

The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY
1858
'calamus gladio fortior'

Vol XVII No. 4, 114

Mita, Tokyo, Japan

September 1962 Price ¥20



Keio-France Rugby Game

On September 1, an All-Keio rugby team comprising 8 graduates and 7 undergraduates played the French student rugby team at the Chichibunomiya rugby grounds.

About 25,000 spectators attended the first match which was a night game.

The French team won the first game by a score of 19-13. It was the first time for a rugby team from France to play in Japan. This select French student team has been highly estimated in Japan. They are expected to play more games with other university teams in Japan. (More stories on page 7)

Work Camp Held at Orphanage

From August 14 to 25, at the Ninoshima Orphanage in the office of Hiroshima city, Student Work Camp was held under the auspices of Ninoshima Work Camp Committee, which had separated from I.I.R. last summer.

The number of participants is 31 students, 19 from Keio Univ., 5 from Japan Women's Univ., 1 from Sophia Univ., 1 from Hiroshima Univ., and 7 exchange students from Stanford Univ.

For 10 days, all members were dispersed into among the dormitories, where they lived together with the children. They worked with two programmes (educational and working programmes). The latter were fence painting, oyster farming, blanket washing, etc., and on the former programme they taught the children swimming, drawing, handicraft, singing in chorus, studying hometasks, etc.

A foreign camper, who was the second visitor to Ninoshima island, said "I found the true worth of Ninoshima Work Camp from the following fact; all orphanage children who were deprived of love and care which all the ordinary children receive, felt sharply that the campers took care of them from the bottom of their hearts."

I believe they are very happy to think that the students expressly came there from distant Tokyo, and wanted to live together with them. Tokyo seems to be the symbol of the strange world to most children of Ninoshima island.

I think they believe it means that the outside world never really refuses them. On the contrary, it welcomes them warmly as proved when Tokyoites make friends with them."

Job-Hunting not Fruitful

Employment Prospects for about 4,000 seniors finishing their school education in Keio University next spring are comparatively more scarce than those of the same period of last year. According to the Keio

University Placement Department, 1,934 out of 3,750 applicants for positions, are reported to receive employment by the end of August. Therefore, the employment rate is 51.6%.

Until last year the entrance examinations had taken place after October 1st. But the special feature of this year is that the agreement between school authorities and the companies has been abolished, and that the days to be chosen for the entrance examinations depend upon the free will of each company. Therefore, the examinations began two months earlier than usual. However, in spite of the earlier beginning of examinations, the number of seniors who received employment is about the same as last year. This shows that the policy of economic control by Ikeda's cabinet has had a great influence upon the business conduct of companies.

Upon investigation, we find that, according to the classification by industry, there are less students securing jobs in the manufacturing industries, the iron and steel industries, and the fiber industries and more students finding work in the area of stock exchange than last year.

If we look at the classification by department, we see that the number of seniors finding jobs is 705 from the Economic Department (60%), 426 from the Commerce Department (55%), 368 from the Law Department (53%), 250 from the Political Science Department (40%), and finally 52 from the Literature Department (28%).

Professor Fujibayashi Is Dead

Keizo Fujibayashi, professor of Keio University, doctor of economics and chairman of Churoi (Central Labor Relations Commission) died on 15 of this month. He had been suffering from cerebral thrombosis and died of a complication with pneumonia at Keio Hospital.

He graduated Economics Dept. of Keio University in 1925, became professor in 1934, member of Churoi in 1947, chairman of

U.B.C. Exchange Student Arrives

Wayne Lytton, an exchange student from the University of British Columbia in Canada, is studying for a year at Keio. He is studying Japanese, Chinese, Tokugawa Meiji history, and Post-war Japanese economy and politics.

He arrived in Japan 2 months ago and soon went on a month-long trip in the Tohoku district.

Lytton spent 3 years in U.B.C. studying various subjects on China and Japan.

In Canada he played Rugby and Judo and is continuing his study of Judo at the Keio Dojo. In Canada he became greatly interested in Japanese folksongs and wishes to learn to sing them properly.

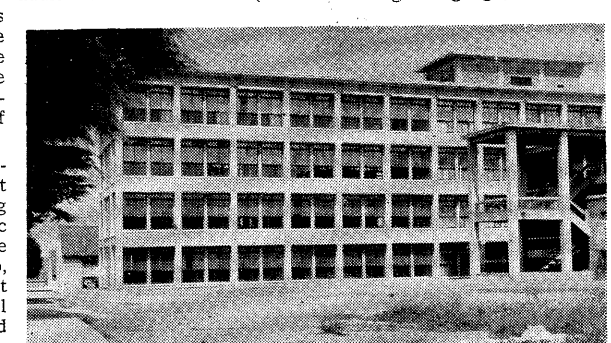
He also takes great enjoyment in listening to the Samisen and Koto. Lytton says he finds it rather difficult to grow accustomed to the humid and sultry Tokyo summer weather. He is anxiously awaiting the arrival of cool, a even cold climate.

Up to now, Lytton has found Japan very interesting and is proud to have Keio and U.B.C. as sister university.

New Bldg. With Audio-Visual Aids Completed

The newly built No. 5 school building is nearly complete, and will be put into use from October this year. Owing to a lack of money on more than one occasion, the completion of the building has been delayed, despite considerable efforts made by all.

The building of the teachers' house and the school office has been postponed. The money that would have been used for the above mentioned buildings, has been used for the No. 5 building. The latter is a four-story building; 3,180 square meters. The first, second and third floors will be used for ordinary class-rooms. Hearing rooms for 75 students, language laboratory for 72 students, and four special rooms for the audio-visual education (2 of them for Japanese language) are on the fourth floor.



New School Building at Hiyoshi campus.

Koroi (Public Corporation and government Enterprise Labor Relations Commission) in 1956 and chairman of Churoi in 1960.

During his position, he endeavored to adjust big conflicts in the history of labor campaign; National Railway Niigata conflict, Mitsui-Miike conflict etc. Particularly, his accomplishments of the normalization in the relations between laborer and employer of the National

Keio Girl Student Dead, 1 Injured In U.S. Crash

A rear-end collision between a Greyhound bus and a steel-laden truck on the Ohio turnpike (highway) near Kalamazoo killed Miss Yukiko Murakami, a senior of economics and injured 28 persons including Miss Sachiko Kaneko, a senior of economics. The accident happened at 5:45 a.m. August 17 (7:45 p.m. August 16 JST). When the Greyhound bus heading from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, rammed into the rear of a west-bound truck.

The dead girl and one of the injured were among 66 Keio students who were in Kalamazoo from June 23 to August 3 for a seminar at Western Michigan University on American civilization.

After the seminar, the group split up with members going to various parts of the United States.

Both Keio girls met with the accident during this trip. These two co-eds had been in Washington, D.C. visiting the Japanese embassy and were expected back in Kalamazoo.

Injured Kaneko suffered from a fractured loin was reported to be "doing fine" on August 19 after surgery in a Warrensville, Ohio, hospital.

Doctor disclosed she had suffered no internal injuries. She is expected to be in the hospital for more one or two weeks.

This study-trip programme was planned by Dr. Samuel. Clark of Western Michigan University and by the Foreign Liaison Department of Keio University.

Dr. Clark was a visiting professor to Keio University last year.

It is reported of late that Miss Murakami had insured herself with Nippon Coal and Marine Insurance Co. for one million yen before leaving for



Murakami in her days.

the United States. Miss Murakami belonged to the Keio Skating Club and was a figure skater.

She was a champion in the All Japan Figure Skating Contest in 1959 while a freshman.

'62 I.S.S.K. Attracts Foreign Students

The Third International Students' Seminar at Keio University (I.S.S.K.) was held from the 28th to the 30th of August at Izu-Nagaoka supported by Institution of international relations of Keio Univ. (I.I.R.), Foreign Students Association at Komaba and International Students' Union at Kashiwagi.

The one hundred participants in this seminar consisted of several professors, foreign students and Japanese students mostly from Keio Univ. and others.

The main purpose of this seminar is as follows: Though there are many troubles and problems in this world caused by the lack of understanding among nations, it is difficult for us to have a chance to talk with foreign people without prejudices and still more difficult to understand fully one another.

So this seminar was held in order to enlarge the international sight and bring forth mutual understandings, friendly relations and spiritual union through familiar life and having chances to discuss one subject with foreign students.

The title of this seminar was "Science and Humanity".

Keio Boy Receives Prize of U.S.-trip

Reijiro Hashimoto, a senior of economics, received the first prize which represents a month's tour of inspection in the United States where he will also have an interview with the president Kennedy.

He submitted the prize treaties on "New Frontier and Asia" which was supported by Japan Foreign Policy Academy and The Mainichi Newspaper Co. Total applicants were 311 of which 21 were women. The number shows an increase over last year, the inquiry council chief (Ichiro Nakayama, Prof. of Hitotsubashi Univ.) announced. Hashiyama summarized in his treaties that the free world such as the U.S.A. should render their

assistance to Asia technically rather than materially. It is most important that the future of Asia is owed to Asian themselves. The Asian World will make progress only by efforts on the basis of mutual interest and support within Asia itself.

I.C.U. Hosts W.U.S. Meeting

The World University Service General Assembly was held at International Christian University in Tokyo for 10 days from August 12 with 70 delegates from 43 countries.

Prince and Princess Takamatsu attended the opening ceremony and spoke, "Our expectation of the university community is great. Tomorrow's world needs men and women of profound knowledge, deep selfless devotion and dedication to a peaceful international community."

Participants discussed on "University's role in tomorrow society" at a symposium during the Assembly's session.

Keio Wins K-W Auto-Race

The Keio team gained a victory against the Waseda team in the Ninth Keio-Waseda around-Japan Auto Show.

An eleven thousand kilometer race was held between the Keio Auto Club and the Waseda Auto Club from August 1 through August 26.

It was sponsored by the Isuzu Motor Company. Both teams drove Isuzu Bellel (sedan cars) with each team having a gasoline car and a diesel engine car. Seventy-five Keio students took part in the race.

The Keio team scored a total of 96 points and the Waseda team 86 points. Thus Keio has won two years in a row wins, having 7 wins against Waseda in the nine preceding races. The time required, road regulations, various rules, engine trouble, gas, and the necessary distance in the race were examined for scoring. No engine trouble or violation of road regulations were reported on either side.

Constitutional Controversy

Fifteen years have passed, since the Japanese Constitution, which begins with the words "We, the Japanese, acting through our duly elected representatives in the National Diet,..." was born. It was born in the age of wishing for food rather than Constitution, under the special circumstances of American's occupation. Under such conditions, this constitution has not been able to gain stability for 15 years. Even now it is being dragged into a whirl of political struggle, of "Revise! or Maintain!" Especially this year the constitutional problem aroused heated debate. Naturally this year is said to be Constitution's year.

The Constitution Research Council, which was established 13th May, 1956, is criticized for being inclined to favor revision of the present Constitution by opponents. It has divided itself into several parts and deliberated deeply on the problem. It is planning to present the last report to the Cabinet held public hearings in every part of the country from this February and heard the opinions of representatives of various segments of the people. It is planning to hold the Central Public Hearings from this September in Tokyo. The research for abroad will be operated in Europe for 2 months from October.

The Mita Campus tries to pick up the Constitutional problem and analysis it. First of all, we ask why the revision of the Constitution occurs. Then, we can analyze the object of the heated debate. There are many problems about the revision of Constitution: the character of the Constitution itself, the present status of the Emperor, Article 9, the basic human rights, the system of the House of Councillors, the system research the constitutionality, etc. Now we can focus on the three burning issues; the present status of the Emperor (Tenno), the basic human rights and the Article 9 (renouncing of war).

From Before 17 Years

Now, in the heated debate concerning the Constitution, we are required to go back to just when the Constitution was enacted.

The discussion about the revision of the Constitution had not yet been embodied immediately after the war, in the Higashikuni cabinet. For, there is no time except but for the postwar disposition. The people was interested only in the daily life. October, 1945, Mr. Konoe was appointed to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal by the Imperial order of the research of the Constitution. Marshal MacArthur suggested to Premier Shidehara "Since then, the problem on the revision of Constitution began to arise among the people."

As soon as the Communist Party began to act again through "Order of liberty" by General Headquarters, the abolishment of the Tenno system was publicly argued. But, generally speaking, the majority of the public opinion maintained the Tenno system. Each political party announced the bill of the constitutional revision. The bill of the Progressive Party and the Liberal Party took the ground to maintain the Tenno system. That of the Socialist Party asserted that the majority of ruling power belonged to the Diet. Comparing with those bills, the proposal of Matsumoto, minister of state in Shidehara Cabinet, was very conservative. The drafts among the people were generally democratic. The most important problem was the problem concerning the reformation of our nationality. Each political party except the Communist Party left the Tenno system to maintain the nationality.

Under these conditions, the government set forth the draft of the constitutional revision by the conference with the General Headquarters. But the Communist Party rapped it on grounds of its unavoidable repeat of an aggressive war, by pretext of security of the Tenno's situation. All views of the other political parties, yet, were for it. And the papers' comments reported then the crushing approval of the drafts.

The public opinion poll, at May, showed as follows: (1) They supported crushing the Tenno system of the draft. (2) The idea of renouncing war was supported. But, some are against it because of the right of the self-defence. (3) Many contend that it is necessary to make the Diet dissolve by the national vote when it rebelled against the will of the people.

May, 1947, the Constitution of Japan was enacted.

The National Police Reserve was to be enlarged into the S.D.F. through the Public Peace Forces. The government asserted that it was not against Article 9. In 1950, Marshal MacArthur said, "I can't think Japanese Constitution has not denied the right

of the Self-defense against the aggression." Premier Yoshida emphasized the Self-defense right of Japan. Before the signing of the peace conference to Japan the people feared that Japan was being armed again. The peace campaign expanded throughout the country. There happened the May Day incident in 1951. Law of prevention from destructive acts was revised among many opposition. The government interpreted that the S.D.F. without war potential is constitution. Constitution Research Council, in Hatoyama Cabinet, was established. During this time, there were many movements against base camp of American forces.

In 1958, the government suddenly presented the draft of revision of law of the performance of the policeman's duty. Just after that, Premier Kishi said, "The time when Article 9 to prohibit sending troops overseas should be abolished has come."

In 1959, there arose the problem on the Japan-U.S. security treaty. In 1960, Liberal-Democratic Party forced a division on the Japan Japan-U.S. security treaty, against which many people opposed. Then, the present situation has arose in the heated debate of Constitution.

The Emperor (Tenno)

As for the provisions on the Emperor (Tenno), in the 1st chapter "The Emperor", the status and rights of the Emperor are provided from article 1 to Article 8.

In addition to this, provisions about the Imperial estate is made in Article 8.

Now we can enumerate several points coming into question about the provisions on the Emperor in the Constitution in its present form. The problems raised: "Is it proper that the Emperor has a position as a symbol of Japan?"

"The present right of the Emperor is proper?"

"It's right of the Imperial estate controlled by the Diet?" "It is necessary of the provision on an empress and on the dignity of the Emperor?" and etc.

Among these problems, the matter on the Symbolized Tenno System and the extent of the Emperor's rights is the most important and interesting.

Symbol or Sovereignty?

Constitution Article 1 provides, "The Emperor shall be the symbol of the State and of the unity of the people, deriving

his position from the will of the people with whom resides sovereign power." From this provision, we can not find such a word as a sovereign of the Emperor.

That is the so-called Symbolized Tenno System.

This explains that the Emperor is only a symbol of Japan and in the Japanese people resides sovereign power.

The advocates of revision contend that the symbolization of the Emperor should be abolished and sovereignty of Emperor should be defined. Some assert the Emperor should not only be the symbol of the State, but also should have legal authority and Tenno System from ancient times should be reestablished. They mention the reason that in this Constitution what should be a spiritual foundation of the people is obscure. Such a word as sovereignty has several meanings; from a substantial meaning of the position centralizing all the powers of the State and possessing a legal authority, to a formal meaning of the foremost position in the State. But, in any case, when we think of their intention of defining the word "Sovereign" (Genshu) by abolishing the word "symbol", we cannot help being much concerned that the Emperor would have a stronger power.

Many criticize making the Emperor sovereign and the restoration of the Tenno System from bitter experience.

For example, Masamichi Inoki, Prof. of Kyoto Univ., tells, "When I recollect the evil effects into which the theory of monarch was abused extremely, I think that the idea of the sovereign Emperor which warns us of the reversion of the theory on sovereignty residing in the Emperor is out of question."

And a certain philosopher contends a maintenance of Constitution by saying, "If, by amendment of Constitution, the status of Emperor will change himself to come near that of Meiji Emperor, it would be contrary to the sovereignty residing in the people, the greatest duty of Democracy, the elemental spirit of this Constitution."

What is the opinion of the people?

According to a survey of public opinion by the Tokyo News Paper in 1954, agreement on the abolishment of the Tenno System is about 1% and maintenance of the system is almost 99%. Among those opinions of the maintenance, "Symbol is the unity of the people, deriving right" indicates 62.1% and

"Should be a sovereign (Genshu)" about 22.3%. From these facts, opinion of the people is inclined to maintain "Symbol" of the Emperor. Now, what is opinion of people in Public Hearings under the auspices of the Constitutional Research Council which has been held from this February? General speaking, it transpired that opinion was overwhelmingly in favor of maintaining the present status of the Emperor as the symbol of the people. Only a small minority were in favor of amendments to make the Emperor the chief of State (sovereign).

Judging from these circumstances opinion of the people is supposed to be similar to such an opinion by Tetsuzo Tanigawa, Prof. of Hosei Univ., who states, "If the System of symbolized Tenno is able to function fully as a substantially sovereign existence without using such a word as Sovereign (Genshu), it is better for such a word not to be used if the probability of abusing the Emperor's authority is enlarged by the use of such a word. After all, they recognize both the Symbolized Tenno System and sovereignty residing in the people, one of the three broad principles in this Constitution."

They consider a harmony and a compatibility between these to be proper.

To What Extents

In connection with that Symbolized Tenno System, a problem about the rights of the Emperor has occurred.

The rights of the Emperor in this Constitution is limited as in Article 3 "The advice and approval of the Cabinet shall be required for all acts of the Emperor in matters of state and the Cabinet shall be responsible therefore."

All acts of the Emperor in matters of state require the advice and approval of the Cabinet and article 4 provides that "He shall not have powers related to government." Moreover, the Emperor's acts in matters of state are provided for in Article 7 of this Constitution.

The Symbolized Tenno System is backed by this Article 7 and the provision, of Article 8 and Article 88 about the Imperial estate.

As for the rights of the Emperor, there are two direction of the revision, a reduction or a enlargement of his rights. Mainly, the advocates of revision assert, "The enlargement of the rights of the Emperor should be provided in the Constitution" and "The extent of the acts of the Emperor in matters of state should be enlarged". And a minority asserts "The Emperor should be given substantial rights, political rights."

But, on the contrary, those who maintain the Constitution are opposed to saying "It is not necessary for the rights of the Emperor to be enlarged. And we assert the maintenance of the status quo."

All the more, there arised such an opinion as reducing the rights of the Emperor and give him only a ceremonial and formal rights.

And if the Emperor is given a substantial right like the Meiji Emperor, absolutism by a senior statesman and government by a bureaucrat appears and it is contrary to the Symbolized Tenno

System and a principle of sovereignty residing in the people. Then we don't forget there is such an opinion as the Emperor should be put outside the government in these opinions of those who maintain the Tenno System.

Many people have such an opinion as they maintain the status quo and it is not necessary for the provisions about the Emperor to be amended. And they don't admit a stronger power of the Emperor and don't forget evils of the past Tenno System. No one thinks Emperor is a God, but think he is a human being. But, in that case does such an idea as he is a little different human being in kind seems to lurk in the people's idea?

Basic Human Rights

The third chapter of the Constitution which preserves "rights and duties of the nation" declares and ensures the following rights are largely rights. These rights are largely classified into two groups; basic rights of freedom and basic rights of existence. The former includes freedom of thought and conscience (Article 19) and etc, while the latter includes the right to maintain the minimum standards of wholesome and cultured living (Article 25) and etc. The Constitution provides; fundamental human rights are fruits of the age-old struggle of man to be free; they have survived the many exacting tests for durability and are conferred upon this and future generations in trust, to be held for all time inviolate. (Article 97). The Constitution adds; The people shall not be prevented from enjoying any of the fundamental human rights (Article 11).

Now, we will pick up such a concrete problem as freedom of expression and public welfare, that is, demonstrations and public welfare. Some advocates of revision assert that prescription to restrict freedom of expression should be enacted in the Constitution, saying that demonstrations puts people in trouble. In the meanwhile, those who contend to maintain the Constitution object to the above statements, saying as follows, "Demonstrations are one of the measures with which the general masses publicize their opinions to the world. It is natural that freedom of the mass movement should be admitted. If it invaded other's liberty, other parades except demonstrations would do so as well. It is clear that the government has the intention of oppressing objecting opinions. Demonstrations are restricted by the public Safety Regulations even if the Constitution is not revised. Does the so-called freedom mean that we have the right of objecting of Governmental opinions freely?" However, cannot we say that any demonstration is to be justified?

Concerning the provision of "Rights and Duties of the people". We can find many opinions in the Public Hearings. As these provisions are closely united to our own life, their opinions are concentrated upon these provisions. So, the contents of the revision are concrete. There are opinions of revision such as the limitation of the three rights of labour and the insertion of the provision of the agreement between labour and management. Moreover we can find such a claim from some advocates of revision as duties of loyalty for nation, defence of country, feeding of parents, and observation of Constitution, should be defined.

But, from the provisions in this Constitution, we cannot find the basic human rights are unlimited; namely Article 12 provides, "...and shall always be responsible for utilizing them for the public welfare." and Article 13 states, "...to the extent that it does not interfere with the public welfare,..." As we are living a group life in this society, it is natural that the invasion of other's rights should be eliminated. Here exist the conflict between fundamental human rights and public welfare.

Collide Against Public

Owing to the variations of de-

finition of public welfare, there is a considerable difference between basic human rights and public welfare. For example, supposing that public welfare exists for the benefit of the whole nation, we come to think that human rights should suffer any restrictions necessary. On the other hand, suppose that the public remains for the benefit of each person, we come to think that human rights are everything and should not be restricted under the name of public welfare. On this point, the doctrines are divided numerously and are too difficult to understand. Anyhow, these two points of view are both onesided considerations and are not general one. In practice, it is necessary that we do not side with either idea and that we decide on which idea we should lay emphasis, as the case may be. In short, on this point, Prof. Ryoichi Kuroda states, "We must beware lest public welfare, which means the masses' welfare, should be varied on the pretext of maintenance of present order or specific national force."

This fundamental human right and public welfare are most familiar to us in the Constitution, so they include various kinds of problems. But it is to be regretted that we can not go further owing to the lack of space.

Now, we will pick up such a concrete problem as freedom of expression and public welfare, that is, demonstrations and public welfare. Some advocates of revision assert that prescription to restrict freedom of expression should be enacted in the Constitution, saying that demonstrations puts people in trouble. In the meanwhile, those who contend to maintain the Constitution object to the above statements, saying as follows, "Demonstrations are one of the measures with which the general masses publicize their opinions to the world. It is natural that freedom of the mass movement should be admitted. If it invaded other's liberty, other parades except demonstrations would do so as well. It is clear that the government has the intention of oppressing objecting opinions. Demonstrations are restricted by the public Safety Regulations even if the Constitution is not revised. Does the so-called freedom mean that we have the right of objecting of Governmental opinions freely?" However, cannot we say that any demonstration is to be justified?

Concerning the provision of "Rights and Duties of the people". We can find many opinions in the Public Hearings. As these provisions are closely united to our own life, their opinions are concentrated upon these provisions. So, the contents of the revision are concrete. There are opinions of revision such as the limitation of the three rights of labour and the insertion of the provision of the agreement between labour and management. Moreover we can find such a claim from some advocates of revision as duties of loyalty for nation, defence of country, feeding of parents, and observation of Constitution, should be defined.

(Continued on Page 5)



THE DAI-ICHI BANK, LTD.

◇英・和文タイプ科 (随時入学)	◇英文速記科(グレッグ式) (昼間部夜間部)
◇珠算科	◇商業英語科
公認 渋谷タイピスト学校	
◎各科 受付中	
東京都渋谷区北谷町1 電話(461) 1905	

優秀部第一
虎ノ門タイピスト学校
入学随時 A.M.8.00~P.M.8.30
渋谷区宮下町2百瀬学園ビル
TEL (401) 5508

Article 9 Be Amended or Not?

Article 9. Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as mean of settling international disputes.

In order to accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph, land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized.

As has been reported heretofore, the argument concerning the Constitution includes various problems at every provision. But, nothing is more a problem of being the talk of the town and the object of the heated debate than Article 9. It is not too much to say that almost all opinions in favor of amendments to the Constitution is what should be revised with Article 9 as a center of revision. Article 9, at the time when the Constitution was enacted, did not come into question. But why does it become an intense problem now? Article 9, a provision of disarmament and renouncing of war, does not fit the present situation? Is it too ideal? In any case, those who are in favor of amendments of Constitution and those who oppose it are wide apart on this issue.

In Constitution Council?

First we inquire into the issue from the debate in the Constitution Research Council. Those who are in favor of revision of the Constitution, Kunitoshi Oonichi, prof. of Waseda Univ., Hikomatsu Kamikawa, prof. of Tokyo Univ., and etc., tell about a basis of revision; "The principle of peace should be held fast to, but an ideal of Article 9 is too contrary to the real state of affairs in Japan." "As far as Japanese diplomacy is performed in view of the central principle led by the United Nation, Japan can not refuse the cooperation of the U.N. in military affairs," and "There is unreasonableness in the present magnifying interpretation, constitutionality of the existence of self defence forces."

Under these grounds, they assert such an opinion of revisions as;

(1) In according to the literal interpretation of Article 9, our country has no army for self-defence. But as army for self-defence is necessary from the present international situation, preservation of an army should be constitutionally defined.

(2) As far as Japan will carry through the principle of international cooperation and of diplomacy led by the U.N., it is inevitable for Japan to participate in the police force of the U.N. For that purpose, the concrete points about the sending of troops overseas should be provided for in the Constitution.

(3) Although there is such an opinion as, under the nuclear war age, the power of defence led by general arms, is meaningless, a fear of war of parts has not been dissolved. So, such armaments as the present Self-Defence Forces is necessary.

In addition to these opinions, some advocates of

revision contend that such provisions of these should be instituted in the Constitution as the obligation to defence the country, in a condition of emergency, duty and obligation about soldiers and so on.

Article 9 Effects

Against these opinions, those who oppose the revision of Article 9 and ask for improvements of the application of this article, Kenzo Takayanagi, the president of the Constitution research Council, Teiji Yabe, the vice-president of that, and so on, not denying the right of self-defence, tell such a reason of the opposition as;

(1) Article 9 is a political declaration with deep significance to the future. At the same time, it indicates a foundation of "talking-about" diplomacy.

(2) An idea of anti-war saturated into the government and the people just when this Constitution was enacted. Even now, many people maintain the present provision as in the Public Hearings and the Research of public opinion. (According to the Research of public opinion about Article 9 in 1957, those who are in favor of revision of Article 9 occupy 32% and those who oppose revision occupy 52%. 16% means those who "don't know.")

(3) Enlargement of armaments means a danger of the revival of Militarism and extends the financial burden of the public life.

(4) Under the age of nuclear weapons, whether Article 9 should be revised, should be investigated from the high stage of love for humanity.

(5) Even if Article 9 is not revised, the Self-Defence structure is being established. To amend Article 9 invites rather international in sincerity and suspicion.

Mr. Takayanagi is in favor of maintaining Article 9 from such a standpoint as: "As Article 9 is a kind of a political declaration, an interpretation of being unable to possess all the powers of Defence is too narrow. It is a politician's work to determine the scale of that power of Defence."

In this debate concerning Article 9, we notice such a new opinions; Ryugen Hosokawa tells, "How is a referendum only concerning Article 9?" and Masamichi Muroyama tells, "How is the Defence Committee made in the Diet and dose it control the National Defence Council and Defence Department?" Some express various opinions in order to find a new road to solution.

Gap With Public Opinion

As reported heretofore, opinions in this Research Council are split into two parts. Judg-

ing from the members of committee, those who are in favor of revision are superior to those who oppose revision. It depends upon a means of formation in this Research Council. This consists of members of the House of Representatives and Councillors of Liberal-Democratic Party, and men of learning and experience, namely, scholars, publicist, lawyer and etc. Members of Socialist Part do not participate in this Constitution Research Council. For, as a whole, we cannot overlook those inclining to favor a revision of the Constitution. All the more, we should notice the average length of life in Research Council is about sixty-four. And it's an unhidden fact that there is a gap between public opinions in the Public Hearings which will be reported later and opinions in the Constitution Research Council. How does the Constitution Research Council regulate a gap? It is a question.

What's Debatable Point?

Where is the real debatable point in Article 9? The advocates of revision assert that, as this Article 9 is very vague for the right of self-defence, it should be defined in order to be clearly recognizable. Indeed, there is no clear expression about the right of self-defence. However, the advocates of maintenance assert that, under this Article 9, the right of self-defence is recognized naturally. Then, the former advocate that it is made clear to dispatch troops overseas on account of the cooperation with the U.N. On the contrary, the latter is against the dispatch of troops overseas. Thus, the debatable point lead to two directions; the problem of self-defence and cooperation with the U.N.

Right of Self Defence

As for the right of self-defence, we cannot find such an opinion as Japan is able to have nothing of it in both opinions of the people in the Public Hearings and of the scholars in the Constitution Research Council. From the standpoint of International Law, the right of self-defence is a natural qualification. And to have a self-defence is self-evident like an individual. But, when we look back at the past Japan, we have evil remembers of when Japan had used the word self-defence in order to justify Japanese activity in Manchuria and Japan-China agitation and the Pacific war. We cannot condone such an abominable war. In the present situation, we must take notice that the conservative face mentions the self-defence in order to promote the militarization of Japan. For, self-defence becomes a very

dangerous word. The Japanese people must have a reliable concept of self-defence. From that point, the political limitation of it is necessary, isn't it?

We can find such provisions as "... land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained," in Article 9. Advocates of revision express their opinions; "This is not a provision of maintenance of war potential, but from the present situation, armaments for the self-defence is absolutely necessary and this Article 9 should be maintained." As the existence of the Self-Defence Force is very vague in this provision, it should be made clear." In short, they claim to define constitutionally armaments for self-defence. Problem between the Self-Defence Force and Article 9 arises.

"War Potential"?

Firstly, does the Self-Defence Forces (S.D.F.) mean a war potential which is provided in Article 9? Is the S.D.F. constitutional? Those who admit the constitutionality of the S.D.F. give their opinions;

(1) Article 9 is provided for the renouncing of war of aggression and for the non-preservation of armaments for that purpose. So, the existence of the S.D.F. for war of self-defence is not prohibited. This is so called "Ashida theory".

(2) Article 9 does not prohibit the preservation of armaments, but that of "war potential". War potential does not mean that "war potential" which will never be maintained in Constitution so long as it does not come to possess an ability to perform effectively aggression. The Self-Defence Force has not such ability and it is thus constitutional. That is the so-called "Force without war potential" theory.

(3) This is the so-called "manifest of Article 9" theory. Article 9 is only a political declaration or manifest. Even if there arise phenomenon against the sentence of that provision, it is not against the Constitution.

Those who contend that the Self-Defence Force is against the Constitution criticize adversely these opinions. Especially, they express their opinions; the Self-Defence Force is recognized by the "Force without war potential" theory. That theory is plainly political interpretation.

From such various opinions about Article 9, we find as examples; Among those who recognize the constitutionality of the S.D.F., some maintain the status quo and some claim to define the Self-Defence constitutionally. And among those who assert the S.D.F. equal to "war potential" of Article 9, some give such an opinion as Article 9 should be revised to match the present situation, some assert that the S.D.F. should be invalid as it is against the Constitution and some contend Japan should abolish the S.D.F. into the status of disarmament.

And some have such an opinion as; the S.D.F. is against the Constitution, but it is impossible to abolish it. For all that, they are against the revision of Article 9 and the constitutionality of Self-Defence. Many have such as "Accept-

ance of the present situation" theory.

Now we find the S.D.F. has two characters; portentousness and humanitarianism. It is a fact that the S.D.F. serves several purposes, especially the rescue and aid of the suffering. But we must point out another role of the S.D.F. And

we should open our eyes to the fact that the S.D.F. is steadily militarized by the conservative. We are in the Nuclear Weapon Age in which general weapons are not useful. We should attempt disarmaments. It is necessary to abolish the S.D.F. But, it has already become as established fact. Disarmament is ideal but it is less progressive to search for only an ideal. We stand on the view of the state of reality and should consider this problem. It is impossible to abolish the S.D.F. now. It is necessary not to enlarge the power of the military. How is the establishment of the organization which controls the Self-Defence Department?

Peaceful Cooperation

Secondly, revision of Article 9 is claimed for the purpose of the cooperation with the police force of the U.N. Revision of the Constitution give such reasons as; Although Japan has been participating in the U.N., it is shy or insignificant not to cooperate with the U.N. and it is possible to send troops overseas for the sake of World peace. So, it should be defined in the Constitution. It is natural that Japan should contribute to World peace. In what way contributions should be made can be classified variously; There are two ways of through armaments or disarmaments. Nowadays, in international society, subjects such as disarmaments, prohibition of nuclear tests and etc. have not developed. In this very age, Japan should consider no military cooperation but peaceable cooperation. In order to make it true, Japan should take the road of disarmaments in future, and, in the world divided into

two camps, a key to the contribution by Japan to the World peace lies in the mediation between the two camps. In order to carry through that purpose, Japan should be neutral. This will not come overnight. But, neutrality is the road which Japan should take in the future.

Lastly, advocates of revision contend that as this Article 9 is too ideal it should be revised to match reality. However, it is not too much to say that this Article 9 is too ideal just at the time of enactment. Even now, is it too ideal? Does it become realistic, nowadays? Under the nuclear weapon, it is this very peace that should be maintained. Firstly, we should consider a peace of the people. We must not overlook the fact that politicians are about to abuse Article 9 even the whole Constitution, for their individual interests and desire.

At last, Article 9 depends upon the judgements of the people.

Masamichi Inogi says, "When I think of Article 9 from now, I sense the meaning of 'A burnt child dreads the fire,' in it. This is natural judging from the period 1946. It's eleven manner than that of 'Danger past, God forgotten.'"

In Public Hearings?

What opinion was heard about Article 9 in the Public Hearings? All paid attention to this article and offered emphatically opinions about revision and maintenance of the Constitution. There were many opinions. First of all, we will discuss the opinions of the advocates of revision. "Article 9 should be amended to define the Japan has the right of self-defence and can possess the armament for the it." "Article 9 should be revised to fit present conditions, and the constitutionality of the Self-Defence Forces should be defined." They expressed opinions of revision from the standpoint of the right of self-defence and maintaining a Self-Defence Force. In addition, "As Japan is a sovereign coun-

(Continued on Page 4)

For the Better Arguments

Peoples' arguments for Constitution

The arguments concerning the Constitution have been developed heatedly for these several years. It will continue with equal intensity. That argument is held deeply and highly. (But it parts with the people's feelings? The majority of people have a mind to leave such a story with anyone?) Amendments to the Constitution is finally determined by a referendum (Article 96). It depends upon a concurring vote of two-thirds or more of all the members of each House in the Diet. But in any stage of it, elections are influenced easily by a mood. At this point, the arguments concerning the Constitution is not only by intellectuals, journalists and students, but also for the sake of all the people. It comes alive only when it becomes a matter of all the people. In order to realize it, difficult technical terms should be translated into easy terms for people and difficult points should be thoroughly explained in a concrete form. It is important for many public hearings to be held and for various segments of the people to express their opinions.

Don't make it a political struggle's object

We can point out a tendency for the Constitution to be made a means for a political or social struggle. This takes the form of a serious disagreement over the interpretation of the Constitution. In our country, there are few points of compromise between the ministerial party and the opposition. The former tries to push through on the decision by majority and the


latter tries to obstruct by offering absolute opposition to the chief policy of the government. Under the present circumstances, when the Constitution is the subject of the argument, there arises inevitably incompatible outlooks on the Constitution between two powerful parties. In the practice of the government, it may naturally make Japan break up into two camps. The arguments concerning the Constitution should not be made to be a means of political and social struggle.

Don't be bewildered by a "Mood"

Are the argument of "Yes or No" about amendments to the Constitution vaguely abstractive argument or calmly concrete? The advocates of absolute opposition to amendment of the Constitution fear they will be pushed out if they yield even a step and cry loudly for opposition in any case. Those who are in favor of revising the Constitution, offer this sentimental argument. "This Constitution was produced by a foreigners and is not reflected in the popular will of Japan. It was forced upon us." On the contrary, those who oppose the amending of Constitution shut their eyes to the faults proved to be evident from experience and cry loudly for a means for a political or social struggle. This takes the form of a serious disagreement over the interpretation of the Constitution. In our country, there are few points of compromise between the ministerial party and the opposition. The former tries to push through on the decision by majority and the

SAKURA FILM


SII
 FULL AUTOMATIC • HEXANON F-2 48mm.
 SHUTTER COPAL SYE B. 1-1/500 SEC. COUPLED
 EXPOSURE METER • VIEWFINDER • AUTOMATIC
 PARALLAX COMPENSATION.



KONICA FS F/2
 KONICA I F/2.8

KONISHIROKU PHOTO IND. CO., LTD.
MUROMACHI NIHONBASHI TOKYO


KONIPAN 55
ASA 100



KONICA

ALL AUTOMATIC SYSTEM !!

High class
art
printing



beautiful
speedy!

TAKEMOTO PRINTING CO.

No. 5, 2-chome, Shiba, Tamura-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo
Tel. (591) 0381-4

Erotic Element In Books

The erotic element plays a predominant role, if not in the lives of all people, then at least in the total experience of many, and perhaps the majority of individuals.

A noted critic and essayist, Kenichi Yoshida, once said in his essay entitled "The way of improving English" that one way to master a foreign language is to read obscene works written in that language because they naturally make the reader eager to read the following chapters and keep his eager attention to the last chapter.

His words are ironically true. Candidness in treating this element has a long tradition in the arts and literature. This is shown in the Venus of Milo and other works of ancient Greece, the intercourse scenes on the wall of Pompeian Villas, the classic Hindu erotica, Kamasutra.

If the ones who dealt with this subject happened to be painters and sculptors, they described the human figure without fig leaves, showing pubic hair and genitals with the same taken-for-granted attitude as when they painted face with mouth, nose and head hair.

If they were writers and poets, they described, treated and discussed the sex lives of men and women with the same naturalness with which they spoke of their non-sexual affairs.

The attempts to suppress these fundamental freedoms of depicting human nature have been countless in past history, particularly in the area of printing materials. Books which truthfully describes the basic realities of life, as the individual experiences it, have been banned frequently and rejected by the community on the ground that they threaten the welfare of the community.

Take for example "Lady Chatterley's Lover". This novel was labeled "obscene book" and subsequently banned.

The publishers of the unpurged Japanese edition together with a translator were found guilty in the courts a few years ago. However, in England, the United States, and other countries the situation is quite different after a long severe battle of censorship.

A much more recent case is "Trial of Akutoku no Sakae

(Jestine)" by the notorious philosopher Marquis de Sade. This case, however, is not yet settled.

It is undoubtedly difficult to decide what is or is not obscene and as the prosecution claims a book which stimulates erotic responses in the reader is thus an obscene book, then what will happen if writing realistically on the subject of sex, the author succeeds in moving his readers just as the sensitive readers will respond perhaps by actually in a sad scene or by laughing at an amusing scene. These are quite natural reactions of a human being.

On the other hand, there are a number of obscene works from all periods of history. Their purpose is to stimulate erotic response in the readers and no more. In treating their subject, they deliberately omits considerations of real life to present a steadily mounting excitement through the exclusive depiction of sexual acts arranged in a series which culminates in the most shunned social taboo which might deter the reader from performing those same acts himself.

These materials are invariably concerned with presenting a wishful fantasy as is evidenced

by quite a few passage referring a fear of pregnancy.

These books are "the story of O", "Helen and her desires". There are, as mentioned above, the books which aim to show the sexual side of man's nature in terms that are psychologically based on reality and to the extent of exploring the anti-erotic impulses and circumstances in even the most erotic situations.

Among these categories there are Samuel Pepy's Diary, early works of Sade, Casanova's Memories, Frank Harris's My life and love, Henry Miller's works such as Sexus, Tropic of Capricorn, Tropic of Cancer and etc.

The authors of these controversial books' main intention is always to penetrate reality and to express its meaning as it appears to him. Although the authors may have other subsidiary motives, the dominant theme is always the same. That is to say, to see life itself in all its manifestations, in its simplest and yet most complicated manifestation, namely, sexual life. What is important for us is to distinguish one from the other and to evaluate rightly the book which seemingly borders on wishful fantasy as is evidenced

Olympic Champion Came

Susan Christina von Saltza, a champion swimmer in the 1960 Olympic Game, is one of the fourteen exchange students who have spent this summer in Japan under the auspices of Keio Institute of International Relations. She is now studying at Stanford Univ. and becomes a sophomore in this September. She is majoring in international relations and has a keen interest in Far East.

Chris won three gold medals in 400m. free style, 400. relay, and 400m. medley and one silver medal in 100m. free style in the 1960 Olympic Game. She learned to swim at six and started to

compete in games at twelve. She has won about 500 medals since then. The young champion swimmer says that it is very difficult to continue both studying and swimming especially for girls. So she swims just for her pleasure. She wishes to become an Olympic coach or chaperone, not near future, but perhaps after she gets married.

At the end of July, Chris went to see the Japan-U.S. swimming contest held at Osaka and to renew her old friendship she had during the Olympic in 1960.

About the impression of the Japanese college and college students she expresses that since she came here during the summer vacation, out of academic year, she has not had a chance to see classes and students studying.

However Chris says she found that college students are very much the same and they are interesting to talk with.



There are many people who have forsaken this human affection. Since the modern democratic capitalism had spread over Japan, comparing with man's material desires, a development of mental science which makes a man really happy, is showing less progress.

In the society, some live underprivilegedly rather mentally than materially. The children at Ninoshima Island should be classified in such groups. We cannot but feel something existing in these classifications, if we look to such a phase of human society. That is the main reason we have joined the work camp.

The reasons why we pick up the institution of Ninoshima Island are; that it has been succeeding for the past three years under the auspices of I.I.R. at Keio and has been made an integral part of its foundation, and another is a place we ourselves can enjoy.

The members of Ninoshima Work Camp are composed of 30 students from Keio Univ, Japanese Women's Univ, Sophia Univ and Hiroshima Univ, and 7 exchange students from Stanford Univ in the U.S.A. This may be said to be an international work camp, but the main principle comes first before the international friendship among us.

Learning by Teaching

The principle of this work camp is to be good brothers and sisters for the children, not only playing and studying with them, but understanding and occupying the empty parts of their hearts. The backbone of this pur-

To Join Work Camp

It is quite natural that anyone who wishes to keep one's life, could not deny to call it 'affection'. That is, a human being does not find himself worth living until the affection is shown before him.

pose, of course, consists of the consciousness that we would do our best as university students. After all, we realize ourselves that we are also learning by teaching them. And if we are devoting ourselves to them as social workers do, it would perhaps be too highbrow an attitude. That is to say, we must not enter into it until we understand that our work camp is a means by which we study sociology in a wide sense.

Ninoshima is, as described in the article of Page 1, a beautiful island floating on the Inland Sea of Seto, about 30 minutes' sailing from Hiroshima city. The environment is, so to speak, a Shangri-la of Utopia. For we could work and play, running and swimming in the sun beams nakedly with the children there, without mental fatigue but with physical pleasure.

The institution named the 'Ninoshima Protective School' consists of about 150 children, some of whom orphans and others foundlings, and 30 teachers. Most of the children have miserable past lives; one boy's father, who had been a farmer of poor land, was dead and his mother is weak-minded. The boy is the second son of seven brothers and was found and brought to Ninoshima when he was wandering about the streets. One girl was abandoned at her babyhood, and her parents have been missing to this day; most children have a sort of dark shadow like these.

The Present States

Ninoshima Protective School was first an accommodation of the Hiroshima A-bomb sufferers, and after those A-bomb orphans had grown and left, with replacement, Ninoshima became gradually today's institution for these children.

The grade of the children range from first-year pupils of elementary school to third grade of middle school. Having gone through such experiences, these children are generally feeble-minded, but have a very strong instinct for life. After several days of living with them, we found they became familiar with us. Their attitude toward us is longing and affectionate rather than familiar. That let us know and reckon how they lack and hungry for affection.

There is another important problem which happens at the time they must leave there and go into the world in the future. They are now happy there without the rough dealings of the world. But can their unsophisticated minds endure when they get a start in life themselves?

There must be a prejudice on the part of the public. It is easy for us to attribute to a strain of social structure. But we who actually live with them would have to deal and cope with problems close at hand, and to try to lead them to a better course in the life bit by bit.

In Public Hearings?

(Continued from Page 3)

try and participates in the United Nations, revision should be performed to the extent that Japan will be capable of cooperating militarily with police forces of the U.N." They said, considering Japan's in the international community, Japan should cooperate with the U.N., to promote International peace.

Now, against these opinions, those, who contend that revision of Article 9 is not necessary, support Article 9 on such grounds as: Article 9 means to point out the human duty to support the ideal of peace and the dignity of human beings. If a war making potential is maintained, it will be a cause of war. They don't deny the possession of right of self-defence. Some assert, that as we can approve of the Self-Defence Force and can possess it under Article 9 of Constitution in its present form we cannot find any reason for revision." Some contend, that if the Self-Defense Forces will be defined by revision, there will be no telling how far armaments will go by magnified interpretation by the government.

Many oppose revision by ex-

pressing such a fear. And some advocate opposition to revision by saying that Article 9 is effective in Japan in its present situation. For Japan could reject a request from the U.S. for military assistance. The advocates of the maintenance of Article 9 as it is assert that the biggest reason of opposition is that we should maintain the principle of peace, disarmament, and renouncing war. In addition, there is the opinion that Japan should revise Article 9 in the future.

Also expressed was that opinion that in order to obtain a true peace no fighting forces of any kind should be maintained.

Lastly the Bureau of Constitution Research Council says, "Those who are in favor of amendments of Constitution represent two extreme of opinion from right to left. So we cannot bundle up those opinions in favor of revision into a single opinion in favor of revision. But when we consider only the opinions concerning expressed Article 9 in the Public Hearings, we find a three point five-six point five ratio between those who are in favor of revision and those who oppose revision of Article 9."

NIPPON OIL CO., LTD.

Illustration of an oil rig and a car.

An Outstanding English Language Daily

The Japan Times

¥450 per month

Read All the Important News in

Weekly

¥150 per month

The JAPAN TIMES
1-1, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Tel: (591) 5310

ASAHI 定評ある朝日の英字紙

EVENING NEWS

1ヶ月 ¥300
お申込みは 朝日新聞販売店へ

高感度から超感度へ

ハイスシリーズ

セットの中に超感度の(黒いアンテナ)足の1本多い超感度ドリフトトランジスタ。これらはたまたま、文字どおりの超感度を記録しました。

ハイスシリーズ7P-130S 超感度7石2バンド/インジケーター/微同調装置付
現金定価 **8,900円** / 定価 9,400円

Toshiba 東芝

トランジスタラジオ

本場の味

★サッポロビール

日本酒株式会社

Batting in Best Condition

The 1962 Autumn Series of the Tokyo Six University Baseball League is to be opened with the games of Hosei-Tokyo and Keio-Meiji at the Jingu Stadium at 11:30 on September 15.

It is said that this season may end with very bad results for the Keio team because Keio's slugger Ohashi and south-paw Hayashi who is a valuable pitcher as well as ace Fuji for Keio's pitching staffs are taken ill and may not be able to play.

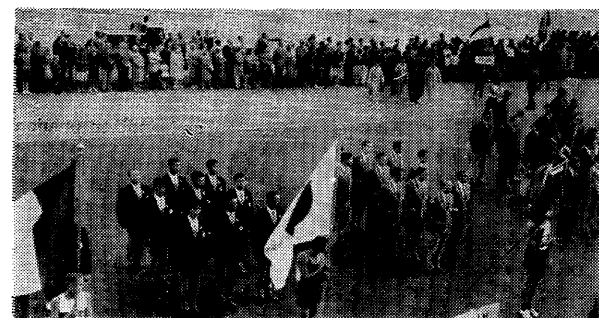
Manager Maeda said, "Ohashi made prickly heat worse this summer and was not joined training yet. We are a little anxious for him but as he can easily control his condition by himself, he will take part in the games soon and I will put him as fourth batter in our bat-

ting order. Hayashi has suffered from anemia and it is impossible, at least, to play in the first half of this series. It is apparent that his illness is a great detriment to us and therefore three new men Watanabe, Koda and Morikawa are being created as pitchers instead of him who had helped ace Fuji this spring season. In spring Keio was worse at batting than I had expected. We spent much of our training in batting and feverishly exercised it. Therefore our batting condition is now very good, especially Hongo who is the best batter. We always aim at winning the championship and are confident of our victory in this season, too."

Captain Taura said, "We are in good condition as for batting.

International Canoe Regatta Was Held

Japan Completely Defeated



the opening ceremony in Essen

The International Canoe Regatta was held in the suburbs of Essen in West Germany on August 17. About 400 canoeists (from 17 countries including Japan) took part in the regatta. From Keio University Matsuzaki (junior) and Fujita (sophomore), who are the members of the Keio Rowing Club, were sent there as the Japanese representatives with 5 other canoeists.

It was the first attempt by Japanese canoeists to participate in such an international regatta. They had races of elimination with the Canadian canoe pair and kayak pair, and its relay-race. In all races the Japanese teams were defeated completely and disqualified in the eliminations. These results apparently pointed out the low level of Japanese technique to row canoes in the world.

The Japanese canoeists came back to Japan on August 29. One of the canoeists, Fujita, contributed an article about his impressions of the expedition to Europe to our paper.

"We feel great responsibility for the bad results of the expeditionary races as one of the representatives. At the same time, however, we successfully learnt much from it. We Japanese must learn the foundation of sports: that is we should enjoy them as well as learn the technique of them. We are liable to stick to victory or defeat in sports. Moreover there

are many people among us who think it is a crime to enjoy sports. Among the foreign canoeists there are many office workers and they go for training by car after their business. I feel some envy of them, who seem to enjoy sports entirely by themselves. I am sure that they can row canoes for 10 or 20 years long for that reason. The excellency of institutions such as a fine boathouse and boat race course with green lawns and deep forests on both banks, men and women bathing in the sun there. These mean not only the difference of a standard of living but also that of basic matter about the thoughts of sports. We should enjoy sports and life more."

Read your paper
**THE
MITA CAMPUS**

Only 400 yen A Year

Subscribe now, and
monthly copies will
be sent to you
directly from the
publisher



ONODA CEMENT CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO, JAPAN
CABLE ADDRESS: "ONOSEME" TOKYO

Last season our batting was too poor at getting points. It means we could not gather hits at a chance in games. Fielding is skillful as usual but the pitching staffs are a little weak because of the lack of pitcher Hayashi for the game. Our team, however, is strong enough to compete in the championship, so I am hopeful of success. This season the Hosei team will be the most powerful rival for us."

Ace Fuji said, "My condition is very good now. Before the coming series we have some training games and I will complete my pitching during that time. As for Hayashi's absence from games I do not mind so much because I could take the plate in 12 of 14 games in this season."

A possible batting order:

S.S. Ishiguro
C.F. Enomoto
3.B. Taura
C. Ohashi
L.F. Hongo
2.B. Kitano
1.B. Nishioka
R.F. Kitagawa
P.

Schedule of games:

Sept. 15 (Sat.)
Keio-Meiji 2nd game
16 (Sun.)
Meiji-Keio 1st game
29 (Sat.)
Keio-Rikkyo 2nd game
30 (Sun.)
Rikkyo-Keio 1st game
Oct. 6 (Sat.)
Keio-Tokyo 2nd game
7 (Sun.)
Tokyo-Keio 1st game
20 (Sat.)
Keio-Hosei 1st game
21 (Sun.)
Hosei-Keio 2nd game
Nov. 3 (Sat.)
Keio-Waseda
4 (Sun.)
Keio-Waseda
(Left is the side of 3rd base)

Keio Eight Come in Second

The 10th Asahi Regatta was held at the Ogu 1,000 meter course in Arakawa, Tokyo on 19th Aug. Commemorating the 10th Regatta, more crews than ever participated and rowed in fine races. It sometimes rained, but the wind did not blow very hard. The race condition was rather good, although a typhoon was approaching.

In the university eight the Japanese rowing team, which consisted of members selected from all universities in Japan (Tsukagoshi, Tanimura, and Kitamura from Keio) took the 10th Asahi Regatta race title. The time was 3 minutes 7.3 seconds. Keio university's crew came in second, one length behind the winners.

The final race of the university eights began at 3 p.m. and was fought among 4 teams. Immediately after the start Keio crew rowed 45 to the minute, Rikkyo 45, the selected crew 43, and Hokkaido 39, and soon the Hokkaido crew fell behind and then Rikkyo crew dropped out. Keio allowed the selected crew to lead a little to about the 400 meter mark and then gained the lead of the canvas at the 600 meter mark. Thereafter, the selected crew extended the lead bit by bit. Although the Keio eight fought admirably, they could not pass the leaders. Keio rowed with a high pitch and in perfect union all the way, but the Japanese rowing team was by far more excellent in many aspects than any other

France Rugby Team Beats Keio by Narrow Margin

The France Rugby team which was made up of fifteen selected students arrived in Japan on August 29, and played a match with the All Keio Univ. fifteen on September 1 at the Chichibunomiya Rugby Ground. France has not sent a rugby team to Japan since Rugby football came to Japan.

Therefore, this team was the first team from France and was expected to have fully experienced Backs and to be as strong as the former Oxford and Cambridge allies. This game was the first night game in Japan. About 25,000 spectators came to see the game. This game was 40 minutes a half.

In the first half All Keio led with a narrow margin with the score 8-6, but in the second half France recovered by one touchdown and one penalty goal and won the game after a hard fight. The result is following:

France 19 (6-8) 13 All Keio (13-5)

At 7:30 p.m. Aoi (All Keio) kicked off the ball. At first both the fifteens could not pass the ball smoothly and play with a united movement. The first point was Krotoff's gaining a penalty goal from 10 yards from Keio's goal. But in 19 minutes Keio successfully broke the enemy's line and Shida gained a touchdown in the right corner. Having a mighty FW, France could not keep smart attacks with measured step. After this, France stormed to the Keio goal line and FW passed the ball to TB and Thomson gained a touchdown. On the other hand, Keio



gained one more touchdown by Akatsu's skilful running. In the first half, Keio was superior to France in the technique of passing the ball.

In the second half, France soon threatened the Keio goal and Krotoff got a try, which was caused by Keio TB's clumsy turning back to their positions as Krotoff dribbled in the goal. It was very regrettable for Keio to allow such a try.

If Keio did not allow that try to France, the game might have been fought with a very narrow margin. After this Krotoff gained a penalty goal again. With this France was ahead by 6 points. However, Keio picked up the loose ball and FW and Backs rushed into the goal, then S. Imura gained a touchdown to score 14-13. All the spectators were excited, but soon, at 34 minutes, Thomson

attacked a blind side and got a try.

Keio fought with high-spirit, but France was superior to Keio in running.

The members of both teams are following:

FRANCE	KEIO
Demargne	Toyoshima (O.B)
Renaut	Akatsu (O.B)
Rosan	Asanuma (A.C)
Horn (FW)	Nakanishi (A.C)
Tardivel	Yamashita (O.B)
G. Krotoff	Wazaki (A.C)
Malvezin	Yamada (O.B)
Mayer	Yoshida (O.B)

Guichard (HB)	Yonekura (A.C)
Duizabau	Aoi (O.B)

Thomson	S. Imamura (A.C)
---------	------------------

Fournier (TB)	Hirashima (O.B)
Hernandorena	Ishiguro (A.C)
Hiribarren	Shida (A.C)

Partarlieu (FB)	K. Imamura (O.B)
-----------------	------------------

Campus at a Glance

School started on Saturday, 1st of September. Refreshing their minds, the students returned to school again. They must have found one another faces to be sun-burned and healthy-looking. Life became lively with their great cheers on the campus. The students talked together about their various memories or experiences during this summer vacation.



Most universities in Japan started on the 10th of September, and therefore it can be said it is somewhat hot to study. It is to hearten us to see more students than usual who are in front of the notice-board with their countenances of expectation and anxiety looking for a piece of paper which might be read: "Give no lecture".

When you came out of Hiyoshi station, you must have realized that the avenue of gingko (maidenhair tree) was very quiet. Everyone must park his car in front of the Memorial Hall because of one of the recent Road Traffic Control Laws which states "No parking on any street". Moreover, every driver has a duty to pay one thousand yen a year as a registration fee. This appears to limit the cars in number. In front of the Hall it looks just like a motor-pool. Let's keep in mind, even though a little, to keep our campus beautiful.

Complete Foreign Exchange Banking Facilities



**The
FUJI BANK, Ltd.**

Head Office: Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan
189 Offices throughout Japan
Overseas Offices: London, New York, Calcutta

キルビー学院 ENGLISH CONVERSATION

4月10日開講 (新学期受付中)

中・小学生より留学まで 外人講師責任指導
新宿駅南口下車 京王線沿西二分 (Tel. 371-2846)

The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY ENGLISH PRESS SOCIETY

Honorary President: Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka
Adviser: Prof. Mikio Hiramatsu

Editor-in-Chief T. Yoneda
News Editor K. Imura
Feature Editor M. Miyaji
Art Editor M. Miyaji
Sport Editor S. Matsumoto
Page 6 Editor E. Kobayashi
Photographer T. Matsuda
Hiyoshi Chief H. Kawai
Yoshi Chief Y. Kishi

Managing Editor Y. Ikeda
Business Manager N. Kayahara
Advertising Manager F. Ishibashi
Circulation Manager M. Miyaji
SENT Editor Y. Ikeda
Student Adviser K. Ellingwood
W. Lytton, M. Okusawa

SENIOR BOARD: Ajiki, Eguchi, Hashimoto, Ikeda, Inohara, Katada, Katano, Matsumura, Naito, Noma, Nukaga, Sato, Takahashi, Takada, Tsuchiya, Uno, Yasuda, Yamamoto, Yonemura.
JUNIOR: Handa, Sm. Matsumoto, Miyamoto, Otsuka, Sano, Sato.
SOPHOMORE: Aihara, Araki, Fujimori, Fukuzaki, Hirayama, Iida, Ijitsu, Iwakane, Kagami, Kubota, Matsuki, Morita, Noda, Sugimoto, Tsuchi-kawa, Tsurumi, Uchikoshi, Yamashita, Minami, Oita.
FRESHMEN: Chiga, Hasui, Ishida, Ishikawa, Ito, Iwasaki, Kadowaki, Kanaya, Kawaguchi, Matsubara, Mise, Nakajima, Nakamura, Negishi, Nishizawa, Nozaki, Ono, Sasaki, Suda, Sugitara, Tajiri, Takahashi, Take-moto, Ueki, Urata, Yamamoto, Yoshizawa.

OFFICE

THE MITA CAMPUS, Keio University, Student Hall Room No. 202, Mita Shiba Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Mita Office Tel. (451) 2318.
THE MITA CAMPUS is published every month during the academic year, and policies of THE MITA CAMPUS are the responsibility of the student editors. Statements published here do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the school authorities or any department of the University. Single copies: Price ¥20. Annual subscription rate: ¥400. (12 copies)

Freedom & Order in Univ.

"The university supervision system should be re-examined," declared Prime Minister Ikeda in the Hibiya Hall on the 25th of May. Since then this problem has come to be hotly debated in some quarters, but this issue is not a new and surprising one. The Council is said to have had many conferences deliberately considered this problem, and is reported to publish its conclusion at the end of September.

Meanwhile, what is reported to be an original draft of the Council has been scooped by some daily papers, and this has caused much uneasiness among the university men and other many intellectuals. According to it, the Minister of Education, in consultation with some Central Committee, can lawfully urge universities to reconsider, when presidents, deans of faculties, professors who have been recommended by universities are thought by him remarkably inappropriate.

We cannot but object to this way of thinking, for by this means, it is feared, the governmental control over university education may be brought about, however good-intentioned the education minister may be. It stands to reason that the National University Association (composed of the presidents of all national universities) is openly opposed to this problem.

Needless to say, the academic freedom is indispensable to the sound development of the national and world culture. Both the Prime Minister and the Education Minister have often declared that they have no intention to restrict the academic freedom. But the academic freedom cannot be maintained unless each university can govern itself without political intervention. In this sense, the so-called restudy system should not be adopted.

And various other details concerned, such as the election-processes of presidents, deans, and professors, their competence and the authority of the council (Hyogikai) and the faculty meeting (Kyojukai), and the opinion suggested by the Science Council is worthy of close attention. It says that the methods of the university supervision and operation must be determined with reference to the traditions and experiences of each university, and that to legislate a uniform supervision and operation system for all universities should not be attempted.

It is, of course, a matter of some doubt that all national universities are ideally administrated and the present supervision usage leaves nothing to be desired. But this should be improved mainly by the responsible efforts of the universities by themselves.

Firstly, we want the university men to realize their responsibilities in this connection, and to endeavour as much or even more than ever to show themselves capable of self-governing in the university administration. Secondly, we want the Central Council for Education to be extremely cautious, considering and accepting all the reasonable suggestion of the National Association and the Science Council as much as possible, and finally we want the government to understand fully the importance of the university autonomy indispensable to academic freedom, and not to be too hasty in legislating a uniform supervision and operation system for all national universities.

Looking into College Life

Harmony of Young Minds

The Mita Campus is planning a four months' series on university life. In this issue, seminars held by students circles during this vacation are introduced as an example of their efforts toward original thought in the mass production universities of late.

In Japan there are 525 universities as of 1959. In 1948 when the present university system was established in place of that of prewar days, there were only twelve. And most of these are coeducational universities.

These changes reflect social changes and the idea of a university became somewhat different from the prewar institution. In the near future mass-graduates may bring a certain change to the society itself as a reaction. At the present, however, students are trying to maintain and develop themselves under the criticism by older generation that students of today are not so serious and hardworkers as they used to be.

This plan is, therefore, a trial to see where we are, and, if possible, how we are.

Subjects expected on the issues in succession are: College girls increased, Massproduction and students' application for it, Employment.

Roles of University Talked

WUS* of Japan held a seminar at Gotemba in the middle of July under the title: "Universities in the present society"—How should we act in them?

They considered the demands of the present society upon the universities, and the means of meeting these demands. Earnest students, advisers, teaching staff from about forty universities or colleges all over Japan, took part in this seminar.

*WUS (World University Service) is an international university organization concerned with creating an atmosphere for learning and international co-operation within the academic community and dedicated to the ideal of a university community transcending all barriers of race, nationality, and creed.

Knowing Each Other

They discussed positively the universities and their lives. Groups were divided according to the title: "University education and human formation" was discussed in the first group.

Most of the participants had the opinion that university must be the place of human development.

One of the members said, "under the present conditions of the educational system of university, we can hardly establish human formation perfectly."

On the other hand, someone said, "we may make the best of life or the worst of it, and it depends very much upon ourselves." They discussed "what is love?" and "what is the most important thing in life?", too. In the end, their discussion concluded as follows:

After our school we will always seek a worthwhile life in human relations. That is to say, we will try to know every kind of people. And we will know ourselves."

Constitution Studied

The second sectional meeting discussed about "How shall we grapple with the issue of amendments to the Constitution?"

They fixed their position first as follows: The interest of the students towards Constitutional arguments are growing high. We cannot but doubt whether the Constitution is observed.

The topics of the discussion

were Article 9, the Tenno system, the family system, fundamental human rights, which have been moot points of this issue.

After they studied the above subjects, they reflected that the important thing is to catch what has been drifting in the current of history as background of the present Constitution and that they have yet many friends to invite to consider on the constitutional problem.

A Smart Man

The third group discussed "University and Students as an ideal" and came to a conclusion: There are many conditions such as economical ability, spiritual satisfaction, circumstances etc. for a man to live as a man in this society. It is a mission indebted to the university and students that they up-keep these conditions for every man in society and carry out to indicate every fault of the existing state logically. To be a good person of society, we must keep an open eye against society, have an ability to doubt, act positively, find out one's thought, philosophy for oneself, have an honor in one's work, to be humble, have a synthetic ability and have a highly specialized ability. One problems in fact. We can say in the end that we, in out school days or in society, will come across many difficulties, but, having a firm view of life finding a true friend, we must always live and advance towards future with a companion.

Autonomy Essential

Those who belonged to the last group discussed about "Students' movement" and "University administration" which are very important for us today. Discussion about students movements began with its partiality to political movement, the confrontation between the university and the students, and the movement and finding employment. They concluded that the students' movement was admitted only to defend the self-government of universities and that they should behave under the agreement of the three—professors, teaching staff and students as much as possible. It was proposed that the participation in Zengakuren should

be taken not as a student in-university administration, individually, to improve the students' movement, and that our eyes should turn from the partiality to political movement to our circumstances; our own university.

In the discussion about the university.

Keio Summer Camp

The 1st Summer Camp, uniting the Summer Meeting and the Work Camp of last year, was held under the joint auspices of all Keio self-government and S.C. (Student Counsellors) at Okutateshina in the middle of July. It was perhaps only at this Camp in our Keio University that students and lecturers gathered and talked beyond their Faculties and grades. This Camp is held every year with the purpose of giving the students the opportunity to discuss and consider by lodging together for a week, looking forward to making better conditions for Keio students.

The theme of this year was "Having the affluent future in view"—What should we do now?—What is most lacking and outright necessary for us to watch present age without hurry, to think of the future standing on it and to appreciate the self again in such a state. In this sense, the intention of this Camp was not to lead to any conclusion about the theme but to give some basis of the future life to the partakers through camping life—discussions and recreation with lectures and students beyond the Faculties and the grades with whom we seldom have chances to talk.

It was one of the characteristics of this year that lecturers took part in this camp not as advisers as usual, but as partakers. About a hundred participants discussed earnestly the many matters concerned with this theme.

In one group, the discussion started from thinking what society was affluent. When they talked about how to live, settlement of 'self' was mainly in their minds, but one was afraid of being a small part of a big

mechanism and another opinion was that, in recognizing the fact, we should live, giving vividness to ourselves in it. Some said, also, that they would conduct themselves on behalf of majority and others hoped that they had only to be in it.

In the discussion of another group, they considered study, recognizing students as forming a society. They, too, talked about how to live and what happiness was and about inferiority complex and capacity. When their purpose in the university was considered, some of them had purpose, while some had no purpose and they entered the university, thinking it natural.

In the group where gathered by chance those studying marxism, and a communist, and a member of Zengakuren, the topics were apt to be inclined in a direction: democracy is in the present state only a system and unsubstantial in reality. So we students, might appeal positively to our own circumstances. In the talks about the students' movements, Zengakuren should descend their opinions to those of the students at large. They discussed about the gap between their belief and actuality and about self-consciousness, too.

In the panel discussion, one of the lecturers insisted that students today are not the 'elite', because those who come from the masses and are not upheld by them are not the 'elite', and 'elite' must make the best use of what they have acquired by themselves. In the open discussion after this, some students agreed and some of them disagreed with this utterance.

Through this Summer Camp, participants seemed to consider more seriously than ever many problems and gaze at their own self at the same time.

米会話 10月10日 新学期開講

ハロルド学院

外人・二世講師

多数出講

初級会話より上級会話まで

個人的責任指導

特設クラス—10月16日開講

★ガイド受験科

★ドイツ語科

★フランス語科

★スペイン語科

高円寺校 国電・高円寺駅ホーム脇 TEL(311) 8651

渋谷校 国電・渋谷駅エビス橋口下車三分 (渋谷区桜丘二番地) TEL(461) 2958



英会話

- 六年間の長い経験
- 教師陣は教養ある外人のみ
- 個人教授より最高六人級まで
- 入学は毎日受付けています

英会話学院

アイ・エス・スタジオ

池袋校: 池袋駅東口三井銀行横 TEL 971-2450

麻布校: 麻布六本木都電停前 TEL 401-8636