

The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY
1858

'calamus gladio fortior'

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Keio Wins in K-W Games

On May 2 the traditional baseball match series between Keio and Waseda was held at Meiji-jingu Stadium. In the first game, Keio bested Waseda 8-0 smashing 15 hits off four pitchers. The Keio nine rapped 12 hits in five innings, from the beginning, the game turned out to be a one sided game. Keio also took the second game and swept the series in two straight wins, scoring 2-1 on a two hit attack in the 11th inning. (More stories on Page 7)

Work Camp Seeks Applicants

The work camp this year will be held at Ninoshima island in Hiroshima prefecture from August 14 through 25 under the sponsorship of the Ninoshima Work Camp Committee. Some fifty students including several from Stanford Univ. are expected to participate in working for the Ninoshima Gakuen (Ninoshima orphanage School) at the small island on the island sea.

The participants are to live together with the orphans during the period they will be there. The main purposes of the program are to help the orphans have a happy life by working and playing with them. The committee is planning to repair the school buildings of the orphanage and teach them some school subjects.

The Ninoshima Work Camp Committee now is seeking participants for the camp. For application please go to the I.I.R. room.

School Has Direct Control Over New Cafeteria

The west building's new cafeteria which had been given much attention for a long time opened on May 25. At first, it was planned that this cafeteria would open its business in the middle of April, but owing to circumstances of construction work, it was not accomplished until May 25.

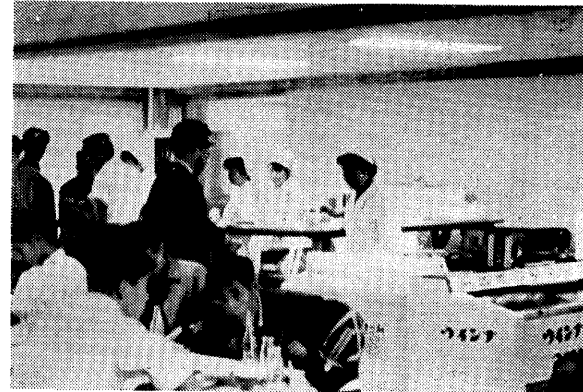
Since last year, the Hiyoshi Student Council, or Seikyo has taken a leading part in cafeteria management, but was calmed down under the strong attitude of the school authorities, and became subject to the direct management of the school.

On November 14 of last year, President Takamura announced that the new cafeteria in the west building must be under the direct management of the school with planning and minor management assistant from the Student Dept.

After the President's announcement, the matter of the cafeteria in our university came to a head.

The Hiyoshi Student Council, or Seikyo, set up "The liaison conference about the matter of the new cafeteria", and insisted upon administration consideration of student opinion.

After this assertion, the Hiyoshi Student Council posed fifteen questions, the President blandly answered with the strong attitude that we need not consult



Snack corner of Cafeteria is always busy.

the student in forming university policy, merely to listen to was a waste of time.

In consequence, the new cafeteria was placed under the direct management of the school with technical assistance from the Women's Nutritional College.

On entering the room, we find it is very bright, especially because of the lighting from both the north and south sides. Also, the ventilation and sound proofing are very nice.

Besides, the tables and chairs, covered with yellow vinyl, are very smart.

From these points of view, the arrangements are absolutely secure. Concerning the menu, there are many kinds of food, curry and rice, Udon, Soba, Katsurice, and new additions of Gyoza or Butajiru. The open-sandwich, especially, has been very popular among the students since opening day.

The menu program has also changed every week. In this situation, the new cafeteria is opened, so from now on, the active criticism of students must be directed toward the improvement of it.

★ ★ ★

Reception Held For "Mother Hale"



"Mother Hale" (wearing white suit) converse with students in Memorial Hall of Keio Library.

"Mother Hale" was endowed with the testimony of appreciation by prof. Kiyooka, head of Department of International Affairs of Keio Univ. on May 15. The ceremony was held in Memorial room of Mita Library with President Takamura and other 100 persons present from 5:40. Mrs. Hale, who is affectionally called "Mother Hale" was spending her pleasant days in Japan, has been giving her kindness to Keio students who have been to Stanford University on exchange program between Keio Univ. and Stanford Univ.

Prof. Kiyooka said in the testimony that the exchange program between Keio Univ. and Stanford Univ. were not successful without Mrs. Hale's kindness and efforts. Professors and students of Keio Univ. are very thankful to Mrs. Hale. With the testimony in hand she was moved so much that she was almost crying. President Takamura said in his

hope that the testimony of appreciation may signify that the close relation between Keio students and Mrs. Hale would be forever.

After the ceremony was closed at 5:55, those who attended to it held tea party. 24 students of this year's summer exchange program were for the first time introduced to Mrs. Hale and her daughter and they talked their coming trip with her.

The tea party was ended at 7:00 in an home-like atmosphere.

★ ★ ★
The group consists of some 20 students, and 14 students are coming to Keio from Stanford. Keio students to Stanford are visiting some cities in the West Coast after the Summer School at Palo Alto.

Students from U.B.C. and Stanford Univ. will travel together on the program provided by the Keio Univ. Institute of International Relations.

During their stay in Japan, they will attend International Student Seminar in Keio (I.S.S.K.) and stay with Japanese families in Tokyo and Kyoto.

Keio Boy's Kindness Earns Him Scholarship To U.S.

A Keio student received a private scholarship for a three month's study-trip to the United States in return for his kindness to the Stanford students last summer.

Michikazu Matsumoto, junior of the Economics department, was overjoyed to receive a letter on May 15 guaranteeing him 750 dollars. The money amounts to the half of all the expenses he needs and enable him to be a member of the summer exchange program to Stanford University.

It was sent by Miss Marry Jeanette Erdwtn of Stanford. When eleven summer exchange students came to Keio last summer, Mr. Matsumoto having been a member of the I.I.R. did a fine work in making their stay here rich and fruitful. Among members, were Miss Erdwtn.

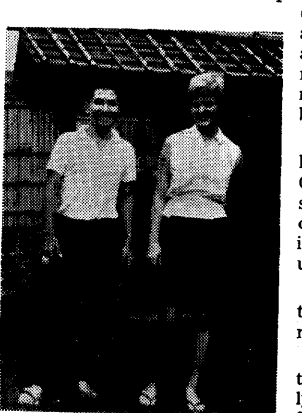
He worked hard finding host families for the American students, who naturally made him a friend with them. Mr. Matsumoto participated in a summer trip to Kyoto with the Stanfordians on their way to the work camp held last October at Ninoshima, Hiroshima prefecture.

The relations between he and the American students during their stay in Japan developed into deep mutual-understanding. Through the program, he was especially acquainted with Miss Marry Jeanette Erdwtn Mr. Lars

Gautjel, the then leader of the group from Stanford, and Mr. Kendall Ellingwood Jr. After they came back to the States, their friendship continued through letters.

Although Mr. Matsumoto was nominated as a summer exchange student to Stanford, he gave up the idea of visiting the U.S. because of a financial problems. A month ago, he received a letter from Miss Erdwtn, saying that she and his friends would do their best to make his trip to the U.S. possible.

The three Stanfordians made various efforts to make his trip



Miss Erdwtn and Matsumoto last summer in Tokyo.

come true. On May 15 he finally knew in a letter that a private scholarship had been arranged. He is again to join in the group of summer exchange students going to Stanford University this July.

Yoko Matsuoka Speaks On Disarmament

On May 29 Mrs. Yoko Matsuoka, well-known critic and a chief member of the P.E.N.-club, visited the Mita campus. She gave a lecture entitled "nuclear test from the women's standpoint".

The lecture was sponsored by a group of students called "the Students' conference for preserving peace and democracy in the Mita campus".

The essential points she raised were as follows: Since the tragic event of Dai-go-fukuryumaru (Happy Dragon) which brought a death of a fisherman on board affected by radioactivity fall-out near Bikini islands, the movement against nuclear tests is becoming more active than ever.

However these movement is headed chiefly by Gen-sui-kyo. Once met with the challenge such as the resumption of nuclear explosion by Soviet Russia, it gives away a complete lack of uniting within the movement.

We shall not merely stick to the problem of suspension of nuclear test.

We should not think only of the present. The most earnestly needed thing for us is to call for an abolishment of all weapons aimed to use for war including nuclear weapons.

Students to Go Abroad This Summer

Four students of Keio University are going to the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, and four U.B.C. students are coming to Keio this summer under the affiliation program between the two universities.

The four-men Keio party is going to attend the Summer Session Program provided by the U.B.C. authorities for the first six weeks and is planning to travel around British Columbia and Alberta, Canada, after the session, while four U.B.C. students are expected to visit Tohoku, Shikoku, Kansai districts during their stay here.

The members from Keio are

Taiji Kawazu, junior of School of Medicine, Hideaki Suda, junior of School of Medicine, Akinobu Eguchi, senior of Economics Dept., and Kyohei Iwasaki, junior of Economics Dept. The Summer Exchange Program between two universities was started in 1960, and ten students have visited Canada from Keio, and ten Canadian students Japan. This year the Japanese party will include a Tokyo Univ. student and an ICU student as the program has extended to three Universities in Tokyo.

Another student group will visit Stanford University, California under the similar pro-



Tokyo today shows the sights of dazzling gorgeousness to the strangers coming from the provinces and farm areas. But we should not fail to notice that the brilliance of this great city involves confusion and contradiction. To put it concretely, there is the housing shortage under the overflowing population, the traffic congestion in rush hours, the nerve strain caused by speed and noises, and so on.

These are social evils that are characteristic of great towns. Particularly, the situation of the traffic jam has become intensified in recent. If the matter continues without any attempt to correct it, Tokyo will not surely fulfil its municipal function effectively. In 1964, the 18th Olympic Games will be held. Before the opening ceremony, this problem should be solved.

How do we cope with the monster of the traffic jam? What views of this problem do the public at large take? What measures to win the traffic campaign will the authorities concerned take?

(3) Activity of the road repairing

We should remember that, under the road, there lies gas, water works, electricity indispensable for our lives. According to the development of population and enterprises, roads can not help being dug up. Thus, road repairing is increasing every year; there are 1,600 kilometers in roads that are scheduled to be dug up. In order to soften this traffic jam caused by road repairing, there is no other way than the regulation and the control of road repairing.

(4) About 50 new buildings of more than four-stories, whose total floor space is more than 3000 quarter meters are built per month. New roads for the Olympic Games are under construction. Underground works to make the condition of the roads better should be the causes of traffic congestion. But this means that Tokyo is a city which is now under construction. We cannot but endure, to a certain extent, so that new, wonderful Tokyo may come into existence.

(5) Fire, traffic accidents, gatherings and entertainments. These also are causes of traffic congestion.

What Causes Traffic Congestion?

The problem of the traffic congestion is common in America as well as in Japan. It is an important question how O.T. (Private Transportation) will be changed into M.T. (Mass Transportation). In Japan, both of them have been paralysed. The same way in America to relieve it cannot be adopted here. The bad condition of roads in Tokyo is wellknown to the world. Under these circumstances, the number of cars is increasing rapidly, and the road conditions are not almost being improved.

During the morning and evening in rush hours, it is not rare to take half an hour to go ahead 100 meters by car in the central area of Tokyo. Then, what causes the traffic congestion?

(1) The rapid increase of private cars,

With the economic development in Tokyo, the number of cars has been greatly increasing. Cars in Tokyo are about 730,000 in number;

Cars kept for business purposes 9%

Private cars;
{auto trucks 60%
{passenger cars ... 30%

The figure 730,000 shows an increase of 300 percent over the nine years ago. Private cars, which account for 90 percent of all cars, have increased in an alarming way; 600 percent in trucks, 2000 percent in passenger cars. Then, judging from the number of cars, the private cars are our enemy.

(2) The high rate of car operation

The traffic jam in streets does not result only from the number of cars but also from their operation. For example, taxis are 3% of all cars in number in an alarming way; 600 percent Tokyo. But taxis are moving all day long, so we can always see one taxi per three cars. The same is the truck for business. Private cars have a high rate of the car operation, because especially in Japan there are many "employed drivers." Private trucks which account for 60% of all cars in Tokyo are apt to be used in the transportation of other than goods in many cases.

Safety Movement which seems effective to control the present chaos is held two times a year—in the spring and in the autumn, but this should be raised to four times a year. Still more the movement should be given authority over the whole nation.

Accompany employee who is 45 said, "Increasing the number of policeman who control and regulate traffic is not a real way to solve this problem. What is necessary is to establish a roads network and to broaden roads."

A driver of a truck for conveyance who is 25 said, "In our case we employees must drive trucks to gain wages in accordance with the request of our employer. The wages are paid up in proportion to the amount of driving per day. Thus, the more we work the greater the wage. Under present conditions we have no time to ponder the problem because we are struggling our trucks through the chaos. But we at least can say the following about its solution. The system of getting wages should be improved from the present one.

Letters from newspaper on the measures against the traffic paralysis now.

There are many letters for the defensive opinions on the traffic paralysis. And it is proved that people in general are barely interested in this problem. Among them, there is an imaginative suggesting that we probably improve such a bad traffic condition by building the walking-paths about where is the second stories of buildings.

J.N.R.'s Efforts

The Japanese National Railway is making various efforts to increase the number of trains, to improve the stations' arrangements, to add new railways, to smooth out the transportation problem. But the transport capacity of the J.N.R. trains have now reached a limit at rush hours.

For example, on Chuo line the trains are being operated at intervals of 2 minutes with ten chains car per train. But this operation is so very dangerous. During the rush hours the number of passengers getting into the trains is more than three times the capacity of the cars.

This dangerous condition is even called murder. 65% of the passengers who used the J.N.R. trains are commuters. Then authorities have asked them to have at different times.

Mr. Sakurai Talks ...

Mr. Mototsuna Sakurai, head of the traffic section of the

Metropolitan Police Board, said, "The traffic palsy comes from the unbalance between the traffic volume and the capacity of the roads to drive on".

Under this fundamental point of view, he showed three emergency measures to settle the traffic palsy as following. No. 1 the cutting down the traffic volume of cars—There is very much excessive traffic on the main roads between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. And if some of the cars driving between two hours are moved to the night time driving, the confusion will be somewhat relieved.

As one of the concrete measures of this, the specially fixed cars (such as very big ones) are being restricted by time from the main roads. This regulation we call. No.2—The regulation of the traffic method—This aims to raise the capacity of the road to the highest. For example, the prohibition of right turns and parking on the main roads.

Mr. Terakawa Talks...

He is head of the planning and researching section.

The following points have been protected as permanent countermeasures.

First of all, there increases underground railways. This undertaking is being improved in co-operation with the Metropolitan High-Speed Traffic Corporation. It is aimed to accomplish several lines: No. 1 line (Magome—Oshiage), No. 2 line (Nakameguro—Kitasenju), No. 3 line (Ohashi—Asakusa) etc. When they are completely accomplished, they will amount to 108.6 kilometers. In the second place, the civil population is tried to distribute to the outskirts. When the plan is really put into practice, it will be useful to the adjustment of the capital which this department advocates. As one of the concrete

present under the condition of the Japanese buildings but it can be done for trains between Haneda and Tokyo. And it is also difficult to withdraw the trams in the metropolitan because there is nothing carries so many passengers as this in an easier method.

M.S.A.C.'s Countermeasure

I (1) New detour roads planned

We can refresh ourselves looking at the forest of the Imperial Palace through the file of lofty buildings. But, on the other hand, the palace itself interferes greatly the traffic of central area of Tokyo.

It is seen on the map that all of the main roads make circles around the palace. The circular road No. 1—No. 7 was built under such circumstances. This structure of road would not so inconvenient if the cars run around only within Tokyo, nevertheless more cars drive into Tokyo from other prefectures then drive out to the others. These cars must pass at least once through "the circular roads."

In that case, the number of the cars that run in Tokyo is more than 730,000 which is listed on the official record. According to the above fact, the metropolitan sphere adjustment committee seriously considers the building of a new detour road around outside Tokyo. This new road would also be circular in form. The big cargo trucks may run on that road and this will help much for the loosening of traffic tension.

Regarding to this newly-planned detour road, "the Tokyo Bay road" is also considered by the committee. While it is just an idea if "the Tokyo Bay road" is materialized, it will be like this; it starts from "Ohmori 4 cho-me" connected with the circular road No. 7, and the other connecting point is Edo-gawa, that is to say the road is the elongation of the circular road No. 7. It means that the true circle is made up thus.

Another plan of the "Tokyo Bay High-way" is to be connected with the new detour road—which is also in "the High-way System." These plans are far

everywhere in the city the roads are dug up and the traffic becomes helpless. It is inevitable to have a little pain for a healthier state. If the high-way No. 1 (Iriya—Haneda), No. 2 (Ginza—Nishitogoshi), No. 3 (Miyakezaka—Shibuya), No. 4 (Kaesu—Hatsudai, Shibuya-ku), No. 5 (Takehira-cho—Ikebukuro) are completed, this serious condition of traffic will be greatly improved. However, those are not sufficient for "the solution." Tokyo needs more injections for her traffic-sickness. So the committee has made the plan to increase and extend the high-ways in Tokyo. One will be connected with the above mentioned new circular roads and the present No. 7 circular road. This plan is more practical, for the part of it is already realized. And next to come is the clover leaves of roads, which are necessary streets and railroad crossings.

(3) The improvement of crossing points.

The only way to make the stream of cars constant without any stops at the crossing points is the clover leaves. This has been done in U.S.A. and greatly effective to the solution of traffic problems in U.S. cities, such as Chicago, New York, and so on. It requires a vast amount of money as Tokyo is such a centralized area of the population and buildings, but at least the central part of Tokyo where traffic is in the most severe condition must be changed to that system. For example, "Ohmori 4-cho-me" where the No. 1 Keihin national road and No. 7 circular road are crossing demands clover leaves. At first, the crossings of main roads, and secondary in order the rest should be improved. From the central part to the circumference; that is the theory of communication.

II. Parking Areas and Terminals.

1. More Parking Places To Be Built

The committee knows there is an opinion that making parking places with buildings might make the number of cars that go into Tokyo more. They classify the advantage of making parking places as above the disadvantages. Besides the Shiodome Parking Place or the Hibiya Sub-Parking Place, a large one is to be built near Marunouchi.



This is a fancy picture of the Tokyo Metropolitan Sphere in 1975. Can the removal of schools, government offices etc. to the suburbs be realized?

measures, they consider to move the universities in the capital out to the suburbs. In the next, more highways will be built for high speed automobiles. And besides these plans, to avoid the concentration of the government offices in the center of the capital city, it is also suggested to establish another capital.

Finally, they said it is difficult to construct air monorails at

from realization because the actualization of reclamation of land from Tokyo Bay is needed first.

But it is not impossible as the government has become eager to exploit Tokyo Bay.

(2) Increasing the number of high ways

The construction of new highways in Tokyo is now in the final stages. One can see that

2. The Bus Terminals Ought to be Made

Nowadays a bus is rather an obstacle for others, because it has a duty to stop at every station. The Bus Terminal is one of the ways to solve that problem. They are making an effort to build in such as Shibuya, Shinjuku, Ikebukuro. It has not, however, succeeded yet.

(Continued on Page 3)

Traffic Administration Needs Adjustment

As mentioned above, the origin of the traffic is, after all, the difficulty of road traffic, which means the serious unbalance of supply and demand of traffic. Primarily a means of transportation has three elements which are roads, instruments, and power. Automobiles combine instruments and powers, but they cannot run without roads which are artificially made. We can produce cars on a large scale by the machine industry and sell them at a lower price. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry is promoting the automotive industries.

But, on the other hand, the roads for automobiles are never created in a commercial quantity. Besides, in small Japan, the acquisition of sites for roads accompanies many difficulties and needs much money because of inflation of the price of land, which is taken charge of by the Ministry of Construction.

Now one of the most important things which we should never forget to think about is if it is correct production of automobiles to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, and on the other hand we leave construction of road to the Ministry of Construction. If we work only by each ministry without co-operation, we can never carry out a successful traffic policy. In order to face this traffic campaign in which we must not be beaten at any cost, it is absolutely necessary to lay a foundation which will enable co-operation of construction of roads.

According to the newspaper of June 5, the National Capital Region Redevelopment Committee of the Prime Minister's office will be reorganized into an agency shortly to speed up preparations for the 1964 Olympics. Kawashima told newsmen that the promotion of the committee to the status of an agency had been planned to speed up construction of road and other public works in the Metropolitan Area in preparation for the Tokyo Olympics. The planned reorganization of the committee will be put into action through negotiations between his agency and other Government organizations concerned.

This plan can be also said to be very effective for winning the traffic campaign.

We, for the first time, should establish the so-called Traffic Ministry, rest on the basis of the National Capital Region Redevelopment Committee.

It is not until a Traffic Ministry under such a plan as this,

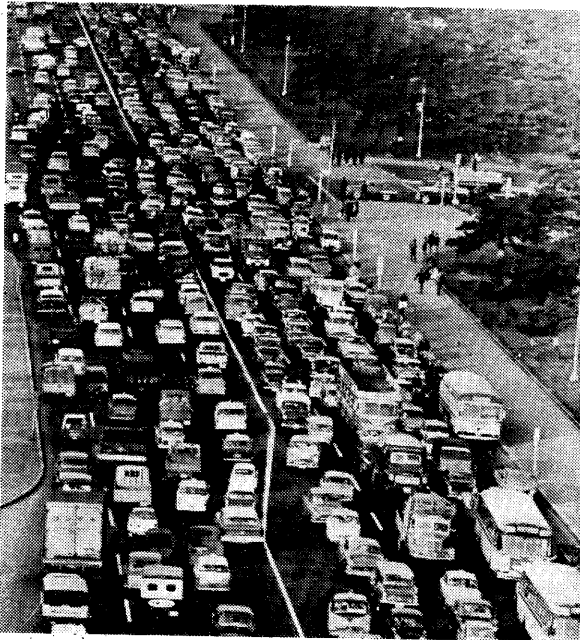
institutes the policy of land, controls prices of land expropriation, raises up the automobile taxes, and exalts the percentage of its return, that difficulties of road traffic in large cities will be solved.

M.S.A.C.; Planning to Carrying out

It is an important work for the government to arrange Tokyo metropolitan area. Facing the Olympic Games two years ahead, whether it will succeed or not affects the dignity of our nation. So that the Metropolitan Sphere Adjustment Commission has been established. Construction of roads, development of cities, arrangement of water supply and drainage, designation of fire proof building districts, and so forth have been handled by this commission. But as this commission is only a so-called "planning agency," it has given neither solution nor promotion to the above various urgent problems.

Urged by public opinion, recently (June 1), Mr. Kawashima, Minister of Construction and Mr. Nakamura, Minister of Administration Managing Agency, also the chairman of M.S.A.C. reached an agreement that this commission should be promoted to an agency from next year so that it may become a carrying out agency. This is because the long-cherished desire of the commission was accepted by the government which is faced with the serious condition of traffic confusions and water shortage. Also this is considered to be a proper measure for adjusting the function between agencies. At present the competence of this agency is expected to be the collective appropriation of the budget concerning the metropolitan arrangement and the collective achievement of the public works in Tokyo Metropolitan Area besides the strengthened existing function of planning a drafting of all-round metropolitan administration.

It is supposed that opposite opinions concerning the newly added two competences will come from the Ministry of Transportation, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Construction, and the Ministry of Welfare. So the situation does not warrant optimism. It would be welcomed if the ministries, which have been refusing to reform the administrative organization for ten years,



Traffic congestion in rush hours in Tokyo. (from Asahi Shimbun)

would be going to make efforts, to find the solution from this high stand point.

What M.S.A.C.?

The members of M.S.A.C. consist of Minister Nakamura as chairman, Genichiro Kaneko and Yoji Tomomatsu as full-time members, and Shoshiro Kudo and Ko Shimada as meetings part-time member. Commission may be held at any time and decide the policy of activities. The secretariate makes investigations and plans upon the policy. The members of the secretariate consist of the government officials transferred from the Ministry of Transportation and the Ministry of Construction. They are working together day and night for the great purpose of arranging the Metropolitan area without sticking to their past position.

This commission recently mapped out a practical scheme aiming at solving the traffic confusion of Tokyo. The backbone of this scheme is based on the permanent countermeasure corresponding to the urgent countermeasure carried out by the Metropolitan Police Department. But at present this scheme is only an idea, so whether it will be carried out or not will be found after the adjustment among the ministries concerned. This scheme is a 10 year-plan which requires a budget of 18,000,000,000. This scheme aims at the basic reformation of the structure of big mammoth Tokyo as well as solving the traffic problems.

III. To Get Rid of Obstacles for Traffic

1. The Street Cars

The street cars on crowd roads are not only interfering but also dangerous. Especially for rainy days, the wet rail-road makes a car slip. Everybody can understand that it is necessary to take off the street cars, but nothing better can take the place of street cars. The subway is supposed to be a comparatively better change for it. The fault of it is the interval of stations and the higher price to ride, and moreover, the extraordinary high cost of the construction.

2. To Use Sub-tubes Co-operatively

The underground roads are used for sub-tubes of telephone, electric power, gas, water, and so on. Each of them has separated tubes until now, so the co-operative use of the tube is hoped.

If that is so, traffic need not to be interfered by continual construction of each rection.

3. Removal of the Markets, The Cargo Station, and The Wholesale Stores

The market, as Tsukiji fish market, the cargo station: as Shiodome, and the wholesale store: as Yokoyamacho can be removed to some other wider place. The reclaimed land of Tokyo Bay is considered for that purpose. If there can be relocated in the Tokyo Bay area, the truck terminal may also be relocated there.

Prof. Yazaki Talks...

Though the problem of traffic jam, which we are seriously concerned nowadays, is rather difficult and complicated, we must realize the real cause of traffic jam and it will do no good if we only look for a temporary remedy for the disease. We should understand the conditions of present big cities, such as Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya or Fukuoka and the problems they have.

First of all let's begin by thinking about the population problem. Recently the drift of population to the big cities is obvious and adds many troubles to traffic congestion. In any societies, capitalistic states or socialistic states, all main bodies of the state the governing body, the big productive companies, markets, banks, commercial firms etc., are altogether concentrated in big cities. They did not work well if they are separated too far from each other. It is just like a human body.

Then there arises the inequality of the level of life between cities and agricultural districts which leads surplus population of agricultural districts into the cities. And around the center of the cities swell those who are to meet the consumption of the people who flow into cities. Thus the cities expand more and more.

The function of the cities becomes brisk and more-over on a gigantic scale. It is obvious that the inequality of income between cities and villages is noticeable consequence of a growing city. This problem of inequality of income should be more carefully analyzed, for it may not be much to say that it is the fundamental cause of present traffic jam. At this point, I think, the present city administrative body is lacking in intelligent policy. It must give firm policy to balance the income of the whole nation.

At the same time I want each person to open wide his eyes for what the government is doing, for it is our own government of our election. It is surprising how lacking is the recognition of the problem that whole nation is facing. This means not only the negligence of the people, concerns but also the government which lacks the power of execution.

Inequality of income should be said in other words "Inequality of welfare". The whole nation has the right of having equal welfare. If equal welfare is given to every district of Japan, there may be no "drifting" of population to the city.

Asked if the realization of the removal of the capital is possible, I do answer "No," because as I said before, its function will not work even if only one of them is separated from others. They need each other, and it is much better that they are closely connected. "Then why not schools?" you may ask. Those schools that stand in the midst of the city attract the students by an appeal of existing in cities. Imagine their removal to some remote country area, how many of them would want to enter those schools?

It is no doubt that there are defects in administrative organization at present. A more flexible organized body is needed for executing city planning.

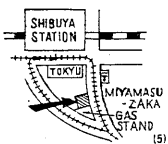
In conclusion, I want to point out that the solution of this vast problem of traffic jam can't be brought by a temporary technical reform but by a long-term reform of the policy of the administrative body. I'll add that our whole nation's co-operative effort must certainly be needed.

My counter-plan

1. Equalization of national income
2. Development of satellite cities
3. Reform of Administrative Organization
4. The protection of whole nation's equal welfare

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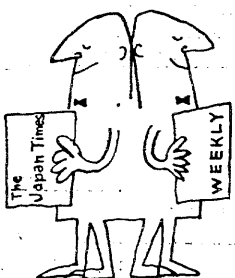
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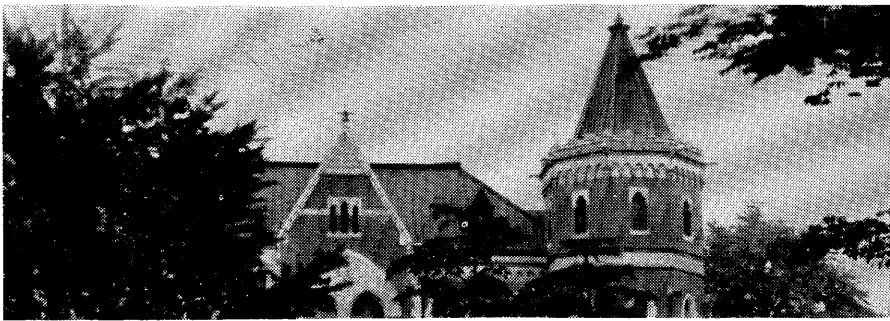
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Keio Students as They Are; Mita and Hiyoshi

In this special edition, we, sophomore and freshman members of the Mita Campus have had our first experience in composing the pages ourselves. About three months have passed since the entrance day, and the new students seem to be accustomed to college life. On this occasion we take much interest in finding out how all Keio students feel, think and act. We asked eighteen questions about college life in general to 1000 students of Mita and Hiyoshi. We appreciate the courtesy which has been given to the new Mita Campus reporters.

Mass-productive System Disappoints Them

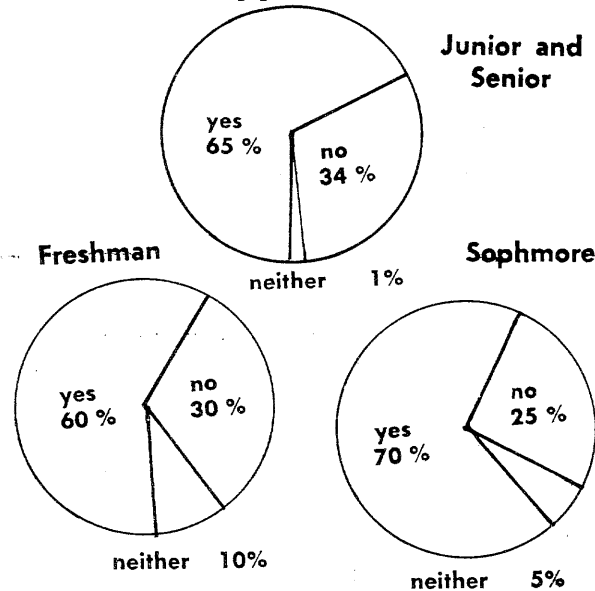
The first question was "Have you any dissatisfaction in Keio Univ. life?" And to this question the number of students who are dissatisfied is very great, and the percentage is almost unchanged throughout each grade, but the answer of "neither" decreases with the higher grades. It is probably because of the establishment of one's self.

And then on what points they feel dissatisfaction?

"The mass-productive education" is the largest number which is from 40 to 50%. And "the lack of academic atmosphere" is the next large one, from 20 to 30%. Both two answers increase with upper grades. On the contrary, the answer of "insufficiency of school equipment," which is from 2 to 10%, decreases with junior and seniors, whose school buildings stand on Mita. Of the rest, the answer of having no intimate friends is found in each grade except freshmen.

To the question of "What do the Keio University students hope for their school system?", we heard the following several opinions of "Jukusei." First of all, what they hope most is the improvement of mass-pro. education. To put it in the concrete, they are pointing out the scarcity of class rooms, the over population of one class and the estrangement between professors and students. Secondly they request richness in the lecturing contents. It contains, that is, problems of foreign language subjects, of seminars, of school hours and of the testing system. Especially their desire is great in the case of foreign language lessons. Thirdly there are demands about the betterment of certain facilities—students' hall, library, clubs room, physical equipment, dining room, etc. There are several other opinions to this question. For example, studying subjects, the school's high fee, and the union of Mita and Hiyoshi.

The above mentioned is what "Jukusei" hope now. These desires relate with the above mentioned problems of mass-pro. education in a direct or a indirect way, and now we cannot help more deeply recognizing the importance of the improvement of mass-pro. education. Then what should we do to exclude this kind of abuse? It is a pity that we could not have a good fundamental solution. But we think the next is evident. It seems to us that the abuse of this mass-pro. education is not so much of only Keio University as of any other universities in Japan. That is to say, relating with the economic and social system of Japan, it is of her whole educational world. Therefore we should do our best to improve mass-pro. education.



Have you any dissatisfaction in Keio University life?

How They Absorb The Character Of Keio Gijuku

The next question concerns to our school name. "What kind of feeling do you get from the name Keio Gijuku?" To this question we got almost the same answers from the freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors; and we cannot find any big differences between them. However, the one thing is that the freshmen get the feeling firstly of the tradition and secondly that of pride; while the sophomores, juniors and seniors get the feeling firstly of the pride and secondly of the tradition. We might be able to put it in words that most of the freshmen, except the graduates of Keio High School, came to Keio only two months ago, and it is a little bit hard for them to get used to the school in such a short time.

Now we will put concretely what the Juku Students meant by the word "tradition." First, they meant the long history of Keio Gijuku. They furthermore meant by "tradition" a sense of exclusiveness, and also the fact that the good character

from old times are almost forgotten or lost. Next we tried to find what is causing them to have pride or feeling of superiority. In concrete forms, it is the fact that the public regards Keio as one of the top schools of Japan. On the other hand, next to "tradition" and "pride," there are students who get the feeling of weakness and fragility in character, and also the feeling of extravagance or showiness from the name, Keio Gijuku.

We asked why you chose Keio as your university. To this question the freshmen gave us concrete answers: they would like to learn humanism and to enjoy college life fully in the atmosphere of freedom and soundness which can be found in Keio University; this answer heads the list. Next to it, there are some freshmen who chose Keio, because they admire its tradition and renown. About the sophomores juniors and seniors, the students who did not answer to this question head the list; and next to it, a few an-

swers that they entered Keio, because they like the Keio spirit, its tradition and its school character.

The fact that the majority of the students did not or could not give an answer to this question might suggest that they found this question hard to answer, for different feelings or reasons, as advice by their parents, or family custom of entering Keio, or having failed other schools, are all mixed up, and there was not a special reason worth mentioning.

"How much are you interested in Mr. Fukuzawa?" was the sixth question.

Answer:

- I respect him very much, and have read most of his works 15%
- I have read only "Autobiography of Fukuzawa" 60%
- I know only his name 25%

The result of this investigation shows that most Keio Univ. students are not very much interested in Mr. Fukuzawa. In any other private university, most students are not very much interested in its founder as well as in Keio Univ. We think students enter universities aimlessly, or only to gain a bachelor's degree. It seems this is a problem to be much considered.

We prepared the question whether a Keio student wanted to acquire the "traditional Keio character" or whether they resisted it. Among all Keio students, more than a half answered that they did not resist it.

We felt some of them want to acquire it, but many other do not want to with zeal. Keio students who resist the "traditional Keio character" occupy a quarter of the whole. Regrettably few of them answered in concrete reasons probably, because they have not a sound reason. In the concrete reasons why they resist, there stood out Keio boys' and girls' "vainglory," "affectation," "weakness," and "no backbone." Adding to them, they criticized their "well-roundedness," and that "Keio University was a rich boys' school."

The Mita Campus investigated how Keio students understood the "Keio character," so the result was that the "Keio character" was not understood in truth by Keio students. Among those who answered that they resist the Keio characters, many made no answer of the reason; this does not mean they sufficiently understood the Keio character, and answered they repulsed it. Of course, in present-day Keio University the

A 15%

B 60%

C 25%

How much are you interested in Mr. Fukuzawa?

"traditional Keio character" is and girls, and also from fresh-disappearing, so perhaps not men to seniors, they haven't only those who answered that much interest about their uniforms and caps.

Universities' Uniqueness Getting Vague

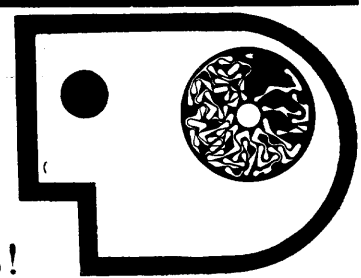
"Do you find any special difference between Keio University and the other universities?"

The next answer shows how much they are interested in the So-Kei-Sen or other regular events. About this question, most of the freshmen and seniors answered that they take part willingly. But the sophomores and the juniors answered "Yes" and "No". And there are pretty many freshmen who hadn't definite answers. Because they don't understand very well the regular events of Keio, we suppose. The sophomores and the juniors are accustomed to school life, so they perhaps aren't bound to school regular events.

"Do you think boy students' uniforms and caps necessities?" The freshmen girls who answered "Yes" are seventy percent. For boys of freshman, there are thirty per-cent answered "Yes". The number of the sophomore girls who answered "No" is more than that of the freshman girls. In any case, through boys

Among freshmen, the number of the answer "No" is more than that of the answer "yes" at the rate of 2 to 1, and in the junior, the number of the answer "No" increases, and it becomes the rate of 3 to 1, and sophomore is in the middle of the freshman and the junior. In this way, among juniors the number of the answer "No" increases as the school year becomes older. But among seniors, the number of the answer "Yes" as equal to that of the answer "No." But we have nothing to say about the result of the seniors, for all the number of the seniors students who are examining is very few. From this result, we can understand that the uniquenesses of each universities are getting vague in these days, and we can also say that the reason why the students have entered Keio University is not clear because of it.

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Date	Race
SEPT. 2	KEIO CUP AUTUMN HANDICAP
SEPT. 6	MAINICHI CROWN
OCT. 28	QUEEN STAKES
NOV. 3	MEGURO MEMORIAL
NOV. 18	TOKYO SPECIAL HANDICAP FOR FILLIES
NOV. 23	EMPEROR'S CUP
NOV. 25	TOKYO SPECIAL STEEPLECHASE
NOV. 25	KABUTOYAMA MEMORIAL

NAKAYAMA RACE COURSE

Date	Race
JUN. 24	NIHON TAMPA SHO
JUL. 1	NIHON KEIZAI SHO
SEPT. 30	ST. LITE MEMORIAL
OCT. 7	GRAND STEEPLECHASE
OCT. 14	SANKEI SHO ALL-COMERS
DEC. 9	KUMOHATA MEMORIAL
DEC. 16	ASAHI CUP STAKES
DEC. 23	GRAND PRIX (ARIMA MEMORIAL)

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Full Hopes For Fruitful College Life

It is interesting to know what they do when they have a temporary class cancellation. So the next question was, "What do you do when you have a temporary class cancellation?"

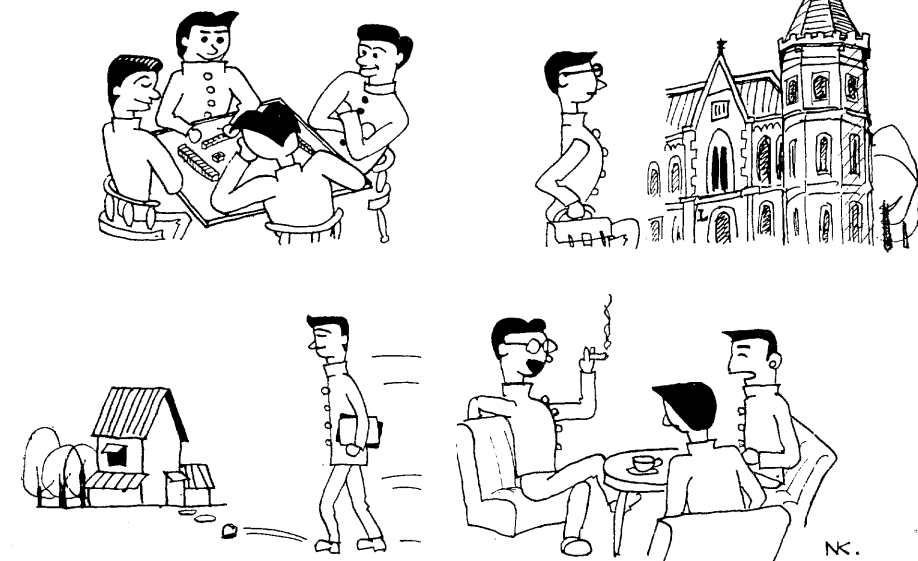
	fresh- man (%)	soph- more (%)	ju- nior (%)	sen- ior (%)
play mahjong	10	18	33	20
go to the library	35	13	18	15
go home	14	8	6	5
chat	10	10	15	8
go to club room	8	6	3	8
do something leisurely	9	3	5	10
go to coffee house or dining hall	8	4	2	13
uncertain	1	10	1	13
the other	5	28	17	8

The reason why many students in freshman go to the library is that they have few chance to get a friend to talk.

As the list above shows, the number of those who play mahjong when they have a temporary class cancellation is great in sophomores, juniors and seniors. Still there is a problem that they spend too much time for playing mahjong. Some pointed out that there was no sports-playing equipment for students to use when they have

those class cancellations.

"An inferiority complex to a national universities" is sometimes mentioned among students. Then we asked how many feel it. To this question, a large majority of the students answered "no". And the number of the students who answered "Yes" is only 10 per-cent of all. From this result, we can understand that the students in Keio University are proud of their school being a first rank university and not being inferior to national universities.



What students do on temporary class cancellation.

play mahjong
go home
go to library
chat

Much Study and Moderate Enjoyment

"Have you anything to want to do except your studies during your school days?" In the answers to this question, "Yes" was 70% of the whole and the other 30% was "No" or "No answer." Of those who answered "Yes"; the greatest number were men who passionately answered, "I should like to do something, but I can't answer what it is." It was beyond 50%. This fact was remarkable among first year students.

The next number was "Club activity"—15% and "Sports"—10%. Especially, many girl students answered "Study for brides-to-be"—10%; "Tour" and "My taste-stump collection, in-

struments, dancing and so on" were 7%. The number of the men who answered: "Self-culture" was only 3% and most of them were women. The fact that the answers of "No" and "No answer" were about 30% showed that we students were too negative in point of leading our useful college life.

"What vocation do students want to choose?"

Many a student answered nothing to this question, which indicates that they are, comparatively, indifferent to their future jobs. The percentage un-answered; 1st year 30% 2nd 45%, 3rd 30%, 4th 25%.

This percentage suggests that

most of them thinking of their jobs more earnestly, as they get promoted, except for first year. As for the 1st year students, we should remark that they are freshmen with some exception. (As it were, they are under special circumstances.)

Their favorite jobs are as follows:

1. Trading or commercial firm 12%
2. Manufacturing industry 9%
3. Liberal profession 5%
4. Journalist 2%

"Have you any special boy friend or girl friend?"

Keio-students seemed to hesitate to answer this question, and most students did not answer just small number students answered "Yes, I have." The number of students who answered "No, I haven't," was quite the same number of students who did not answer. As is characteristic of freshman, many freshmen answered "No, I haven't." The

answers of "No, I haven't," decrease gradually from Sophomores to Seniors in number.

As a result of this question, it can be said that many students were perhaps embarrassed by the word, "Special".

	fresh- man	soph- more	ju- nior	sen- ior
Yes, I have:	3%	10%	15%	44%
No, I haven't:	62%	16%	19%	56%
No answer:	35%	74%	66%	

"What do you plan during this summer's holidays?"

Through freshmen, sophomores, juniors, and seniors, many students answered travelling plan to go to Kyushu or Hokkaido, and the others plan to climb mountains or go camping. As the other answers, "Training camp," "Arbeit" (side job), "Reading," "Practising to play a musical instrument," "Study," "Getting a license to drive a car" etc. were marked. Of these answers "Practising to play a musical instrument" characterize the general disposition of students in this modern age.

Most Japanese students love traveling when they are free from their works. Keio students seem very eager to travel in this long vacation. Moreover they are much happier than other university students to be able to realize their plans of travelling, because they are comparatively happy economically. Besides they have the will to know everything through travelling like other students.

Fukuzawa Spirit Still Alive in The r Mind

A characteristic of the school years, fairly many freshman answered "Not yet." This may show that they are very busy with their present works and have no time to plan their summer vacation.

"What do you think is the most important thing in life?" Through freshmen, sophomores, juniors, and seniors, a great number of students answered "Myself" including "Independence," "Subjectivity", and "My conviction". Others are "Liberty", "Life", "Humanity", "Justice", "Morality", "Law" and "Peace". And a few students answered, "Justice and Humanity", "My mother", and "My lover".

As a result of this question, if the students who answered "My self" never selfish, they are very excellent as Keio students, because Keio-Spirit, which is called "Independence and Self-respect" impresses many students even now without being forgotten. It must be a very remarkable tendency. This question, however, was so abstract that pretty many students couldn't understand what we asked. It is our disappointment that we couldn't get clearer answers.

On the Stage

'Komyo Kogo' (Empress Komyo)

Introduction to Story

Nara is the place where the first states in Japan were established.

The time was about eight century. This story describes woman's life in a struggle for ascendancy. Komyo-shi (The Empress Komyo) heroine of this dramam was born to Fuhito-Fujiwara and Michiyo-Tachibana in 708. And this drama begins at the time when the princess of the blood of Abe (The Empress Koken), daughter of Komyo-shi, was born. Afterwards, Komyo-shi give birth to a boy, Motoi-no-o, but unfortunately, soon he breathed his last. This made her change her passive way of life as a beautiful woman, for she was informed that the prince had been killed with imprecation

by a party of the Imperial family. Then, she made up her mind to live as an absolutely powerful woman guarding the Emperor Shomu, her husband, and also her daughter. And then she became a queen consort of her own accord. After the Emperor Shomu abdicated, she conspired with Nakamaro-Fujiwara and obtained the power in her Band under the pretext of advising the Empress. By and by such a kind of life which she had spent made her a woman possessed of a cold heart.

And the bond of affection between her and her husband, and even her and her daughter became faded. When her own daughter's affection faded away, she noticed that her days have gone away and, instead, Nakamaro's time had come.



Climax of this drama. Empress Koken (the left), daughter of Komyo-shi, appoints Oino-o as Crown Prince. After that, Komyo-shi (the center) becomes aware of Nakamaro's day coming.

Checkered Lifetime as a Woman

At first, we must say the Empress Komyo-shi who is described in this drama is not woman of religion and mercy. In the struggle for ascendancy of Imperial families and nobles, it rather describes a woman of power and pride, being superior to all men. And, this drama is the historical one that is interpreted by another new sense, that is Mrs. Sawako Ariyoshi's sense, through the fact that the Empress Komyo life has stayed in power for thirty years from twenties to sixties. And then, in usual historical legend, she is said to be conscious of discontent and loneliness on account of her struggle for ascendancy and a passive and empty life of woman. So she wanted a religion and practice charity as a reliance of her heart.

She hoped to be secluded from dark society. But now, we can understand that she wants insatiable power as a reliance of her heart.

Being different from the old

traditional Japanese play (Shibai), each speak is used in careful attention as Mrs. Ariyoshi says that the most important thing in a drama is the speech. We must point out the progress of the play makes us feel a rather European atmosphere, especially that of Shakespeare as a result of only because of the conversion in the drama, but also quickly timed movement. But it seems that the depth of the play is a little slight from artical's point of view.

The entrance of Emperor Oi, in the climax of this drama, reveals the succession of political power, and now we know he is not a man of power practically.

Those around him assume his authority and he is treated only as a robot, and moreover the Empress's speech, "Wisteria flowers (Fuji-no-Hana) began to fall, and Wild orange flowers (Tachibana-no-Hana) begin to fall, and new Wisteria flowers will sprout" is beautiful. And in this scene we see vanity and the power system clearly. This story of drama is evolved with splendor at the finish.

We can say that new attempt by Mrs. Ariyoshi is successful.

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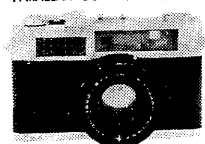
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Introduction to Japan's Beauty

AFFECTION FOR PAINTING

The largest problem of today's Japanese painting is to try to strike out a Japanese individual form from the many forms of today's world paintings. Besides the Japanese painters must try to appeal in the world as modern painters. Recently, these themes have appeared in a movement to reestablish a place for Japanese original paintings in a new definition of Yamato-e style mainly studying a school of Sotatsu group, and they are holding clearly the character of Japanese realism in Oriental arts by searching for our personal gentle style in the forms of reality.

The main features we can point out in Japanese arts are firstly, an ornamental or decorative sense drawn from an emotional view-point of men, as shown in the Buddhist Elysium pictures in the era of Heian (794-1185), and secondly, a direct and simple way of expressionism through intuition, as is seen in the black and white painting in the Muromachi Period (1333-1573). Both the ornamentalism and the expressionism, are based on simplicity, lucidity and neatness handed over from ancient arts, and they have always been principles of the arts. But, how will the principles we have been developing up to the present time be utilized without failure in this rationalized world under constant industrialized and abstracted current?

This is the important problem we are now facing. Today's Japanese arts are in the midst of a struggle to answer this, and the answer will be connected to the present universal conditions which are attempting to compound the culture of East and West. When they are united, it will be the time when our cultural ground from ancient time will forcibly be able to regenerate.

Traces of Nihon-ga

The term, Nihon-ga, came to be in use in Meiji Period when oil painting and the Western painting became general in Japan. Its main objects can be classified in four forms: Kachoga, Sansui-ga, Jinbutsu-ga and Huzoku-ga.

Against the Kara-e which is a Chinese-style-drawing begun in Nara Period, the Yamato-e arose in Heian Period: it was entirely Japanese style. The Yamato-e can be represented by the Tosa School and Sumiyoshi School of Kamakura and Muromachi Periods; and also by the Rin School led by Sotatsu Tawaraya, Korin Ogata and Hoitsu Sakai of the Edo Period. The Kan-ga originally meant Chinese drawing, but these artists started to call by the same name the Japanese paintings which imitated its way faithfully. In the Muromachi Period, however, it came to stand for the Kano School. The Nan-ga started in Japan during Edo Period with the Chinese influences. Nankai Gion, Nankaku Hattori and Hyakusen Sakaki are well-known as the painters of the early period.

These people sympathized with the tasteful living-ways of the Chinese literary men and they tried to learn their painting style by themselves. They surely made a fine starting point for the Japanese Nan-ga history. However, it is not until the time of Buson and Taiga that the Japanese Nan-ga was established firmly. The paintings by Buson are full of feelings of Haikai, Japanese expressionistic poetry while those by Taiga have the essential qualities and novelty of the Nanga. Both Buson and Taiga successfully built up their own school of painting. From this time on, there appeared succeeding characteristic painters: Gyokudo Urakami, Chikuden Tanomura, Buncho Tani and Kazan Watanabe are most famous among them. The Nan-ga had its best day in Edo Period.

The Ukiyo-e started and developed in the Edo Period; it shows us the customs, manners,

inclinations and way of life of the Edo citizens. It can be divided into three kinds: portraits of beautiful women, portraits of actors, and scene-paintings. Most painters especially liked to describe the customs and atmosphere of the amusement places, like Kabuki or tea houses. Those places became very popular because of the Ukiyo-e. About this time the printed book with illustrations was very popular among the commoners. It was Moronobu Hishikawa that adapted the style of that book to the painting and combined both to form a new way of Ukiyo-e. From 1688 till 1736, that is from Genroku Period to Kyoho Period, there arose the Hishikawa School and Torii School. Also its printing style developed from that of mere black to more colorful ones.

In 1765, in addition, the Nishiki-e was invented by Harunobu Suzuki, it can have several different colors. From this time on till about 1800 the Ukiyo-e had its golden age. Harunobu Suzuki, Kiyonobu Torii, and Utamaro Kitagawa were most famous as painters of beautiful women; while Shunsho Katsukawa, and Sharaku Toshusai as painters of actors. In the late years of the Edo Period Hokusai Katsushika and Hiroshige Ando appeared, and made a turning point for scene painting. They tried to describe nature more deeply with their own ways of appreciating it.

Reality and Abstract In Oriental Arts

Generally speaking, we Oriental people have not thought on the 'reality' under the category of European objective reality and have not made it a rule to conceive an 'abstract' in the place of anti-nature, but our Oriental conception is that the reality is equal to abstract itself and abstract means direct reality. It does not mean that the Western culture is more progressive and that of East is much antiquated.

According to Tessai Tomioka, a definition of picture even in old Chinese thoughts was to copy exactly an object; to draw 'exactly-like' was an original form of the painting. But when speaking of 'reality', we find obviously the difference between East and West. Though European reality is to oppose an object, Oriental reality has rather adapted to the object. In the former case, man persistently takes a leading part in the world of nature, which is analyzed, recognized and poured into man's senses, for regarded as all of the external world ought to serve for mankind. The later is, contrary to the former; man takes rather an objective view-point towards nature. The man goes into nature, and fuses his senses with the external objects, and forms an idea in arts.

This fused condition is a point that has no distinction between object and subject, and man can never be separated from objects. To agree to objects is namely the Oriental realism. Chinese and Japanese arts having no way of looking rationally and scientifically at the external world as Europeans do, have found the way of expressing joy of human's intuition. Especially Yamato-e today, grown into the main school of Nihon-ga, represents this Japanese individuality



Sitting nude by Ryusaburo Umehara.

strongly. To attain the principles of Oriental arts is, as we have known it, a perfection of man's character; and the important thing is not a feeling of mere vision for the objects, but the volume of essential personality how to grasp the objects in abstract.

In conclusion, the Oriental senses, the subjective abstract, was inherited in the schools of Sotatsu and Karin. Seen from the view-point of European measure, the Oriental arts may, therefore, be criticized as a mere decorative art and to lack formative feeling. There is some truth in this, but the formative feeling of European style can be said produce the feeling of the conquest of objectives. It is the same as the steps of the current of scientific culture having unceasingly developed and so produced A and H bomb with the lust for the conquest the Nature. From this point, the essences of Oriental culture aspiring to co-existence with the natural world will be refined and recognized in the world.

As during the Japanese national isolation time (1639-1865), a culture was repeated again and again in the same small circumstances and scope, the traditional Japanese 'Nihon-ga', having been boiled down and closely hardened, changed and distorted itself. In these conditions, Western culture which has a strong background of modern rationalism suddenly poured into Japan. The European powers indeed shook Japan out of lethargy. In those days which had been forgotten true modernization in life environment came to Japan, but there was no influence on Japanese traditions or her long history.

Even in these circumstances, there were a few conservatives soundly defending the Japanese traditional tastes. One of them, Tenshin Okakura who established a theory of Oriental arts so as to maintain a tradition of moral civilization, and who also was not opposed in a whole-sale way the importation of culture.

After the World War II, the

approach of Japanese 'Nihon-ga' to Western painting form is sometimes pointed out, and the fact is Japanese 'Nihon-ga' is in a transition stage to a modern art. The trend to abstractionism and surrealism in today's Europe was in existence among the old Oriental traditional arts. This is due to the Oriental feelings of above description.

Hereafter, to distinguish between our 'Nihon-ga' and European painting will be meaningless and impossible. Generally, Westernization of Japanese paintings is uniformly apt to be regarded, but from the point of traditional feelings, the trend of Japanization in Western oils paintings is by far stronger. But, after all, these two currents will be combined in an angle of modern picture, and when they come largely into bloom, it will be the time when circles of modern Japanese pictures can stand stately in the world.

Epilogue of Series

In the last three editions, we have dealt with the showy title of "Introduction to Japan's Beauty". Now looking back at these articles, it is regrettable that are ability being limited, we have found it difficult to touch the core of its today's problems. The other day, we tried to stand in front of one of famous artistic works of Japanese so-called *avangarde* at the 5th Exhibition of Modern Arts in Japan, and we could not but feel severely the same feeling as we have towards an irresponsible outsider's text-book.

But we expected that we could not look face to face to Today's modern artistic works until we dug out, grasped and digested our traditional arts. The thought may not be wrong. In short, whatever we may do, create a work of art, inquire into it, or even destroy it, all we human beings should act and behave under the course of life, and what is yielded out from the several repetitions is our real traditional thoughts and arts.

Opinion by Ex-Student

Japan and World Peaces

By Maynard J. Toll JR

He came from Stanford Univ. in U.S.A. last June and is majoring in history at Keio Univ.

My own country, the United States, claims to be the military guardian of the free world. It is a tangible claim, based on existing fact, and very American in its blunt simplicity.

The main Japanese student movements are claiming something much more subtle and esoteric about Japan. And this student voice perhaps echoes the sentiments of the entire nation—that after the bitter experience of war, and specially because of the devastation of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan must be a country dedicated to peace, and mankind's unbending advocate of peace in a world hitherto committed to war.

I believe this fervent desire for permanent peace in the world is widespread in Japan, and since it is strongly voiced, a foreigner is easily impressed with the serious sincerity of the Japanese people. But I, for one, have become somewhat disenchanted with this supposed sincerity in so far as the student peace movement is concerned. I say this only because world peace is so vital today that it is fortunate if any movement in its behalf can be preserved.

I wish to discuss why I question the purity of the peace movement among Japanese students. In every other country in the world, people are in reasonable discord about the difficulties in establishing peace, the ways it must be accomplished etc. But the Japanese seem, in my opinion, to regard this caution in the rest of the world either as a lack of the proper longing for peace or as simple ignorance. With something which seems like mystic insight, the Japanese holds a reverent hand out to the five monuments he has built to advertise Hiroshima, and says, "Stop nuclear tests, disarm, and all men will live as brothers."

Furthermore, because Japan does not have the responsibility that the military powers now have for establishing peace, Japan has also been spared of the confusion which that responsibility involves. Therefore, whereas Americans, Englishmen, and Russians are among their own countrymen in considerable disagreement about Nuclear testing, disarmament, and world peace, the Japanese are 100% for world peace. To be so is very Japanese.

Thus, the tangible problems of disarmament and world peace which involve all nations have become rallying points for a new Japanese identity, a new nationalism. Since Japanese students no longer believe they belong to a raise descended directly from the Sun God, they can now instead believe that they belong to the only race which has truly known the horrors of war, especially of atomic attack. Enlightened and transformed by their common misfortune, Japan and her people have been raised to new spiritual heights, and must now altruistically endeavor to help those people, generally speaking East and West, who suffer from blindness and folly.

I must stop here to say that I hold the utmost respect for all people who have suffered in war. I also regard these people as the world's greatest authorities on the need for peace, because of that need. But I have also found that Japanese who have really suffered in the war are the least vocal about the need for peace. This is partly because such people are courageous enough to admit for their own small responsibility in allowing the war to start in the first place. It is also, I believe, because these people recognize that the most vocal peace movements in Japan are superficial and somewhat insincerely sparked by these who suffered not in the slightest from the last war or any war. Japanese students today are a fairly vocal group—and they have little or no recollection of the war horrors they so vividly describe for those of us who do not understand clearly.

The good which Japan could accomplish as an advocate of world peace would be greatly increased by stronger political and economic efforts in that direction. It is in political and economic fields that the battle for world peace must be fought and won. Although Japan has wasted no effort in letting the world know how much she loves peace, she has done nothing to help alleviate the barrier to peace which the barrier to peace which the undeveloped areas of Asia have raised. By bar the richest country in this part of Asia, Japan still shies away from considering economic aid to her neighbors. Politically, Japan's stand is pathetic. As a member of the Western alliance, Japan does nothing but grudgingly allow American bases on her soil to protect Japan as one of the last outposts of freedom in the Far East. If not convinced of the value of the western powers' policies of achieving peace, Japan is free to change to the neutralist camp or the communist camp—but whichever team Japan wishes to join, I believe she should think seriously about contributing something more than hollow slogans on world peace. We students, likewise, might think a little more deeply before opening our mouths with such pride and conviction on problems we know or care little about.



World Student Press in Review Keio Sweeps Two Straight Wins Over Waseda

Whites in a Crucible of Privilege

Adrian Leftwich, President of the National Union on South African Students, addressed a mass meeting in the Great Hall of the University of the Witwatersrand. Speaking on "current Trends in Student Affairs" he referred to the role of a university played in the advancement or ideas in society. They usually mould the thinking in any community, and do not accept assistance from the ruling power. He deplored the fact that in South Africa the students of the White universities are content to sit on their privileges without any thought for the immortality of the system which produced them.

"Whites in South Africa," he said, "exist in a crucible of privilege, isolated from the miseries and degraded conditions of the other sections of population. Students in other countries have responded to challenges such as this. We on the other hand have not, because of ignorance and apathy." He charged that this ignorance and apathy are not the products of lack

of knowledge—students are empirically aware of the condition in which non-White exist, but they choose not to see this for what it is. "We are isolated from it by the prevailing political attitudes."

Mr. Leftwich concluded by describing Bantu Education as "a form of insular indoctrination," and appealing to all students to shake off their apathy and to "come and join the dance of anger which is slowly quickening against these unjust injustices."

The Government's intentions with regard to Bantu Education became quite clear in 1954 when the Bantu Education Act was passed. The idea that Africans could not be allowed to rise beyond certain levels of occupations at last found expression in the formulated syllabus based on Christian National Education.

The establishment on tribal college and the closing of universities have, after a long struggle by staff and students finally become an actuality. It is a tragedy that this struggle for academic freedom should have ended in defeat. The tribal colleges that have been established can hardly be called substitutes. The student becomes an entirely divorced from European contact. Universality ceases to exist.

Keio Eleven Defeated by Waseda

The 13th K-W soccer night game was held on June 1 from 7:34 with 20,000 spectators at the field of Korakuen Bicycle Race Track.

In the point of the real power, the Keio team has been inferior among the university soccer teams this season. The Keio eleven, however, fought so skilfully against the Waseda eleven, who belongs to the superior block, that the match was suitable for one of the traditional K-W matches and drawn by Keio's good fight. Therefore this K-W soccer game, in spite of Keio's inferiority to Waseda, was expected to be a close game. It was also anticipated that even this game would be a draw again because of being held after four times' continual drawn games since 1958.

The game ended with Waseda's victory by their active attack with the score 3-1. The result of this game brought the whole series to four victories, three defeats and six draws for Keio.

3	{2-1}	1
	{1-0}	
Waseda	6	CK 8
	9	FK 20
	11	GK 15
Keio		

At the beginning of the first half Keio eleven seemed unfamiliar with the ball. After nine minutes Waseda forwards rushed into Keio's goal and their point getter Kuwata kicked the ball missed by Keio's goal keeper into the goal and gained the first point.

From the middle of the first half Keio's resolute attack began. Much skilful technique was shown especially by Waseda's forwards and Keio's backs.

At 25 minutes Kuwata-Matsumoto combination rushed in Keio's goal and got the second point.

On the other hand at 34 minutes Keio forwards fortunately got a point in the same way that Waseda got its first point.

In the second half Keio was superior at the beginning but lacked enough sharpness to get a point.

At 25 minutes of the 2nd half Waseda added one point by Tamura's fine dribbling and shooting. Keio was defeated under Waseda eleven's fine running and open deployment of forwards but both fought the game full of fighting spirit.

The traditional baseball game between Keio and Waseda University were held on June 2, and 5 at the Jingu Stadium.

Keio captured the third place in the spring Tokyo Big Six University Baseball Series, winning two straight games over Waseda. The first game was the score of 8-0, and the second game was 2-1.

In the K-W Ball Series, we felt as if something were missing, for there were not Keio's mascot, Micky Mouse, on the Keio's stand nor Waseda's mascot, Fukuchan, on the Waseda's stand, but the Keio students cheered with red, blue and yellow notes on which were written the cheering songs, while Waseda used Japanese umbrellas on which was drawn Fukuchan.

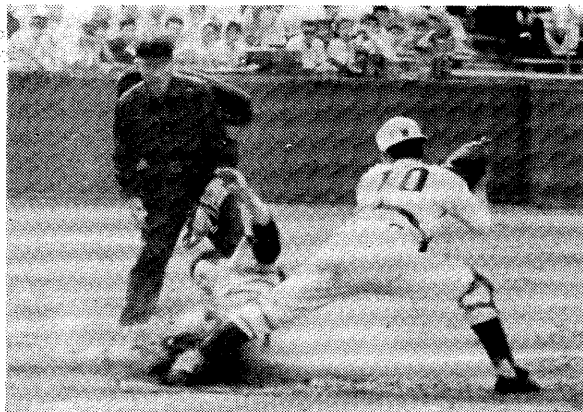
The First Game:

The Keio squad triggered their powerful attack to chalk up an overwhelming 8-0 win over Waseda in the opener of their traditional best-of-three series. Keio opened the first inning with Ishiguro's walk and Taura's double to send the runner to third. Ohashi, whose batting had been in poor condition through all the games because of a pain in his shoulder, then smashed a screaming double through right-center off Waseda's starter Ejiri to pace Keio to an early 2-0 lead.

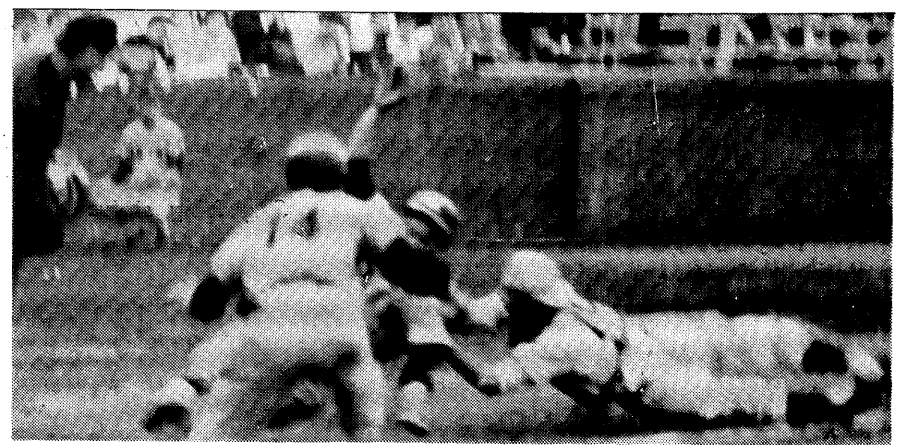
In the fifth, the Keio squad exploded again for 5 hits including Enomoto's double to right to give Keio a decisive 6-0 lead.

Another batting demonstration staged in the eighth increased the lead 8-0. On the other hand, Waseda's batting was likewise animated since in the initial frame against Keio, starter Fuji. Naoe punched a double to left with no outs, but he was put out on second base, trapped by Fuji's skilful throw to second.

In the second inning, the first batter Suzuki bounded a mighty triple into the left bleacher, but he was desperate enough to try to get the plate with next batter's easy grounder to third. If Waseda had taken advantage of either of two chances, the tide of the game might have flowed otherwise. After the second inning Hayashi in relief held Waseda scoreless, only giving a few scattered hits.



In the bottom of the 5th Hongo was put out on the plate at the first game.



In the 11th inning of the second game Taura got the plate successfully on Nishioka's single to right, as Keio edged Waseda 2-1.

The Second Game:

Keio edged Waseda 2-1 to score 2 straight wins in their traditional best-of-three series. In the bottom of the 1st Waseda moved ahead with 1-0 lead, when Sumisawa rolled a grounder to the side of the second baseman to score Naoe on third.

On the other hand, Keio, which was held to a few scattered hits by Waseda's starter Miyamoto came back behind in the fifth to even the score 1-1 on Hongo's single to drive in Enomoto on second.

Afterwards, both Miyamoto and Fuji gradually recovered themselves, and kept the opposite team without any runs. The game went into extra innings.

In the bottom of the 10th, Keio faced a great pinch. Fuji who got into trouble in the ninth confronted Naoe with winning runner Murakami on second.

Just before a keen liner smashed by him bounded in front of right outfielder Kitagawa, pieces of paper flew to the sky in Waseda's rooting stand, but the next moment, a swift ball from Kitagawa's tough shoulder reached Ohashi's mitt much earlier than sliding Murakami. If he had started off second quickly and could have run much faster, the next inning to battle would have been unnecessary.

In the top of the 11th, Keio's attack followed the same scene as Waseda's. With Taura on second, a keen single punched by Nishioka flew to right-outfielder Izawa.

Taura who made a good start rushed to the plate successfully

to score the winning run. In well. Waseda's starter Miyamoto was unexpectedly high-spirited and has pitching was again, when Okada bounded a good. It was hard that in triple to the left bleacher. But every inning, we sent runners, Waseda failed in getting a run but a timely hit was not born." again because of their runner's dull-witted running.

So far as this series is concerned, it is no exaggeration to say that difference of running average .385. He is not a slugger, but a skilful batter. His start in this season was not so good, but he began to hit many in the later half.

After the game, the manager of the Keio Univ. team, Mr. Mada, said, "These two rainy days were convenient for the players to take a full rest. And the starter Fuji pitched very

Meiji and Tokyo.

Campus at a Glance

As one of the annual events which are connected with the Keio-Waseda baseball match, the 13th Rally took place successfully at the Hiyoshi Memorial Hall on Saturday 26, May.

It began at 5:30 p.m. The hall was filled with many Keio and Waseda students including a great number of teenage-girls who were perhaps Keio fans.

At first the Keio brass-band entered the hall playing "Wakakichi" stirringly and the whole audience gave them a great hand. The first part of the program was "light music" and the performers were: Tamaki Sawa, Setsuo Ohashi as singers and Keio Mandolin Club conducted by Tadashi Hattori, Light Music Society, K.B.R. Hawaiian All Stars and Keio Brass Band.

The second part of the program was a "Gesture Game" led by the chairman Mr. Ogawa who is an announcer at N.H.K. On the stage there were ten members: most of them were film actors and actresses who are all related to Keio Univ. students.

All the themes were concerned with Kei-So-Sen (Keio-Waseda baseball match). In any case the climax was

the third part of the program. It was called "Cheering Contest between Keio and Waseda". The conductors were Ichiro Fujiyama of Keio and Charlie Ishiguro of Waseda. It was most exciting when both the Keio and Waseda bands played their college songs at just the same time. Listening to those cheerful tunes, not only all baseball players of Keio and Waseda but also every enthusiastic fan got a great fighting spirit for the Kei-So-Sen.

The international youth discussion will be held at 45 room in Hiyoshi Campus on 26 June from 3:00 P.M., sponsored by Keio English Speaking Society.

The discussion will be held between 6 Keio students and 6 foreign students affecting Keio Univ. The foreign students group is organized by two Americans, two Indonesians, an Indian and a Peruvian. It is very good for goodwill that we learn about other countries people by having a discussion.

On that day they will discuss "What do you feel about Japanese younger generation?"

The comments of this discussion is made by Keio Univ. Professors.

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Don't Lapse Into Pitfalls

With the opening of the new school term, employment securing has become the only subject of conversation among the seniors. While the juniors are earnestly exerting themselves in the seminars where they pursue special subjects of their studies for the first time, the seniors are devoting themselves to the job hunting problem. The campaign of securing employment has already begun. Go to Marunouchi, Yurakucho, and Shimbashi where a great many large buildings are standing, students in black school uniforms can be found easily. Nine cases out of ten they are the students hunting for jobs since students today usually do not wear the sultry black uniforms except in cold winter. In Japan, a formal dress of student is a black uniform and this black uniform is called mourning dress in Job hunting season as if to symbolize a bitter job hunting.

The formal date for employment examinations has been chosen as October the 1st. But Nikkeiren (Japan Federation of Employers Associations) recently abandoned this restriction since it had become of little use. Because of the labor shortages, most companies are scouting heads early in the academic year. Under this circumstances students cannot remain men of strong will as to wait till the appointed day. It is said that among the seniors there are those who have already signed contracts privately. Driven by uneasiness and irritation, students run around the companies to be employed where they want.

University education is due to be practised during four years, but in actual the last year of schooling is excessively impeded by the job hunting. To be employed is a matter of great importance and under these situations of today students abandon their studies. Courses of special study are given in the last two years, but in reality they are given only in one year. What can the students learn in one year? Of late poorness in university education is often blamed. What do the companies expect from the students graduating from the university? Perhaps firms are hunting for students with a high standard of education to some extent and with broad refinement—qualities durable enough to shoulder the next generation. It is in vain, however, to demand such qualities from universities today. It is also impossible to find them in the lists of students' records. To bear the weight of the next generation, at least two more years of special study are necessary for students. Therefore, it is quite regrettable that only two years of special study at present are being obstructed.

If positions are decided at an early date, students may be able to concentrate on their graduation theses. But things do not go in such an easy way. A case mentioned a moment ago is a very rare one. There are great many universities and colleges in Japan, and applicants for the companies are increasing in number even if there are labor shortage. It is a proper feeling for students to seek early employment. Companies should be more conscientious to the agreement on employment examinations.

Students also should not lapse into the pitfalls of the situation.

Commercial Song Dominating Children

Recently, the popularity of commercial song with children is so remarkable in our country.

From a certain point of view, that is, seen only from the diffusion of music itself, this may be desirable.

In other words, however, children have made commercial song develop to a point where it leads us to an important and essential problem of how to conduct music education here.

What is the cause of its popularity? And, are there any faults in music education here? Now, we the Mita Campus approach to these problem derived from the fact a above-mentioned.

Surprising status

Nowadays we often hear children sing not nursery rhymes or songs taught at school but commercial songs.

When they go on a picnic or gather together on the play ground, they sing tunes they have learned from radio and T.V. advertising.

In fact, the popularity of singing commercials is, needless to say, a striking feature of today. We can now bear out this by the following example. When we ask many children what kind of songs they sing when they are happy or in sorrow, they answer in chorus, 'We sing commercial songs, or the theme songs from T.V. programmes when feeling happy.'

Getting this answer, we know we are not mistaken.

It's quite natural

Then, why have commercial songs become so popular with many people, especially children? In prewar days, in fact, it was often said that the songs taught in the class were not sung outside the schools.

But the present condition is far more serious than in those days.

Let us consider why this condition has occurred.

But as soon as we consider

it seriously, we can understand the reasons for this queer vogue among children.

One of the reasons is that these songs have a special nature in their appeal to children.

A music teacher of a certain Tokyo primary school tells us, 'As for the reasons, I can enumerate many. One of them is that those songs deeply enter children's everyday lives, that is to say, they are songs about the things closely connected with children's lives, interests, tastes or games. A second is that the words used are easy, and rhythms and melodies are suitable to hum.'

Generally speaking, commercial songs are, as the school teacher said, rhythmical, active, and individual because they are composed in order to impress us as shortly as possible. In short, they are the songs suitable to contemporary children.

Taku Izumi, composer of commercial songs, tells of his attitude, 'There is no difference between usual songs and commercial songs.'

But, in our country, there have been few or no songs based on our own life feelings. The most important point is that I always compose them for public people and have to be very careful not to compose them too showy or too artificial.'



Through this impressive scene, children learn these songs from T.V. advertising.

Mistaken method

Then, how and in what condition has the music education been conducted in this country? Generally speaking, the children try to show their natural feelings everywhere and all the time.

From this standpoint, the songs given to them must be those that satisfy such inclination of children; that is, they must be those helping them show their natural feelings. For example, as an evidence, we can find the simple example with ease that the children are fond of such a shout as 'Oh' or 'Ah'.

The music education of our schools should be planned and carried out in such a spirit as mentioned above. That is why we attach much importance to

music education.

Considering this, it is quite natural that the songs given to children should be disliked by children, since they don't reflect their natural life feelings. We can say that there exists a reason why commercial songs are loved and the songs taught at school are not liked.

We notice that, in most of the songs taught at school, Nature—the moon, the sea, or the mountain—which children seem to be unable to understand are chiefly the themes. In addition, the words used in them are of literary style or unknown and too difficult for them.

What is the connected thinking on this problem?

Takeo Murata, professor of



Score of a commercial song. It is bright and active enough to fascinate children.

Keio Univ. and a famous music critic, says.

I think there are important problems not only of commercial songs but also of popular songs against pure (classical) music. Children had better not sing in such a condition of commercial song. So, I hope that commercial songs in the future are re-finder than those at present. I am sure the music itself at school is good, but music teachers who were educated in the pre-war period seem to have old senses in the way of teaching. So the teachers must have a new sense suitable for the new age instead of old one. And, moreover, it is important that we come to know school education does not depend only upon our interest or our concern.

And an official of the Department of Education says, 'The popularity of commercial songs is not bad in themselves. That is not resulted from the fault of musical education which they have twice a week but the difference between children hear every day or once a week on T.V. We are not satisfied with the present condition. We are going to increase bright songs and to change the words of the old songs in authorized textbooks.'

Nursery song as a proposal

Considering these things, we

come to the conclusion that children's desires for music which are not fulfilled appear as the cause of popularity of commercial songs or theme music.

As we have already noted, the music education at present is not based on the foundation of the real feelings of children. We hope that such songs as are based on children's natural feelings will take the place of the unnatural songs at present, while, on the other hand, we don't expect that such a change should be done so soon. As is often the case with everything, the rapid change brings out much sacrifice and trouble.

We, at first, should try to adopt such songs as children desire; most brief one is 'Warabe-uta' (a nursery song).

It is, unexpectedly for most of us, popular with children. What is better still, it depends upon the musical scale peculiar to music here.

Many music critic and concerned consent to this idea, but, of course, it goes without saying that it is not all ways to change the problem.

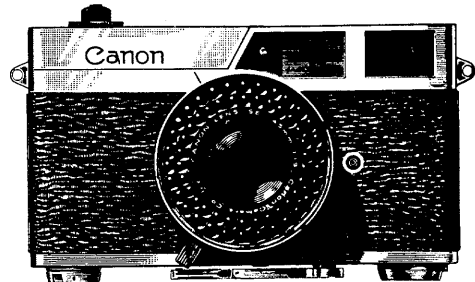
At any rate, we should start an important work of new music for children. They are also longing for songs congenial and agreeable to their nature.

Our renovation should be made step by step, or our good intentions may be frustrated. 'Slow but steady wins the race: says the proverb.

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