which consists of Meiji Univ., Tokyo Educational Univ., Culture Department of Tokyo Univ. and other private universities made a protest against the U.S. nuclear testing in Paci-

fic at the outdoor music hall of Hibiya Park. 700 students participated in that gathering. They decided to propose the resolution which demanded U.S. to stop the current testing as soon as possible. After the big meeting all the participants demonstrated at the way to American Embassy at Toranomon, Tokyo. They broke up at 4 p.m..

On Waseda Univ. campus, some 100 of Zengakuren's main current group held a meeting also. Beforehand on 25th the

students of Hosei Univ., Saitama Univ., and the Literature Dept. of Waseda Univ. made a demonstration march to the American Embassy. But they were dispeled by the police-in-guard in front of the gate of the Embassy.

So-called Yoyogi Party, which is said to have some connection with Japan Communist Party, made its protesting meeting at Azabu Public Hall with 230 students participated. Yoyogi Party's students marched to the Embassy and showed their protesting spirit in front of the gate till the late at night.

These three parites' protesting parades were all checked by policemen on their way to the American Embassy.

On the other hand, on Hiyoshi campus of Keio University the protesting gathering against nuclear testing was held in No. 50 room at lunch time of that day.

Kawabata, head of inspection bureau of Hiyoshi Autonomous Committee was elected as chairman of the assembly. At the start Sugiyama, a member of Autonomous Committee, appealed to the audience saying, "It's accusable that U.S.A. resumed nuclear testing in the middle of Geneva Disarmament Conference which is talking about nuclear test ban treaty. We have always been against any nuclear testing either by the U.S.A. or the U.S.S.R. Let's take part in the demonstrating march to the American Embassy in order to ask for immediate stop of current testing and general disarmament."

His appeal was supported by an Engineering student Iwamatsu's address. Iwamatsu said, "I am afraid that Britain, France, and Russia will begin their testing, encouraged by the U.S.'s behavior. I think students should make some protesting movement in order to prevent further testing by those countries. Japanese students especially have the duty to raise opposition."

The gathering closed itself at 12:50 with a resolution.

The text of resolution.

The present Geneva Conference is making an effort to abolish nuclear weapons and normal arms. People in the world hope that they will have the world without any weapons. But America has built a barrier in the way to their ideal. We don't want to have the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki ever in the future. Accordingly the following protesting and movement we propose to the students.

1) U.S. must stop nuclear testing as soon as possible.

1) All the countries ought to make a general disarmament treaty.

1) Let's begin a signing campaign against the nuclear tests of the U.S.

1) Let's raise a protesting movement against American Nuclear testing.



Students are checked by police men in front of the American Embassy.

Univ. at 5:30 PM. on May 15th.

After the ceremony also will be held a tea party.

The two are now staying at houses of their beloved students and enjoying luxurious Japan.

They are scheduled to spend a month here.

Exchange Views Foreign Students

On Saturday afternoon, May 12, a meeting of Keio University international students was held at the home of Professor Eiichi Kiyooka.

In spite of rain, about 15 students from U.S., Canada, India, West Germany, Peru and Indonesia as well as several Japanese student attended.

After brief period of informal small group discussion, each foreign student introduced himself and made a short speech in Japanese. Japanese students did the same also.

After the individual introduction the students were served tea, sushi and osenbe and one Japanese girl student played Japanese folk and popular music on the piano.

The meeting began 2:00, but the students became so interested in their conversation that they did not break up until 5 o'clock, one hour later than the scheduled time for closing.

The afternoon's success was due largely to the efforts of Prof. and Mrs. Kiyooka, whose kindness and interest in students life made prompt them to hold these meetings.

This was the fourth of such meetings conducted once each month at Prof. Kiyooka's house in order to give Keio's foreign students an opportunity to become acquainted and exchange views with each other and Japanese students.

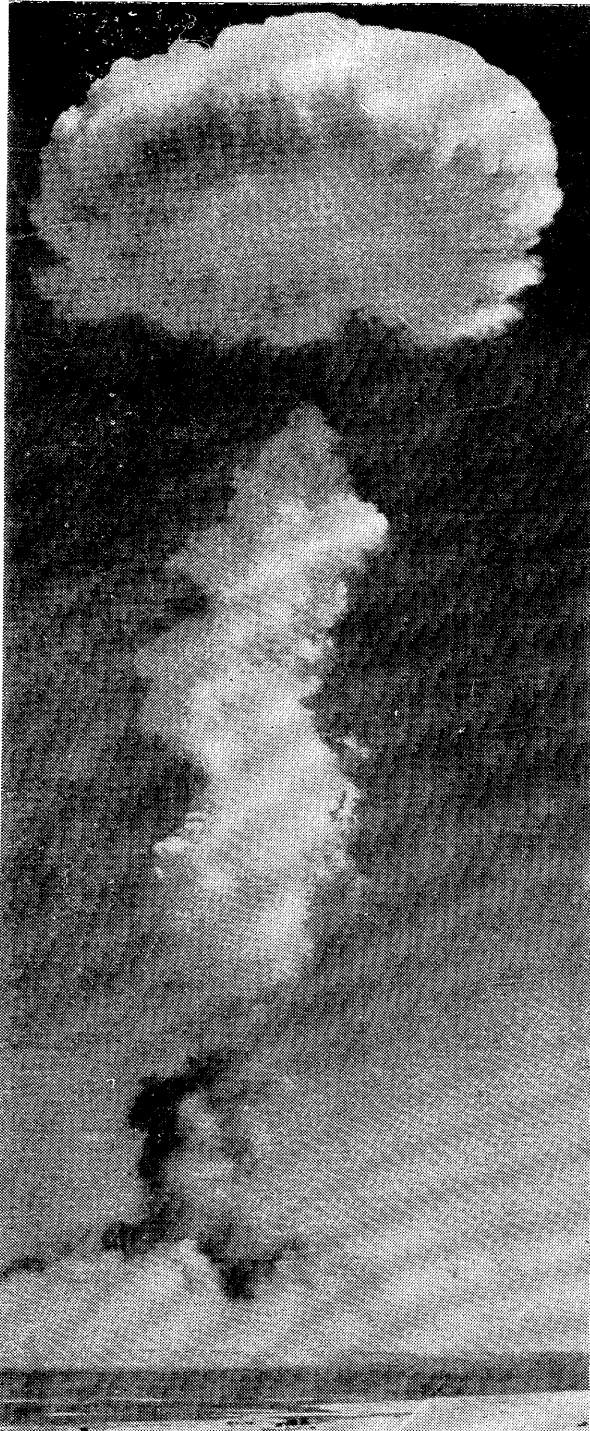
The next meeting is scheduled for June 9.

(Continued on Page 6)

Japan Hopes Nuclear Test Ban

The United States finally fired the first of a long series of nuclear test shots in the atmosphere in the Pacific proving ground on April 25 after the moratorium of 3 years and a half. Our desire that the U.S. should stop the resumption of nuclear tests, whatever reason there may be, is going to be disregarded. We can not help feeling a deep grief and resentment.

The Mita campus held a debate on nuclear tests with three U.S. students at Keio University, who are Maynard Toll, Kendall Elligwood, and Gregory Nap from Stanford University.



can guarantee the defected fishes, rain with radio-active fall-out, and the affected air? These things will be urgent problem of all countries, besides we Japanese are more worried over these tests because Japanese is washed by the Pacific.

It is not merely a question of violation of freedom of the open sea, and of fishing.

It is undoubtable that the resumption of U.S. nuclear tests menace the aspiration for peace and the peaceful lives of world's common people. Consequently they urge the halting of nuclear tests and more largely they explode.

United States cannot contribute to World security, even if they gain military profit on the balance of power between West and East. To make matters worse, the U.S. loses confidence in international politics and morality.

Mr. Kennedy has been stressing America's superiority over Soviet Union in the nuclear armament.

Does not his speech mean a further effort on the part of U.S.A. to secure moral power which America has been holding in the international politics since the unexpected resumption of nuclear tests by Soviet.

Military techniques and arms are useless to National defence in "the Atomic Age" or in "the Space Age".

True National defence is that we cut down nuclear weapons to a minimum by political conference with cleverness and endurance, which will surely lead to "World peace" with regard to political conference, we should, for the first time, solve a question of the disarmament.

Disarmament

Disarmament: The disarmament conference is made from March 12, from the point of view of disarmaments negotiation, the new proposal of U.S.A. and Soviet Union stands on the same foundation. It is agreed that total disarmament must be a goal, and disarmament of each stage must be enforced and completed with definite terms. Now this 18 Nation Committee was held based on this joint statement. Dean Rusk, U.S. Secretary of State proposed the first plan which contained four disarmament steps and stressed that the plan was based on the third stage of total disarmament. It appointed the period. The difference of opinion was that the U.S.S.R. proposed a "total disarmament"

draft which includes 48 items, while the American proposal treats disarmament in four steps with only the first stage planned for the present. On the contrary, the U.S.S.R.'s proposal was to complete total disarmament in four years from the date the treaty is signed. The American proposal is vague about terms concerning the time of disarmament. The difference is that the U.S.S.R. thinks from the outset of the end product—total disarmament, while America is more concerned with the step-by-step progress of disarmament with careful armaments administration as disarmament is being accomplished. Among the four-step American plan, the second item: fifty tons of enriched uranium to be transferred to some other peaceful purpose. It is explained that this plan will lead to the suspension of nuclear energy production for military use. It does not involve direct disarmament, but rather administrative strategy. The third step: Only an effective inspection plan in and on the ground will prevent an accidental war or sudden attack, and create an atmosphere of trust and security. Again, this is not disarmament but administration.

The first step of the treaty provides for a thirty-percent reduction in armaments, transport restrictions on long-range bombers, missiles, nuclear weapons, and even ordinary weapons. The reason is that it is technologically very difficult to check on every hook and corner during disarmament, so by restricting the means of transportation, further contribute to an air of security.

But according to the U.S.S.R. the indispensable condition for transportation restrictions is the withdrawal of western military bases abroad. Since the U.S.S.R. is surrounded by western military bases, the disposal of missiles would endanger the military security of the U.S.S.R.

These above mentioned are the particulars of disarmament proposal of both great powers. Each has its own merits and shortcomings. Though we earnestly hope the realization of total disarmament, we are forced to admit the plan of the U.S. is much sounder than that of the U.S.S.R. for its possibility. As to general feelings of the Japanese, we think the following view of a certain student explain our feelings well:

We, Japanese experienced a tremendous misfortune caused by both the A-bomb at Hiroshima and Nagasaki and Bikini islands. In the fact of this bitter fact, we stress and insist that we should

stop every preparation claimed legal and possible for the use of the A-bomb and the H-bomb by any means. Though regrettably enough, for the past few months we have not been strongly enough to redouble our efforts since the resumption of the H-bomb explosion by Soviet Russia. As the past record shows, we have not been in protest against the Atom and H-bomb testing from a mere political, opportunist point of view.

Our stand is not to be shaken easily whether the one who exercise the testing happen to be Soviets or Americans. We cannot allow the test merely because the recent series of nuclear test by the U.S.A. has been made in a high altitude so that the radio-active fall-out has been scarce, but they chose a poor time to test.

Let us remind ourselves not to forget the following facts. When the H-bomb was exploded at Bikini islands, a certain group in England distributed all over the world the leaflets for an appeal to "stop the bombs" and made a remarkably good analytical research of the situation in their magazine. A few years later,

their seemingly tiny efforts came to a fruit.

Now the movement against nuclear test has reached a point of mobilizing some ten thousand English people.

Their movement is headed by noted philosopher, Lord Russell.

Even in the United States where so far a few have expressed manifestly their anger against it, it has taken a decisive shape in presenting a movement called "Switch off for peace."

As the latest news shows, students of Harvard Yale, and other universities began their anti-nuclear testing demonstrations, though at present poor in number. Surely this movement also will be enlarged as happen in England.

The most important thing required for us now is together our strength and raise louder our voices and continue to think of a new method to express our feelings effectively.

If we are negligent in this act and embrace an illusion in the hope of acquiring a ban of all testings without raising our voices, who in the world would follow us?

Ex. Students Voice 'Balance of Power'

In overall nuclear power, the United States would make itself extremely vulnerable to any Russian trickery. The Russians, as have all nations in military matters, have shown trickery in the past.

The Russian objection to inspection as a "spy system" is completely irrational in regard to the inspection provisions the U.S.A. treaty provides. Because of this, the U.S.A. is convinced that Russia does not really want disarmament at this time.

Both America and Russia fear the arms race. If Russia finally really believes that United States will never cease to maintain the balance of power, then Russia also should begin to honestly seek total disarmament. It is for the purpose of maintaining this balance that America is now testing nuclear weapons. We hope that disarmament will follow soon afterwards.

Certainly disarmament will be more difficult if one country is much more powerful than the other, for the powerful country will not really want to give up its military advantage.

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Japan's View

There is a great difference between their opinions and ours. We consider that nuclear-testing is absolutely evil, no matter what the reason or wherever the tests may be held. But they think it rather comparative evil and not absolute. They say what is required most urgently is to maintain the balance of power between U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. Therefore, things which happen from unbalance of power seem to them the greater evil.

They also say we cannot trust Russia. The responsibility of unavoidable nuclear testing does not fall to the U.S.A. but rather to the U.S.S.R., because the moratorium which for almost three years halted nuclear weapon tests was wrecked by the sudden resumption of testing by the Soviet Union last September. We never forget this fact and also we know the fact that Gromyko, foreign minister of

the Soviet Union rejected "Step-by-step progressive inspection" proposed by the U.S.A. Still yet, we can not allow the U.S.A.'s nuclear tests.

We have many reasons to stop the U.S. nuclear tests.

One of the gratest reasons, as we have insisted again and again is that the nuclear testing is evil, itself.

"A nuclear test ban is not only the problem of the refraction of a radio-active fall-out but also the problem of humanism. After Second World War, poison gas was banned. Less should be used the more powerful and shameful nuclear weapon.

This dangerous weapon is provided calmly. It cannot be endured by us that one country once beginning the other equally keep on these tests. Especially these atmospheric nuclear tests which will be conducted on the small island, or in the air, on and in the sea, and not on American Continent.

The tests will contaminate the air and sea water, therefore who



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Influence For Human Future

Last December we spoke loud to draw attention to the great danger of radioactive poisoning of the air and the earth, following tests with atom bombs. We postulated that the nuclear powers would come to stop the tests as soon as possible, while renouncing their use of atomic weapons.

America's ceaseless propaganda has denied the claim that the radiation following nuclear tests is so dangerous that it is necessary to stop them. From a statement issued by the subcommittee of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, we guess the following phrases: "Within the framework of scientific and military requirements, it is advisable that nuclear tests are limited to a minimum. The necessary steps should be taken to correct the present confusion of the general public. She present and potential effects on heredity from the general increase in radioactivity of the air are kept within tolerable limits. The possibility of the air are kept within. The possibility of a harmful effect which people believe to

Fear of Radioactive Fallout

Radioactive fallout Some of us are much frightened by the fear of radioactive fallout which is said to be scattered all around the globe nowadays. Is it really so harmful for human beings as they imagine?

What effects has it upon our daily life? Those questions are what we very seriously concerned nowadays. It is a very significant fact to find that the true nature of radioactive fallout is the product of human beings ourselves.

When it comes to talking about the question, we can't talk about it without mentioning the tragedies which sprung out some years ago in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in World War II which effect which people believe to

Since then more than fifteen years have passed and the memory of that tragic murder seems to become absolute in the mind of people. This chance is very timely to renew the sad memory and think about what radioactive fallout is. Firstly what is so-called radioactive fallout? When we say radioactive, it means the phenomena of the central nucleus of some radioactive elements producing three kinds of radioactive rays, α ray β ray and γ ray when it is broken by some strong outer force.

These three rays are most important material when we talk about the effects that radioactivity give to human body, for each of them does completely different work upon human body the ray produces an effect upon skin action, but the osmotic action of the α rays is very weak, β rays have a little stronger osmotic action than that of α rays strontium 90 has many effects upon us, and is feared far more in radioactivity fallout.

Strontium 90 attacks the bones and discharges radioactive rays for a long duration. In recent study leukemia is caused by Strontium 90 of the three rays have the a strongest osmotic action. But cesium 137, known as a radioactive element which emits ray, affects human genital glands, and give many troubles to heredity, which we worry about much nowadays. The life of radioactivity should be mentioned here. Those radioactive materials have long are harmful to the human body. Radioactive elements weaken their radioactive action and shorten the life of themselves when they break out radioactive rays.

The period of reduction by half of radioactive elements is very important. The period of reduction by half is when radioactive element loses half the power of its former power. When the power of radioactivity is reduced by half, it means its power is not strong any more. The element which has the longest period of reduction by half is cesium 135 and on the other hand one of the shortest is cesium 137, strontium 90.

Though we say the reduction by half means less power of radioactive elements, it doesn't mean completely 0. And more over when those cesium 135, long are scattered out by the experiments of N-bomb tests by big power machines, the whole earth is likely to be covered with the accumulation of radioactivity fallout, unless it strays into other orb. This thought of life of radioactivity should be taken more seriously from now on. 'When is the most dangerous time?'

Every one must be eager to know the answer to this question. A certain specialist gives a hint to its answer saying Spring of 1962 is most dangerous time. It is based on the so-called 'Spring Maximum' in Radioactive Fallout from the stratosphere.

The coming of the Spring Maximum means that radioactive fallout is very active, because the

radioactive fallout which went above the stratosphere after the Soviet nuclear experiments in the autumn of 1961 may come down this April or May. This some specialists declare from their study so far.

What effects on daily life? "Radioactive fallout and heredity."

It is a very difficult problem to know if any noticeable effects are brought about by radioactive fallout on heredity, for a generation of human beings is long and it takes time to know the result upon our children. A most important problem which should get more attention is the question of mutation. Mutation emerges in the case of those marriages of two who both have been affected by radioactive fallout in their youths.

"Save our children"

We should worry more about our children. If we let the problem pass us only a one incident, our innocent children may suffer. Medical science reports that when we are affected by radioactive fallout in great amounts, it affects heredity until we are about thirty years old.

We must be careful enough not to be bathed in the radioactive fallout until we reach our thirties. That is the best and only way we can avoid our obligations to our children.

In conclusion the most important thing is to avoid the miserable result of radioactive fallout. We must prevent ourselves from bathing in it at any rate. It turns out to be rather dangerous, also, to worry about it.

To some extent radioactive fallout has been spread in our daily life and we can't avoid it. But our lives will be much happier if we do not become overly concerned about it.

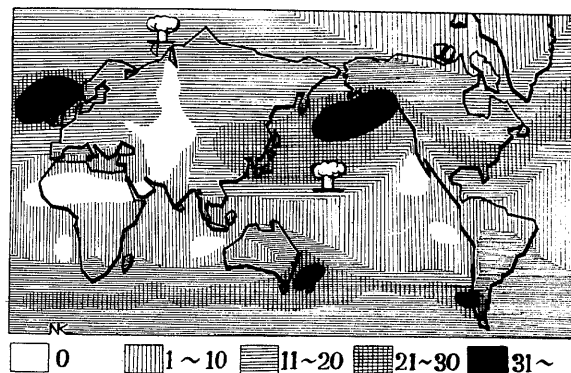
In brief, we must pay attention to more important things. We should not make ourselves depressed, but take a scientific attitude towards radioactive fallout.

Campaign About Nuclear Test

What is meant by the confusion of the public is the fact that people are becoming increasingly aware of dangers resulting from nuclear tests.

These phrases mean that the number of children who will be born deformed—as a result of harm done to the sexual cells—supposedly will not be large enough to justify the stopping of the tests.

In addition to this, Dr. Libby, an American physicist and a member of Atomic Energy Commission, says: "The risk of radioactive poisoning must be balance against the risk to which the entire free world would be expressed if nuclear tests were abandoned before a safe international disarmament agreement has been brought about. The tests are necessary if the United States is not to be left behind in the development of nuclear weapons."



Some people say that the total number of luminous watch dials represents a greater danger than radioactive fallout of nuclear tests till now.

Those who think that the danger created by nuclear tests is small mainly take air radiation into consideration, persuading themselves that the danger limit has not yet been reached.

Through years, however, the toleration limit for radiation had to be reduced several times. In 1934, it was 100 radiation units per year. At present, the limit is officially put at fire. In many countries it is even lower.

We are constantly being told about a permissible amount of radiation. Who permitted it? Who has any right to permit it?

When speaking about the risk of radiation we must take into consideration not only the radiation coming from the outside, but also that coming from the radioactive elements in our bodies. The radioactive elements released in the air by nuclear tests do not stay there forever. In the form of radioactive rain and radioactive snow they fall down on the earth. They enter plants through leaves and roots and stay there. We absorb them through plants by drinking milk from the cows or by eating meat of animals which have fed on them. Radioactive rain infects our drinking water.

The radioactive elements absorbed over the years by our bodies are not evenly distributed in the cellular tissue, but are deposited and accumulated at certain points. From these points the internal radiation takes place and causes injuries to particularly vulnerable organs.

It is a well-known fact that one of the most widespread and dangerous elements absorbed by us is Strontium 90. It is stored in the bones and from there emits its radiation into cells of red bone marrow, where red and white corpuscles are made. Blood diseases are the result. The cells of the generative organ are especially sensitive to this element.

Even relatively weak radiation may lead to fatal consequences. The most sinister aspect of both internal and external radiation is that years may pass before evil consequences appear.

As a matter of fact, they make themselves felt, not in the first nor second generation, but in the following one. Generation after generation will see a birth of an ever-increasing number of children with mental and physical defects.

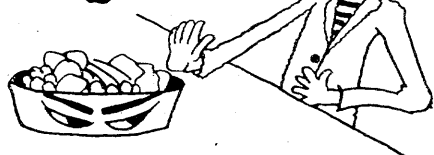
Propaganda about the harmfulness of tests will continue in certain newspapers. But the truth about the danger of nuclear tests influences an ever-increasing section of public opinion. In the long run, even the most efficiently organized propaganda can do nothing against the truth.

The question of whether the nuclear tests should be stopped or continued is not one which concerns the nuclear powers exclusively. The most powerful radioactive poisoning occurs in the areas between Northern latitudes 10 degree and 60 degree, because of the numerous nuclear tests conducted mainly in these areas by the Soviet Union and the United States.

negotiations can take place in Japan suffers heavily from the peace.

2000 micromicro curie

Danger!



200 micro micro curie

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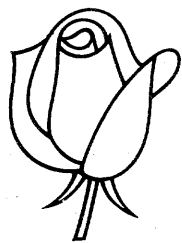


20 micro micro curie

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Introduction to Japan's Beauty

ARCHITECTURE, OUR JEWEL

There were two stages in Japanese cultural history once at the time when Buddhism was introduced in Japan, and once at the Meiji Reformation when the Western rational thoughts rushed over. When we compare the two influences, we notice the Buddhism influence was much stronger than the latter. The Japanese people tried to accept them; and absorbed and digested. This national spirit naturally related directly to living problem—dwellings—the architecture. We may express that "Modern Architecture" is built up on the elements of "Japanese Traditional Architecture", as cornerstones—poles and beams.

In all formative arts, architecture stands independently from others—for the fact that it is chiefly based on the necessities of human life, and that it is not a work of art for art's sake.

From generation to generation, the dwelling, the most necessary thing as well as food and clothing had been improved, developed under the life environment and nature, has been refined, and artificially adapted to the present architecture. Whenever you appreciated any architectures, you will be impressed by an architectural art through its back ground and an art being imbibed from necessity.

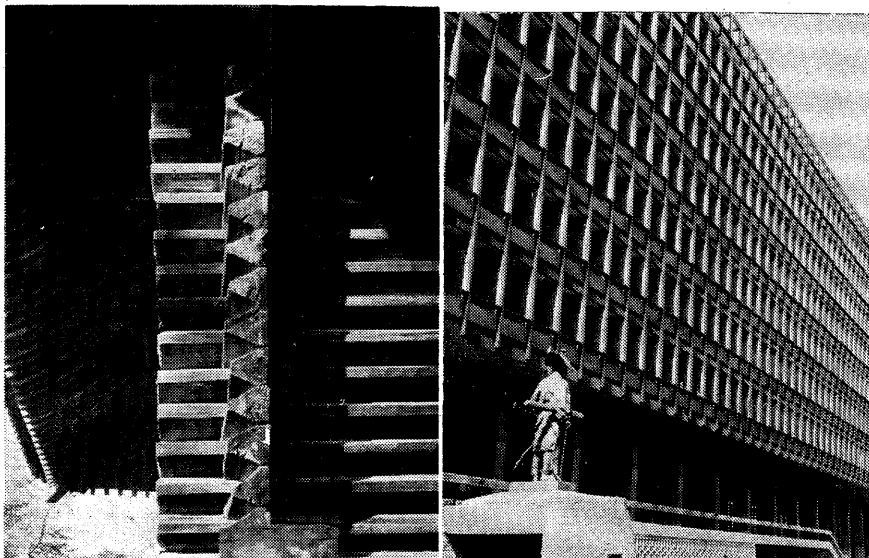
Foundations Piled

The principle of Japanese architecture as well as other Japanese aesthetics is neatness and lucidity. The neatness in the meaning of elegance and the lucidity in simplicity are sometimes mistaken for the expressions of *shibui* and *sabi*. *Shibui* and *sabi*, which are expressions of atmosphere needing reconciliatory harmony, originated from Zen. *Shibui* and *sabi* have contrast with the feelings of gaiety and gorgeousness, therefore these words are alive beyond gaiety and gorgeousness. Recently, however, all Japanese traditional arts are apt to lay aside the calling of *shibui* and *sabi*.

The typical architecture having neatness and lucidity is Ise-jingu Shrine in Mie prefecture. This shrine is said to have been built in about the 4th century. The poles of this building stand on the earth using thick Japanese sypress and its roof is formed shapely in straight lines with thatched miscanthus. People in front of this shrine, will be able to nod approval at the neatness and lucidity farther than the feelings of *shibui* and *sabi*. As Ise-shrine is rebuilt every twenty years, it always shows freshness. Japanese architecture originates from the construction of Ise-jingu Shrine.

While, in succeeding later years, the style of Japanese architecture accepted magnificence and gorgeousness from the continent along with the *shibui* and *sabi* of Zen Sect. The gorgeous style flourished among the military classes who took the helm of state-affairs. Though the Japanese have strong tenacity for the old customs and traditions, they have positiveness as well. The temperament of the positive was accepted, rather over-accepted, in novelty. And the intricate magnificence became popular very rapidly. It appeared on the Toshogu Temple in Nikko.

The next change in Japanese architecture was the appearance of the Shoin-zukuri style, the influence of the Zen Sect. At first, this Shoin-style was adapted only in the temples, but gradually, spread to common houses and we can see the style in our houses today. The Shoin-zukuri



Shoin Treasury still giving out the modern sense and the building of Tokyo Metropolitan Office based on Japanese Traditional poles and beams.

is the accomplished figure of the synthetic modes of livings in those previous ages.

In houses of Shoin-zukuri style, interior changes were more shown than exterior ones; firstly, a Chashitsu (tea room) for tea ceremony is infallibly attached, secondly, a Toko-No-Ma was set in room.

Vicissitudes of Toko-No-Ma

Many people are apt to consider a Toko-No-Ma a decoration of high ceremonial standing, which usually is fixed in a drawing room or a master's room. A Toko, however, is just like a built-in frame for the appreciation of painting. It was originally a board called an Oshi-Ita on which they used to display a candle-stand, a vase, or an incense burner: it was a *ken* (about 182 c.m.) long along, the side wall, and about two *shakus* (feet) deep. It was not until they started to build a Toko in the tea ceremony room that they began to call the room a Toko-No-Ma. A little before that—15th century that is—there arose a custom of making a special room for a guest, and a Toko was built to distinguish the class of the room from that of an anteroom. Above is the reason why a Toko-No-Ma is regarded ceremonious.

In the Western countries they build a mantelpiece as a room-decoration. A mantelpiece, however, has a smaller part as a room-decoration than a Toko-No-Ma does; for in the Western countries the decorations are arranged all over the room, but in the Japanese-style-room, there is no decoration at all except a Toko.

A traditional Toko consists of an alcove post (Toko-bashira), an alcove slab (Toko-ita), a Toko-gamachi to hide the edge

of a slab, and an Otoshigake on the upper wall. There are about fifty kinds of Toko, but the main three are: a Hon-doko, a Fumikomi-doko, in which the slab and *tatami* are on the same level, and a Isuri-doko, in which the Otoshi-gake is hung from the ceiling.

After World War II when the people cried for a democratic reform of houses, the Toko-No-Ma was removed as a custom of the feudal age; or even if there is a Toko-No-Ma, it is used for the place of a stereo-set or something like that. In spite of this fact, the Toko-No-Ma becomes the center of the house in the New Years season, because people hang a painting or put a good flower arrangement there. Thus a present-day Toko-No-Ma is disliked or forgotten in some ways, but on the other hand it is loved and utilized by all. In other words, a Toko-No-Ma is just like a floating duckweed which has no root at all.

The 'Kiwari' system was made about this time. The 'Kiwari' is a lay-out plan which makes a *ken* (about 182 c.m.) a unit of width of the house. A *tatami* (a straw mat) was made under this standard unit. Therefore, fittings and furnitures are adjusted to *tatami*, and a room lying *tatamis* on the floors has some furniture and a Toko-No-Ma.

'Katsura' Arises

When the Chinese influence rose to its highest and was adapted, in the era of Edo, the pure Japanese architecture suddenly appeared—the Katsura Detached Papace in Kyoto is one.

According to Bluno Taut, a German and one of the most famous architects, Katsura is a building that reached the lessons of the 'resent age' in that day to harmonized Japanese own feelings and intuition by displaying creative soul of Japanese architecture.

nese architecture.

The lessons of the 'present age' meant to reject the influences of Chinese culture based on Buddhism.

In the Restoration of Meiji (1868), the current of modernism raised up over the arts, thoughts, clothing and it can be said the dawning for architecture, too. The government decided on, and started adopting the Western style architecture widely.

Traditions and Modern Architecture

The Japanese traditional buildings are mainly made of wood, and were constructed by using poles and beams to make the best use of wood's quality. For we can see the wooden architectural technique extremely developed.

Constantly, Japanese architects in this era devoted themselves to the European style and studying the materials of Europe, and the Japanese traditional pole and beam style was the element of the modern architecture.

Here we call to mind our tradition this pole and beam style is due to the 'Kiwari' system. The architectural materials standardized by this system are convenient in the modern age. This is the element for industrializing.

"Free-space" is another point in Japanese traditional architecture. A wide *shoji* and *fusuma* (a sliding-door) co-ordinating between in and out space in connection with the nature, which has already been in Japan, make the open atmosphere in modern sense.

Thus, architectural traditions are greatly paid attention as a model of the modern architecture in the world, which has been growing to attain the theme of the "Unity between the Modern architecture and the Japanese Traditions."

Opinion by Ex-Student

Sumi-e and The Nanga Spriti in Japan

by Lawrence A. G. Moss

The exchange student from U.B.C. studies Oriental arts. His Sumi-e exhibition will be held at Keio before long.

Since the time of my undergraduate studies at the university at British Columbia, Canada I have taken a keen interest in the art of China and Japan, and over the past few years have developed a particular interest in the black ink painting (Sumi-e) infused with the spirit of Nanga which was first developed in China and later brought to Japan by Zen priests in the mid Edo period.

The essence of Nanga is, an expression of the artist, passed on his personal impression and executed with strength, simplicity and positiveness for the sake of the art itself, unhindered by cold rigid rules.

This expressive medium of painting flourished here in Japan in the hands of such famous masters as Taiga, Buson, Chikuden, Gyokudo, and Tessaï. Though originally an expression of the literate class of Southern China, in Japan the Sumi-e of the Nanga flourished as it suited the eliminate of Japan. By this I mean the temperament of the Japanese people, a product of specific climatical and geographical conditions found keen sympathy in the expressionistic painting of the Nanga artists.

Since my arrival in Japan over seven months ago it has been my weekly practice to visit art exhibitions, both that of the old masters and of the living artists of Japan. I have also had the opportunity to talk with some of Japan's leading artists and also those who are not numbered among the great. I must say firstly, there is little good sumi-e being painted in Japan today, and secondly, that which is being painted only in a few instances reflects the expressionism, warmth, and life of the Nanga spirit.

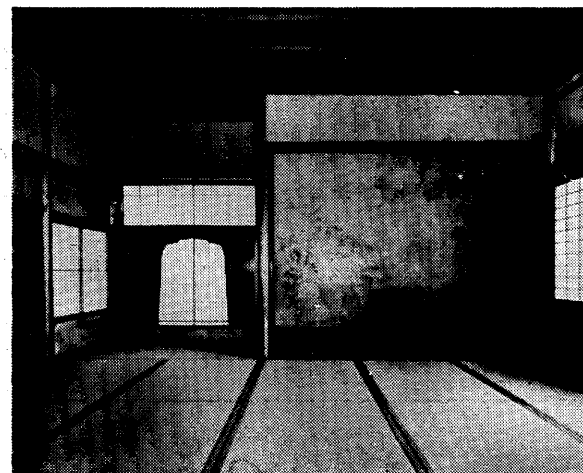
What happened to this media of art which as well expressed a fact of the Japanese temperament which is also reflected in the pure simple form of the tea ceremony, Japanese architecture, or landscape gardening? The existence of the same cultural expression found today in such as the above three artistic fields is proof that that temperament of the Japanese people which can be expressed so well in the Nanga still exists.

True there are some artists in Japan today who are working. These three are some artists in Japan today who are working in the sumi-e media with the spirit of Nanga but they are few. Some of these paint mainly with a traditional interest like Tanomura, few are chiefly concerned with the spiritual scope of Nanga such as Shuso Kono, and others are concerned with a more abstract expression as seen in much of the work of Maruki Iri. What of the vast majority of Japanese modern artists who seem to be striving to express their inner feeling, and reaction to modern industrial Japan having almost wholly turned to the use of a Western medium, be they Expressionists, Abstractionists or what ever? Is this almost wholesale use of a Western medium necessary for Japanese artists in expressing their feeling or is it another example of the western mannequin in the Japanese department store?

No, the Japanese artist need not rush outside her own culture to find a medium for expressing today's Japan, even if much of modern Japan has its roots in western culture. The sumi-e medium and the Nanga spirit has the scope and strength to express the feeling of a modern artist, more specifically the modern artist of Japan.

Some people in Japan have already realized this and are striving to put the idea before, not only the Japanese artist but the public in general. We may find such principle at the foundation of the Nippon Nangain Association and in the feeling of individual artists.

If such a modern phenomenon as "Moscow Suburbs," can be successfully expressed (as it has been in a painting by Maruki Iri) in sumi-e and the Nanga spirit can be used as medium for Japan's modern artists.



Toko-No-Ma is just like a floating duckweed which has no root at all.

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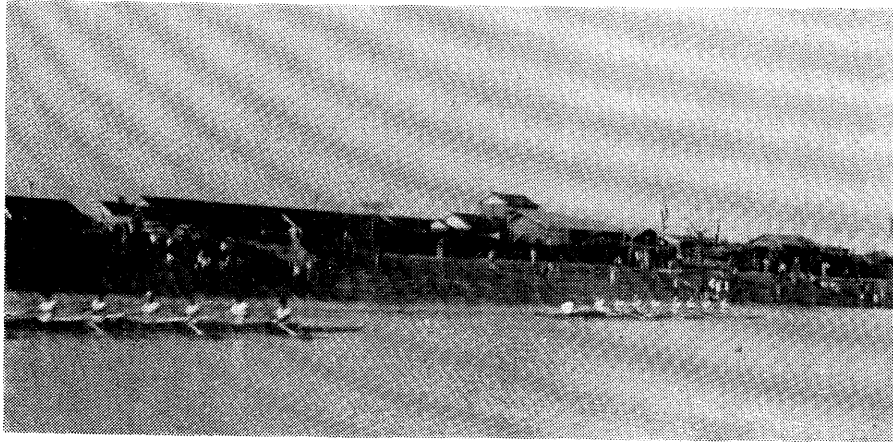
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Keio Shakes Off Waseda's Spurt

The 31st K-W Regatta was held on April 29, at Toda boat course for 2,000 meters from 10:00 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. under the good weather.

This Regatta had been traditionally held on the Sumida River but as it is now so dangerous for races because the traffic condition on the river has become more confused, the course was changed to the Toda boat course. From this year 7 items of Olympic boat races to be held were included. Still more as Keio and Waseda took aim at the world championship this autumn, they strengthened especially its items as well as the annual main event "eight race". They are coxless shell four crew, coxless shell pair crew and scull crew. Four of the best shell eight crew changed their seat to those of shell four crew. Therefore the "eight race" crew was concerned about its chances of success in the race, but the race ended with Keio's easy victory. The result of it brought the total score in 16 victories and 15 defeats to Keio. Moreover, Keio got victories in all races of items of the world championship.

The result of the main eight is as follows:

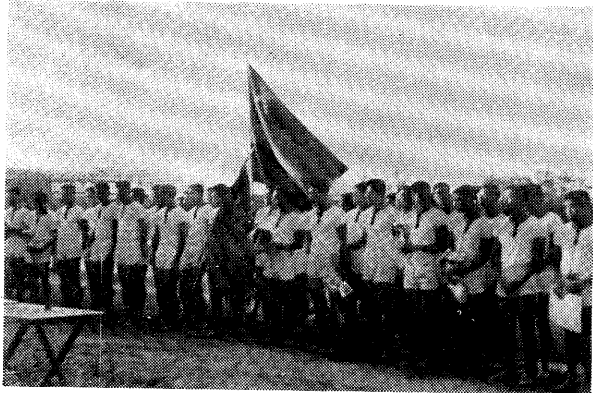
1. Keio Univ. 6'10"0
2. Waseda Univ. 6'15"5 (2 boats' length behind)

Both boats started at 4:30 p.m. with the heavy start-dash. Immediately after that Keio rushed out with the high pitch of 49 and Waseda with 50. Keio, however, caught Waseda at 300 meters and was already 1/3 boat length ahead of Waseda. At 450 meters

Keio decreased the pitch to the constant 40 and Waseda to the constant 44 and oared strongly one by one.

At 500 meters Keio still held the lead and gained a 1 length. At 1000 meters Keio took a 1 1/2 length lead. Keio's victory became decisive at the first half.

Waseda spurred at 1200 meters but in vain and Keio took 2 1/3 length lead. At last Waseda rushed in the goal with a last spurt and approached 2 length behind Keio's. Captain Sumida stated, "I am very glad to win the main race including 3 items of World Championship. About the 'eight race' I was anxious because four crew member had to change. I think reason for Keio's winning was that we tried to increase physical strength under the base of field training especially weight-training and circuit-training, in obedience of the manager."



Keio crew celebrate their victory after the race.

The results of other races are as follows:

- Shell four
1. Waseda 7'10"2
 2. Keio 7'50"2 (great length)
- Coxless shell four
1. Keio 7'06"6
 2. Waseda 7'34"6 (great length)
- Shell pair
1. Waseda 8'11"0
 2. Keio 8'19"6 (2 1/2 length)
- Coxless shell pair
1. Keio 7'53"8
 2. Waseda 8'20"0 (great length)
- Double scull
1. Keio 7'23"9
 2. Waseda 7'29"9 (3 length)
- Single scull
1. Keio 8'00"0
 2. Waseda 8'25"0 (great length)

Keio Hopeless to the Cup

A hackneyed Japanese proverb says that women's minds and autumn wind are the most unreliable things in the world. But nowadays it can safely be said that Keio university baseball is also unreliable in addition to the above two things.

Keio which had made a good start for this season by whipping Meiji 2-1 (including one draw) encountered Rikkyo on April 28-29 at the Jingu Stadium. Before the games, Keio was favored because its squad was the strongest of the six universities and its pitching staff are in better condition than was expected. But the games ended with the result of Rikkyo's two straight victories over Keio, which made Rikkyo much closer to the Emperor's Cup.

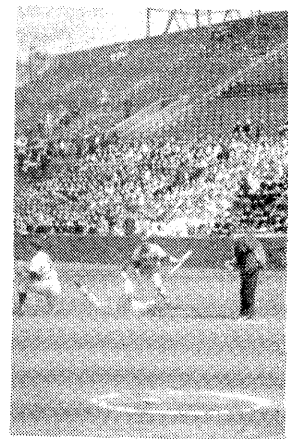
The first game:

Rikkyo's first run came in the top of the third when Kato hit a great triple to the left bleacher driving in Hosoki on first, which became a game-deciding run.

It is to be regretted that Keio was unable to make use of a chance in the 5th inning because of Rikkyo's outfielder Kato's brilliant throw to home plate.

Meanwhile, it is unfortunate that the squad of which Keio boasts went 9 full innings scoreless against southpaw Hosoki who was converted from outfielder this season.

Especially it is desirable that Ohashi and Enomoto should recover their best condition as



Keio scored the first run in the third to narrow the lead 3-1 at the second game.

The Winning Team to Hawaii

The Keio Six Baseball League committee, which had been asked by the baseball committee in Hawaii to dispatch one of the Tokyo Six Baseball teams to Hawaii decided at the meeting on April 28 to send the winning team of this season.

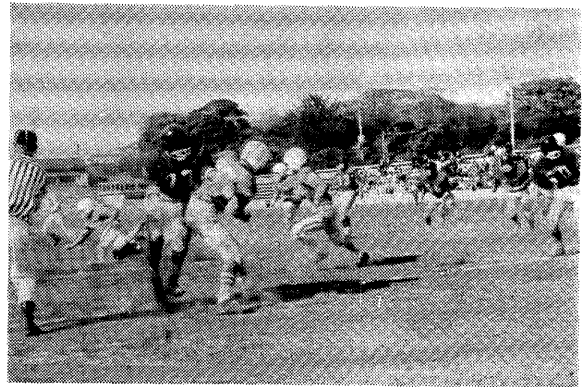
The reason that the committee complied with this offer is due to the fact that the committee in Hawaii accepted the whole demands on the part of the Japanese, travelling expenses, number of games, the terms of the series etc. The letter from Hawaii says as follows.

1. As to travelling expenses, as much as 6,000 dollars for one-way tickets besides twenty-two mens' expenditures of stay are to be paid to the expedition by the authorities of Hawaii.

2. The number of games which was twenty games per month decreased to fourteen per month, including five or eight games with American university teams.

3. Concerning the terms of

the series, if the Japanese committee will not allow the series to be called "Japan America Baseball Championship Matches", it will agree not to use such terms.



Keio Wallops Waseda: The tenth K-W American football was held at the Koishikawa Ground on April 29. Keio defeated Waseda 28-16, taking the first period 8-0, the second 6-0 and the third 14-0, though it lost the last 16-0.

Campus at a Glance

Term Is Starting

The new school-term has begun, and textbooks are selling now. Those prices rose up from 10 per cent to 30 per cent compared with that of last year. 980 yen Samuelson's 'Economics' rose up to 1200 yen this year and some English readers rose 60 yen higher.

The students are compelled to buy these dear textbooks. The price should be discounted, when we buy a large volumes of textbooks. We ask the publisher to reconsider the price problem.

One month has passed since the entrance ceremony and trees are wearing fresh green leaves. The fresh men gradually get

familiar with college life. Now, they are busy in deciding their lessons and they asked their senior men that what professor's lesson is easy to get 'A' (an excellent result) and what professor's is hard. Most fresh men may decide their lessons according to this variable advice. Have you already decided your lessons?

Dinner Party Held

A dinner party under the auspices of the executive part of the student council was held in success on May 8 at the Sankei International Hall. Its purpose was to develop friendship between Keio University students since there had been no official

chance to cultivate friendship. Konosuke Matsushita, President of Matsushita Electric Company, and Saichiro Kaneko, President of Jujo Paper Manufacturing Company, presented their addresses in this party.

KAC To Publish New Guide Book

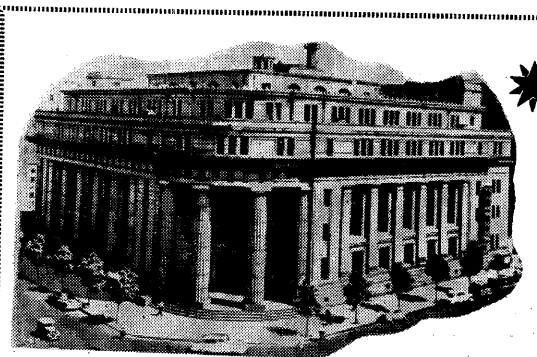
K.A.C. decided to issue 'Bookmark of Keio Univ. College Life' by the assistance of the Mita Campus with a view to introducing college life in Keio Univ. to various foreign universities or the students in foreign land. The book is scheduled to be up by the end of June.

K. Sanbe Succumbs

The well-known economic doctor and emeritus professor of Keio University, Kinzo Sanbe died of cerebral hemorrhage on April 25 at the age of 81. The late Kinzo Sanbe, who was graduated from Economics Department of Keio University, became professor there and in 1931 inaugurated the president of Economics Department. Since when he got appointed to the emeritus professor of Keio Univ., he has been engaged in adviser to education.

Library Displays "History of Books"

Keio Univ. library was displaying historical books in the terms of 'history of books' until May 12th in the 30th exhibition. Books until the 16th century are collected there.



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Humanity Claimed For

The United States, at last, resumed the high atmospheric nuclear testing near the Christmas Island after an interval of three years and a half. The world-wide protests were completely ignored. We cannot but feel that we are a long way from abandoning the possibility of war.

The resumption of the tests at this time was due to the fact that the U.S.S.R. violated the moratorium one-sidedly and that the U.S.S.R. will not allow international inspection of any sort, rejecting it as 'spy' conduct.

But we cannot accept the attitude that there is no alternative but to resume the tests, because these nuclear testings lead the world into uneasiness and terror.

From the humanitarian standpoint, The Mita Campus discussed nuclear testing with three exchange students from Stanford Univ. soon after the U.S. resumed the testing. It is a pity, however, that we could not come to an understanding. Their main argument was that there was no choice but to resume the testing in order to keep the balance of power, though, they said, the majority of the Americans know the tragic experience of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and were regretted tremendously the resumption of the tests at this time.

They repeatedly stressed the 'balance of power'. But is there any guarantee that the balance of power will not become the 'balance of terror' by repeating the tests in the spiral way?

They also argued that the U.S. practises the testing to maintain the ability to protect the free world, but who allowed her the right to decide the resumption of the testing?

As the tests are repeated many times, every testing will become more and more successful and the possibility of the accidental war will be decreased. Vast amounts of the expenditure for the testing will be lessened. The damages caused by the testing will also be lessened. Even if there is damage, considerable compensation money will be paid.

However, the question does not lie in such matters. At the moment there are only a few big powers that have nuclear weapons and know how to make and test them. But it is quite sure that in the course of time the knowledge for the nuclear weapons will be extended all over the world and at any moment atomic energy may be produced in simpler and less expensive ways.

Here, we come up against ethical and political conditions. The peace of the world should not be kept by weapons. Mankind be cleverer.

Both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. seem to take the attitude of 'test and talk'. So there will be disarmament talk between the two countries when this testing is over. We expect the meeting to be successful.

One of the three students from America said that the government cannot perform its policy well if it follows the people. But the public opinion of the world is not so weak.

We must not relinquish the hope that public opinion will win the peace in the near future.

Movie in Review

'Mother Joanna of the Angels'

From the Art Theatre

Today, art movie was impeded by inundation of commercialism movies in Japanese foreign film entertainment world. But "The Art Theater Movement" has taken place since the year before last, and, it has realized about the later April. As the first of it, the Polish picture "Mother Joanna of the Angels" has been now on show. The next is supposed to be the French "Ohphesus' Will" in July.

Art Theatre

Tokyo now has its own Art Theatre Guild, a group of three theatres—the Nichigeki Bunka, the Shinjuku Bunka and the Korakuren Art Theatre set up to show films of unusual artistic interest. The theatres are small, very attractive and the management intends to allow no standing room whatsoever.

Prices are reasonable and a committee of critics and writers has been made responsible for the programs.

Brilliant and Exciting Film

The first film chosen, which is recently showing at the above-named theatres, is a superb Polish film called Mother Joanna of the Angels. It is a brilliant film, absolutely unpromising, difficult in that it refuses to condescend, talks about morality and love in completely unconventional terms, and uses what for most people is an unfamiliar setting.

'Mother Joanna of the Angels'

is a very exciting film.

The language barrier is considerable, but as is usually true in a really good film, one can trust one's eyes, for the dialogue bears out and elaborates or explicates what is shown.

Religion or Love?

The setting is a medieval Polish convent, on a slope dominating a blasted country-side. This film begins with a beautiful nun called Joanna is supposed to be possessed by the devil. She goes crazy.

'I find myself worth living more when I give myself to the pleasure the devil gives than when I serve God's she exclaims.

Then a Priest was dispatched to her to eliminate the devil from her, but he, too, becomes unable to believe in God and to be possessed by the devil.

At last he is driven to kill a man. This scene seems as if it is a dream.

Is that which runs through under it religion or love?



Four priests pray to god for driving out the devil spirits from Joanna's body. Joanna's agonized cry and these four prayers' voice are the echoes ringing all over the chapel.

Undercurrent of the Aesthetic Aspect

Through this scene, we seem to be able to understand a real figure of humanity. We can feel clearly what the director was going to describe, though it wears a cold, hysterical and intense look. But, what a beautiful scene it is! It seems to us that the director sees it through aesthetical aspect.

He seems to be telling us, 'No one is more beautiful than one who suffers intense avarice'. The eyes of Joanna and the Father who are now insane shine strangely and give us profound appeals.

God as the Self-Defense

Consequently, Joanna revives by the love of him, while, on the contrary, he becomes worse and kills another man and swears that he will live for devil. This may suggest the fate of human beings to us. And moreover, from another point of view, we cannot but remember the dark condition of the Polish then.

By doing this, love, pleasure, devil and religion appear in front of us with clear meaning. This movie appeals very much to us when we see Joanna and the Father call the devil love and see it exist without being

absorbed into non-free religious society.

After all, this movie takes this catholic life as an affair of human life, expresses acutely opposite things of God and Devil man and commandment. And then, God in this movie means the self-defense of humanity in everyday life, while on the other hand, the Devil means the dark desires which are hidden behind the actions of men.

And Devil as the Dark Desires

By love this film clearly explains these. This also reveals wonderful contrast—black and white, and it make us feel the demoniac atmosphere.

This seems to suggest God and Devil. And we must point out the excellence of the camera work.

The emotional intensity of the film comes entirely from this slow peering movement of the wide-angle lens which insists upon seeing whatever is present.

The slow and deliberate openings of scenes and the expert use of human movement to express inner conditions or to create an emotional response to this within the audience.

'Mother Joanna of the Angeles' is a brilliant and exciting film.



The priest prays to God with Joanna, and whip themselves, after a while, Joanna is watching the priest. Her worldly desires rise then.

World Student Press in Review

Peace Corps' Procedure in East Pakistan

East Pakistan is the first country to have the U.S. multipurpose Peace Corps volunteers. Rightly or wrongly American action and policy often come under five in East Pakistan. Naturally enough people were quite skeptical about the role and success of the corps. A batch of 21 Peace Corps Volunteers, including 5 girls, reached Decca Oct. 28 last year to live in the country till Aug. 1963.

They started their home stay program and went to live with Pakistani families. This gave the Corps men a real chance of knowing the Pakistani way of life. Some of them lived in plush places with High Court judges and others in bamboo huts with the poor. This program was a complete success. The Corps men went into action in Dec. 15 last year. This is the first time people saw white

people hot as bosses but as equals working with ordinary people and under Pakistani guidance.

The members continued the first multipurpose unit.

They were first trained by the Capital in International Living Putney, Vermont. It is a private non-profit educational organization founded 30 years ago. All volunteers believe that they have the duty and responsibility of improving

American image abroad.

It can't be hoped that a small group like this will achieve spectacular success in changing the face of a developing country but by coming to far off hardship places, these young Americans have proved that they can come out of the protected materialistic matter of America and live in the wide world in time of peace and for the sake of peace.

Three Parties...

(Continued from Page 1)

Especially in July they are to present the Summer of Mexico National University.

National University. The India Science Investigate Corps of the Engineering Faculty

This corps are to start from

Tokyo by plane at the end of next month. They aim at the investigation of Indian industrial potential, problem of Japan-India technological co-operation and industrial researches. And they are also going to visit main universities and colleges.

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