

89-28

The Mita Campus



'calamus gladio fortior'

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Mrs. Alice H. Cook, who lectures on "A Comparison Of Labor Movements."



Prof. George M. Brooke, who lectures on "American Diplomatic History."

Fulbright Associate Professors Lecture

Prof. George M. Brooke, of Virginia Military Institute, is lecturing at Keio Univ. on "American Diplomatic History." He feels very close to Keio Gijuku, because his grandfather was Captain Brooke of the ship "Kanrin Maru" on which Keio's founder Fukuzawa went abroad to America in 1860.

Mrs. Alice H. Cook, professor of Cornell University, is lecturing on "A Labour Question; "A Comparison of Labour Union" for a year and after July, she is expected to go to South Asia to investigate its labor questions. She asks us to make every effort by not cutting lectures because of the communication difficulty. She wants to study Japanese trade unions while in Japan.

The lectures are free subjects common to each department and now the instruction department receives application for them.

'U.S. Students Full of Competitive Spirits'

On October 17, Hajime Ohta (senior of economics dept.) and Yoshihiko Fujisawa (senior of political science dept.) who studied from last July to this August at Stanford University, had a report meeting under the auspice of I.I.R.

They explained about U.S. students on the view-point of their social and academi lives. About their social lives, Fuji-

sawa said they had a powerful student council "Associate Students of Stanford University", where they played an extensive active parts. Its committee members completely defended the Democratic rule. They did not stop the discussion until all of them consented the object, even if we, Japanese thought it too unefficiency.

As to their studying lives, Ohta said they were much blessed with academic environment where they studied with great competitive spirits than we had expected and that the very thought was disgusting. In their lives failure was as it were a social out cast. They seemed to him very competitive and not to be large minded.

Prof. Tomonaga & Uehara Will Speak

A series of lecture meetings "To Understand The Japanese Position In The Changing World Affairs" will be held on Oct. 22 till 27 under the auspice of the student council. Themes are as follows: "Science and Humanism" by Prof. Itsuo Ogawa, Prof. Shinichiro Tomonaga. "Free trade and Japanese Economics" by Prof. Yu Noguchi. "World Historical Change" by Prof. Senroku Uehara, Prof. Shigeki Toyama. "About University Control System" by Prof. Toshio Yamamoto and the film "Children connected with the Future" by directed by Sojuji Kimura.

Budhist Arts Be Skeched by Pallet Club

Keio Pallet Club which was established some half a century ago, decided to send, for the first time, a visiting party to the South-East Asian countries in order to research the local fine arts.

The visiting party will leave Moji for Delhi on "Hai-Hing" Norwegian Asia Line, on November 7th. They will tour for one and half months. During the trip, they are planning to investigate the Buddhist fine arts, mainly the ancient fine arts of Thailand, and at the same time, to hold an exchange exhibitions with several universities in

Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Malaya.

In addition, they want to sketch Buddish images and scenes there, and to exchange friendships with the South-East Asian students.

There are five members; Kuni-hiko Minato (3rd-year in Com. Dept.), Yoichiro Hattori (3rd-year in Econ Dept.), Fusako Komine (3rd in Literature Dept.), Keiko Sakaguchi (2nd in Lit. Dept.), Shoki Kagioka (1st in Lit. Dept.).

They are planning to come back to Japan by M.M. Sea Line on December 27th.

Mita Festival Be Abundant

The Mita Festival will begin on 22 November and last until 25 at Mita campus. Many other universities' festivals are also held about the same time. On the 15 of September the Mita Festival representative conference was held at room 532, and decided on the arrangements of the exhibition, galleries and entertainment places of the participating bodies. According to its report, about 200 bodies are permitted by the Mita Executive Comunity.

The first, South, West and Graduate school-buildings, are to be used for the exhibition galleries, and the entertainment places will be mainly the large lecture-rooms of the West school-building that was completed this spring.

The concrete program of the plans is chiefly as follows: firstly, the All-Japan Student Invitation Conference as a epochal performance of this year, will be placed at the Lecture Hall. The theme "Meanings and Roles of University in Recent Days" is to be debated by students from many universities in Japan.

Symposiums by each departments seminars are to be held everyday. The subject of the economics dept. will be "Why has the Rate of Economic Growth Stopped in Japan?", the law dept. "Is the Right to Work, Article 27 of the Cnostitution Practical or Not?", the political science dept. "Is USSR agressive?" and the commercial dept. will be about the international income and expenditure.

Activities of the cultural bodies union spread in their own way to sections of cinema, theatre, creative and appreciative arts, classic modern and avant-guarde musics and so on.

Prior to the festival, a dance party in a way of an opening celebration will be held at the Metropolis gymnasium on the 20th of November.

Univ. Management Submitted Mr. Araki

On October 15, the Central Education Council submitted to the Minister of Education Araki, an interim report of "About the Management of National Universities", which was divided into three items; 1) Management of national universities 2) The number of universities and

students. 3) Entrance Examinations.

After the Central Education meeting, on a press interview, Mr. Araki explained that the Minister of Education could exercise a veto to the presidents of national universities who were not well fitted for the position. And he said the report of C.E.C. was so agreeable that he were carefully in charge of education.

The point of the interim report is as follows:

Universities are never managed without thinking the self-government of them, which is never thought without academic freedom. Self-Government of a university should develop as an elastic system in conformity with hastily changing affairs in and out of them. But it has always its own character and tradition.

The limitation of the number of universities and students is deliberately considered, based on the private, social, scientific need. Organization of a uni-

Zengakuren Conflict With Police At The Constitution Study Public Hearing

On September 28, 29, about 1100 Zengakuren Students and young Socialists clashed with 2,500 policemen at the Yakugyo Kenpo Kaikan Hall in Tokyo's Nagata-cho, where the Constitution Study Council opened a two-day public hearing.

The Constitution Study Council held public hearings at the Yakugyo Kenpo Kaikan hall in Tokyo on September 28, 29. On the basis of opinions expressed by representatives of all walks of life in 55 public hearings throughout the nation since 1958, the council will draft to submit to the Cabinet and Diet.

On Sept. 28, 29 of the Tokyo's public hearings, 18 persons gave their opinions on the problematical points of the Constitution and whether the Constitution should be revised or not.

There were representatives of farmers, religious groups, legal circles, youth, big business,

small - medium enterprises, women, educational councils and labor.

The target of the hot disputes is Article 9 "Renunciation of War" during the Tokyo public hearings and the other's. Seventy-Seven speakers of the whole ninty-nine touched on this matter. Forty-four were opposed to any revision of Article 9 and Thirty-three wanted it to be revised. But the latter felt there should be no haste in carrying out revision. Most of them favored a national referendum before revision was carried out. About this point, publi opinion seems to be about equally divided.

Those who were opposed to any revision of Article 9 felt

that the idea of "Renunciation of War" was the nation's "heart's desire", which showed the trend of world opinion and that to have armaments courted danger. But, those who wanted its revision, felt that it was natural that Japan should have forces in self-defense. Therefore it ought be pointed our clearly in the Constitution that Japan has a Self-defence Force.

As to the Emperor System, Article 1 "The Emperor shall be the symbol of the State and of the unity of the people," seems to have the backing of public opinion.

All speakers in Tokyo's public hearing, heartily supported the present provisions. One of them approved of "the Symbol of the State" because the Emperor gained hige esteem or favor of people. In regard to the Emperor System, opinions of most people came to an agreement.

Concerning "the Rights and Duties of the people", twenty-seven were against the revision of Chapter III, since they should defend the freedom of enjoying any of personal rights by this Constitution.

How do most Students feel about this Constitution study meeting? In Keio University, most students have little interest in public hearings of Constitution Study Council. Yet, there are some groups showing great interest, whose doubts are concentrated on the formation of public opinion in this irregular rule; the government arranged for the Constitution Study Council, not awaiting the uprush of public emotion on the Constitution discussion. Therefore, they insisted that the question of the Constitution should be carefully touched.

time, at Hiyoshi grand All Keio Athletic Meeting and the parade of the Athletic Society will also be held. Now thirty-three clubs belong to the Society.

We'll Have Seminar House

The University Seminar House Foundation makes an appeal for fund-raising, to build a university seminar house which has an auditorium, seminar rooms, dormitories at Uki, Kitatama prefecture, Tokyo. Its estimated amount is 300 million. This foundation is established by some national, public, and private universities (Keio, Waseda, Tokyo Univ. and so on). Tokyo Univ. President, Seiji Kaya and Waseda Univ. Prexy, N. Ohama are main members of building committee. Many students' long hearted desire will soon be fulfilled. In Keio University, a group is taking an extensive active part in the fund-raising campaign.

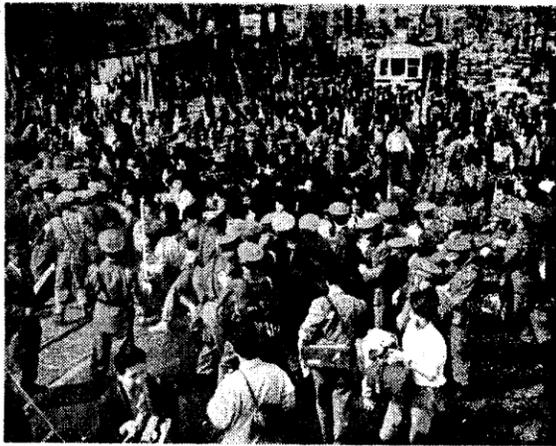
Keio Will Get The Prize

A hackneyed Japanese proverb says that women's minds and aurumn wind are the most unreliable things in the world. But nowadays it can never be said that Keio university baseball is also unreliable in addition to the above two things.

Tokyo Six-Universities Baseball Series have acquired a definite outlook at last. The Keio Baseball team won all the games, and the traditional Keio-Waseda Baseball Match will begin on the 3rd of November at Jingu Stadium. Previously Keio-Hosei match will open a game on October 20. If the Keio team beat Hosei, Keio will get the Emperor's Trophy after the lapse of six years.

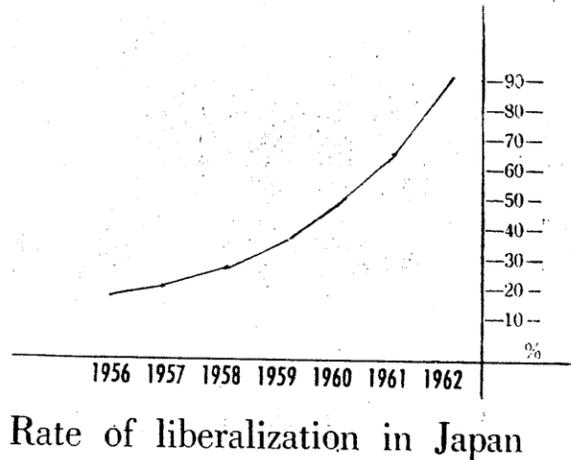
Keio Athletic Society's 70th Anniversary

On October 28, 70th anniversary of The Keio Athletic Society will be held at the Hiyoshi Memorial Hall, where Prexy Takamura and Mr. Shinzo Koizumi will come to offer its congratrations. At the same



Trade Liberalization Process and Economic Situation in Today's Japan

Recently the items "trade liberalization" fill the magazines and newspapers. The "second" black ships are going to land on infirm Japanese economy. While Red China has started seeking to expand trade with Japan. Red China was the first export market for Japan. Communist China has experienced serious crop failures in the past three years, however, Communist China by all means intend to carry out its 3rd five-year economic program which is to start next year, then Japan is now in a depression and Japanese industries are liable to fall into excessive competition among themselves under the pressure of over production, therefore the communist countries trying to expand trade with Japan.



Dow-Jones Stock average Dropped

What is the future of stock affairs Tokyo Stock Exchange markets point out that the Dow-Jones stock average dropped ¥1200 or nearly as low as the level at the time of the October 1961 dip. What is the future stock market price situation? Business would hit bottom around July and market price would remain low from July through December, as we predicted in this column.

As the stock market trend is said to generally mean the actual business trend, the market prices almost reached bottom level around April, three months earlier than originally expected to continue fluctuating narrowly around the bottom level through the end of the year.

As a result, industrial depression spread, however international balance sheet show a profit. The Government would be forced to make a decision on the slackness of the money market. The control of the business cycle and economic growth has been achieved and the aim of raising the official money rate to prevent "over heating" of the economy has mostly been attained.

In the first place, Government

decided on a ¥6,000-million commercial bank loan to the major securities firms on the security of public and general corporate bonds then the stock prices staged a sharp rebound next Government will cut bank rates and the institution of high rate

application this year. The optimistic view that the business trend would begin to pick up sometime around this autumn was abandoned in favor of the pessimistic outlook that the nations business was likely to remain in low spirit for a long time to come.

Trade Liberalization the second "black ships" land

The trade liberalization measure made imports 88 percent free, 2 percent short of the internationally pledged 90 percent target on the 1st of December. As for the 2 percent difference, the Government is expected to extent utmost efforts to make it up at the earliest possible date. The difference stems in the main from withholding from the free list heavy oil, competitive with Japan's hard-pressed coal industry, and some other items in the negotiation in trade talk with several countries of the West.

Postwar Japanese economy has been developing with stability and Japan's effort to curb excessive investments for industrial expansion or otherwise take steps to eliminate trade deficits had been viewed favorably by IMF (International Monetary Fund), but the pledge of a 90 percent liberalization by Oct. 1 was given to the IMF in exchange control.

The trade liberalization had reached 73 percent before the latest step was taken after starting from the 41 percent free level in April 1960. While diversification of agriculture is beginning in this country, the nation does not want to see cows wiped out from the farms before the onrush of foreign-made dairy products. In some specific case, therefore, the alternative protection appears to be destruction of some Japanese industries. Moreover the limitation of the market shutting off the possibility of any real mass production is the great weakness of Japanese industry, especially in the automobile industry. Japan will not be a match for western countries.

As the liberalization process progresses, pains invisibly increase for Japan's industries long habituated to hot-house protection under continuation often wartime and postwar foreign exchange control.

Both agriculture and business, therefore, must step up their efforts for more efficient operation. But the Government is expected to ask the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade authorities for permission to retain exceptional import control on a few items even after "total" abolition of restrictions, for the sake of the national economy. Finance Minister Kakuei Tanaka was by no means optimistic, he rejected the suggestion that the Government should ease financial policies in view of the hardship being experienced, especially smaller enterprises.

He was referring to suggestion to advance defrayals from the fiscal budget and lower the official money rates by the Bank of Japan, both aimed to ease the money situation.

INFLUENCE OF LIBERALIZATION IN MAIN INDUSTRY

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|---------------------------------|---|
| Great influence for long-period | coal, nonferrous metals aluminium metal, petroleum-mining, petroleum-refining, petroleum-chemistry, chemical-machine, papermanufacture, rayon staple, medical supplies butter, cheese, sugar-manufacture, confectionery, milling oils and fats alkali manufacture. |
| Disadvantage for short-period | automobile, large-scale machine-tool, automatic-machine, electronic computer, building machine, printing-machine, cable, special steel, vinylon, acrylic textile, caustic soda, soap, airplane, |
| Durable | two or three wheeled vehicle, agricultural machinery, transporter, industrial machine, industry meter, nylon, tetlon, kalium, |
| Advantage or not-influenced | advertising, warehouse, department store, transistor radio, camera, telescope, sewing machine, textile machine, domestic-electric device (except cooler, large-scale television), motor bicycle, ship building, miscellaneous goods, highrank toy, canning, railway-vehicle, cement, plate glass, cotton goods, trade company |

Trade With Communist China Expand

There is every sign that trade with the communist block countries is gaining momentum as evidenced by a recent series of events such as the sending of an economic mission to Soviet Union in August, followed by the visits here to economic missions from Eastern Europe, and a visit to Communist China by Kenzo Matsumura, a Liberal-Democratic member of the House Representatives.

Trade news thus occupied the attention of the nation because of its political implications. While Japan's trade with Communist China obviously involves delicate political problems, the Government faces the task to let the nation absorb the shock of freeimports, cultivate good trade relations with the Western basis and look ahead for further economic growth and progress

in political leadership. The communist countries are trying to expand trade with Japan. The reason is that Japan is now in a depression and Japanese industries are liable to fall into excessive competition among themselves under the pressure of overproduction, and furthermore the unity of the West European countries, i.e. EEC (European Economic Community) has been strengthened, making it difficult for the Communist countries to take advantage of capitalist competition.

Apparently the communists intend to make the best use of this vulnerable point of the Japanese economy, looking for trade relations with more advantage to their side. Communist China has experienced serious crop failures in the past three years, however, Communists China by all means intend to carry out its 3rd five-year

economic program which is to start next year.

These crop failure not necessarily attributed to factors beyond control, but also ascribed to human factors such as the failure in the 1st and 2nd five-year economic programs as result of the excessive emphasis on heavy industry by the Peiping Government. The Communist Chinese Government is shifting the emphasis from heavy industry to agriculture and the light manufacturing industries under 3rd five-year economic program.

However on Sept 26, Averell Hariman, assistant secretary of State For Far-Eastern Affairs, warned Japan against trading with Communist China in his speech before the Japan-American Society of Washington.

Harrima's warning evoked many kinds of reactions in Japan. We emphasize in this column, that it is not only prudent but also impossible for liberal and capitalistic countries to block up economically the communist countries. Trade with Communist contries can help to sphere of communication between human beings and cultures with the capitalistic countries. If we block them up, the international situation cannot be softened, but may go backward.

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Our Capital to Come

Riding in rush-hour train like sardines, irritated on a taxi-cab in a traffic jam and threatened by cars dashing into the pedestrian crossing, how do the Tokyoites think such a paralyzed condition of Tokyo?

The other day a man who has lost both his wife and children at the same time said, "Where on earth is a safe place to walk along?" It is also said there are some workers who make a use of betting "The number of traffic death of today". It seems crazy. Unless something is done, we are not always safe and may repeat this man's misery. Let us consider our better way of living in Tokyo.

Tokyo Faces Excessive Population

The cities of the world are heading for the greatest growth in their history. Most of the population growth of 1.2 billion expected during the next 15 years will take place in urban areas, for no more people are needed to farm the land and this will probably double the population of the world's cities.

Our Tokyo, the biggest city in the world, fits into this picture. It is creaking and groaning under the strain imposed by its present population. Metropolitan centers like Ginza, Shibuya, Shinjuku, and similar places have problems of acute congestion, inadequate transportation facilities, crowded centers for shopping and business, lack of open space for recreation, excessive population density, rise in land cost, and housing shortage. In addition, as the population increases, problems of water supply and transportation are intensified. Air pollution has been growing so rapidly as to constitute a serious menace to health. These problems remain unsolved, and will unquestionably cause other more serious ones in the future under the rapid pressures for expansion that Tokyo faces.

Influx of Population

For these ten years the population growth of 800,000 has taken place in urban areas, and approximately one-third of it has concentrated in Tokyo. This abnormal increase is mainly due to this city's rôle as our capital. In fact, the leading government offices, most of the chief managing agencies, the head offices of over 5,000 leading enterprises have establishments in Tokyo.

Since the beginning of the Meiji era, it is these chief pri-

posed to reduce the population density of crowded areas in London and to move the excess population and industry into self-contained satellite cities on the outskirts of London. Each of these cities, with a population of about 60,000 people, would contain its own industries, stores, and community facilities, arranged so that the majority of the population could walk to work and find all the facilities needed for daily life and recreation within the community. Most people live in rows of houses, with small private gardens, so that the "new towns" are compact enough for walking or bicycling to stores and jobs. The satellite cities are linked to the metropolis by railroads and highways, so that metropolitan services are readily accessible, including opportunities for secondary employment. The British are implementing this plan today with the construction of 14 new towns.

City Functions in Society

It is also necessary to observe the city functions from a historical point of view. Generally speaking, cities began as small industrial parts in rural areas, attracting workers from the surrounding agricultural belt. The investments in these cities were quite low and were primarily in the manufacturing sector of the economy. As this manufacturing generated additional wealth and savings, cities grew, and cheap-crowded housing was supplied to workers within the city. Afterwards community facilities became necessary to overcome the

acute health problems, the epidemics, and the social disorders that arose in industrial cities lacking essential supporting community facilities. After these cities had attained great wealth and size, they approached, as in the case of London, the satellite cities, or later, as in the case of Brazilia, the construction of a new capital.

Throughout history cities have played a revolutionary rôle in society. It is in the cities that the old customs, the old institutions of government, have lost their force and been replaced by new institutions, new customs, and new habits. Thus cities appear to be responsible for the acceleration of change in society.

Foresighted City Plan

Recently a cabinet member has suggested a plan to build New Tokyo at the foot of Mt. Fuji. This planning is aimed to absorb the population which is going to concentrate in Tokyo.

According to his planning, the Fuji area is to be connected directly with Tokyo by two highways which are about to be built quite soon. When these highways are available, it will take only an hour's ride to Tokyo from the new city. The minister laid stress upon the fact that there was nationally owned lands of 100,000,000 square meters in the Fuji area, which had had no advance in land-rent and which therefore would enable low-cost construction. And as this area is situated at the center of Honshu Island, it is also quite suitable from the point of view of a central capital.

Notwithstanding the necessity



These crashed cars are at the cost of paralyzed traffic conditions. Traffic accident rate of Tokyo is one of the largest in the world.

of rational city development, the minister statements sound lacking in concrete planning. Firstly, it is advantageous to have enterprises located at metropolitan centers. Secondly, it is difficult to obtain the public land, because it depends upon the advance of land-rent.

Taking this into consideration it seems to be economic advantages that check a beginning of city planning. This implicates that we must find out an efficient and economic method to solve the present city problems.

A Blueprint of New Tokyo

First of all this new capital should be located within an hour's or two hours' ride from Tokyo. If it is nearer in distance, it will cause a problem of a vast urbanized area combining the old capital and the new one. It is needless to say that a reason to remove Tokyo exists in the absorption. Secondly, this new place should be far from the present residential area, abundant with water supply, and public-owned land over 200 square kilometers. Because it is intended in that this city will have 300,000,000 people finally. In addition good climate, firm land foundation, and scenic beauty are also important con-

ditions for the New Tokyo.

When the primary project is completed, the Diet, administrative organs, and the Palace should be removed first. Then considering the inseparable relationships between politics and economy, it is easy to imagine that the big enterprises will move gradually. Every facility, —transportation, housing, water supply, etc. — must be done under the supervision of city planning.

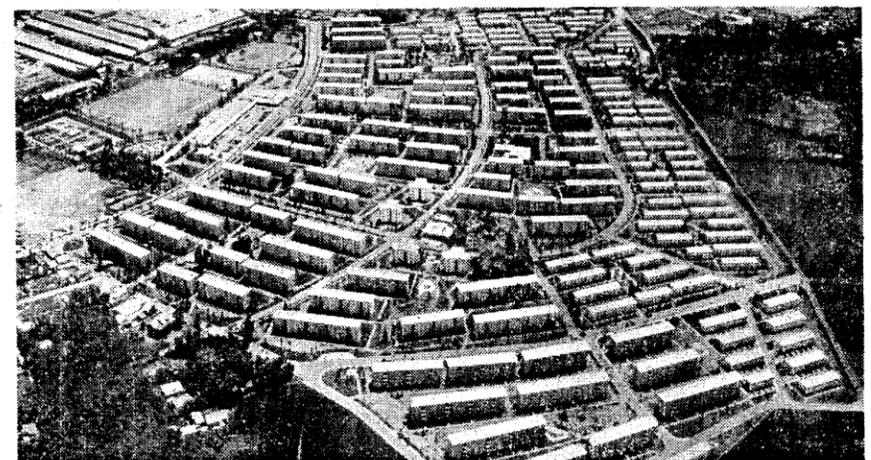
This new capital should be a city solely for the purpose of politics, business, and education. In comparison to the growth of the ordinary population, the number of workers grows gradually. Even if this new city contains its own industries on the outskirts, the products made should be only for daily needs.

Every problem that Tokyo faces is obviously attributed to excessive population. 300,000 people increase year by year. We must do something. If we do not work out any solution to this serious population problem, all functions of our capital will probably stop in near future. It was a pity that the former city planning seemed something like emergency repairs. Tokyo cannot be free from confused situations, unless steady and foresighted planning is done. We should think again that cities have played a revolutionary rôle in society and are responsible for the prosperous future.

The Greater London Plan

Well, what is the aspect of city planning in the case of London?

It is said that the Greater London Plan of 1944 is the best expression of the lower-density, "satellite" city. This plan pro-



A new town (above) on the outskirts of Tokyo, which has been built recently by Japan Housing Corporation. Even this type of town promotes a vast urbanization of Tokyo

KAN
かんきょう
GYO

A NAME OF AN AIM

Reading as "Kangyo", these Japanese ideographs originally connoted "the promotion of industry and trade" but are no longer in current usage. Their significance has thus been lost, except to the thousands of businessmen at home and abroad who associate it with "Nippon Kangyo" — their bank in Japan. The Nippon Kangyo Bank, through its efficient foreign and domestic services, fully meets the purpose for which it was founded in 1897 — the promotion of industry and trade.

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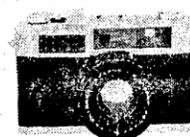
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Introduction to Japanese

O-Matsuri—Festival

It is said that Japan is a nation who likes a festival very much. A festival is ordinarily called 'Matsuri'.

This word 'Matsuri' is not only for a deity festival and a lineage festival but also for publicizing goods and pleasing visitors.

The festival is usually gay but there are some festivals. In the festival which is called Ohiji, the people gather in one place and only spend a day talking of one thing and another with tea, cake and Sake (which is Japanese wine.)

The word Matsuri is equal to the Matsurigoto which means politics. Because once the festival was associated with politics.

The small festivals which are at shrines, are the same in origin generally what is called the festival has the following elements;

Elements in Origin

(1) The god of the Matsuri. The god to be dedicated. There is a God of the new year, the Holy Spirit of the Buddhist all souls' Day, God of the mountain, God of lineage, God to have easy labour and God of cereals etc.

(2) There is a man who defies the god and house of the god. The house of god is called "Kashiraya". "Kagitya". The man who defies the god is called Kannushi, Miiko, and Ujiko.

(3) There are place to deify. There are called Shaden Kyuseki and the Kannushi welcomes the god there.

(4) The order of Matsuri and a ceremony, which is called Kamiwaza.

(5) The offering. This is "Sake", and a rice cake which is called Mochi. Those are the most important for Matsuri.

Even a simple Matsuri, there is not a festival in it an offering is not given. Essentially Matsuri aims at being in a harmony with God and man eating and drinking the same food. "Sake" is necessary by all means.

(6) The time of Matsuri. There are spring and autumn festivals, these are the chief events of the year, and the festivals by seasons. The spring festival is for praying to god for a bumper crop and for living in festival is gay festival which is to thank to god for the delight of a harvest. The summer festival between the spring and the autumn takes a leading part in the city festivals.

"Gion" festival is one of the most famous summer (city) festivals. This means wiping from an epidemic, a flood and the damage by insects. Usually the festival is a function of night, but the character of the summer festival is the ceremony in the daytime. The parade with its Mikoshi dashi gives pleasure to the eyes of many people.

Looking at the festivals of Japan, we must admit that there is something above the establish-

ed rule of the common religion. Namely, we, Japanese, have a thing called an "idea," added to a belief in the universe or the spiritual world. Long long ago, in the idea there was a thought that a god is the most precious organized part in our human community and is as one body with our ruler.

Forms Are Changing

Only through the observance of "festivals" can we seek out, in Japan the old form of our belief and see the circumstances that changed the form so that it came to be what it is today. Because our belief has not a scripture, like some modern "religions" such as Buddhism or Christianity, most people have not been taught from a document. Therefore it seems that there is no priest and, moreover, no mission work, only the festival.

A professional Shintoist, as a faculty does not exist. It is true that there are many leaders around the Shinto shrine, but their teaching is one of acting and feeling, and ordinarily is not put into preaching. So, a newer self-experience is the thing able to be gained by only those who take part in the festival during the year. In the states of the temperate zone, the circulation of the four seasons is a convenient measure for remembering the festival. The fact that one does not participate in a festival is thought as a sign of laziness. The festival is, so to speak, the stepping-stone towards a national belief in God.

In general, many people think the celebration is a beautiful expression of the festival. But it can be recognized that the celebration, judging from the many usages of it, is a kind of festival, of utmost beauty and with much splendored pleasure. More concretely the celebration is the festival many visitors come to see.

Interest Celebrations

There are, in many festivals, interesting celebrations for example one the deifying Idogami-sama (the god of the well) and the special celebration for the god of the House when "Sairei" (the celebration) is Chinese, and it seems that the word has been used since the Kamakura era and did not exist in ancient times. Also it was not an appellation of the festival from the first, and was probably used only in the big festivals of the famous shrines.

As for celebration, most people expect to see the Chochin (Japanese lantern). For example in the celebration of Takayama, Hida districts, long identical Chochins are hung on the eaves of the houses in every town.

This sight and another in which large praying words, as Gokokujoju ("May gains ripen well!"), are written on the flags are always remembered as part of festival celebrations. Moreover the general characteristics



The photo (upper) is 'Namahage', the winter festival in the northern districts. This is the most colourful and strange festival.

The picture (under) is the dance which shows the opening of the festival in the district of Niigata.

of the celebration are the parade harvest in autumn, the next is of Mikoshi (the sacred palanquin) one in spring or between spring and the march accompanied by the parade.

Mikoshi; Decorations

At the parade, in its mode which welcomes gods to the shrine for the Shinto ritual, has changed form using horses to the Mikoshi. At present, decorations and Mikoshi, which seem to have originated at Gion in Kyoto, are used in a most parades. This appears to be the fashion prevailing in city and country.

One of the most important turning points in Japanese festivals which has been changing in the process of time, is that there has appeared crowds called observers. In another words, there appears to be many Participants of the festival who do not hold belief in common or observed the festival only in terms of the beautiful. This made not only the city life splendid but also our childhood memories pleasant.

Okomori and Sanro

The celebration which mainly need outdoor beauty is held in the day time. The festival was originally the thing to do in the night, from the evening to the next morning partakers of the festival did Okomori (this is a deed of shutting themselves up at a shrine) or Sanro (this is a deed when they go to shrine far-away rather than in case of Okomori and shut themselves up there.) But today, the original sense of the festival was faded and the night time has been shortened.

On the other hand, the day time has been lengthened for the celebration, the combination between the festival and the town life are considerably deep, and the differences of the festivals are clearly reflected in every man's eyes.

The festival in the city is often held in summer, but in the more remote areas there are few.

Seasons of Festivals

All the year around, the biggest festival is the one after the

Memorial Exhibit. of Cultural Leader is held

In commemoration of the 100th birthday anniversary of Tenshin Okakura, a memorial exhibition is being held in Tokyo.

It is sponsored by the Asahi Newspaper Co., the Tokyo Art Academy, Japan Academy of Arts (Nippon Geijutsuin). The exhibition is separated into two places, the Tokyo Art Academy Library at Ueno Park and the fifth floor of the Matsuzakaya department store at Ueno.

This exhibition reflect the great influence which the thought of Tenshin Okakura, directly and through his many disciples, have had on the development of Japan's culture.

It could even be said that the survival of much of Japan's cultural heritage through the destruction by the Pacific War is owed to Tenshin's good influence. Dr. Warner urged the United States military command not to bomb Kyoto and Nara and he thereby saved Japan's treasure from destruction.

The Meiji period of arts (1867-1911) is the era in which power of the shotgun was voluntarily relinquished and that of the emperor restored. During those days, it was called the To-era, Japanese artists were greatly influenced by Western Arts, their first enthusiasm being followed by a nationalistic revival of native traditions. Painters showed themselves especially susceptible to foreign influences, and there emerged in Japan schools of academic realism of free impressionism, and of all the tendencies that descended in quick succession upon Paris. So, Japanese art was overrun by the tidal wave of imported European ideals and deteriorated into a mere craft. Tenshin at the time

maintained the ideals of Orient arts.

The present exhibition records the first public showing of three Tenshin's own Japanese paintings, as well as about 100 items connected with Tenshin's life including manuscripts of his articles on fine art subjects, letters, and some of his personal belongings. In addition, the exhibition covers some 100 paintings, sculpture, and other works created by some of the artists who rose to greatness under Tenshin's guidance, among them such famous painter as Hoga Kano, Gaho Hashimoto, Kazan Shimomura, Taikan Yokoyama, Shunso Hishida, and Buzan Kimura.

Tenshin Okakura was born in Yokohama in the second year of Bunkyo, that is, in 1862. Young Okakura's life decisive turned in 1878 by the arrival of the American scholar Ernest Fenollosa as the professor of literature at Tokyo Imperial University. Fenollosa's philosophy had a strong influence on the new ideals of Japanese arts.

The most active period for Tenshin Okakura started in 1890, when he became a president of the Tokyo Art Academy (in those days, it was called the To-kyo School of Fine Arts). The establishment in 1898 by Tenshin. It was an important step in the development of Japanese art in modern times.

Almost all of the paintings shown at the present exhibition are works by painters who were either trained by Tenshin himself or were influenced by his ideals. They are works which in their time stirred up much discussion and which played a part in laying the foundation of modern Japanese paintings.

FOREIGN STUDENT CORNER

"Japanese People"

by Weyne Litton

Although Japanese Culture was mingled itself with modern American and European culture, there are still plainly discernible features of it which are purely Japanese. One of these, so obvious as to perhaps be often overlooked as custom, is that of taking one's shoes off before stepping on the house floor.

Needless to say, I find this a very same practise, although to the average Canadian layman taking one's shoes off before entering the house is rather strange, the reverse of wearing one's shoes in the house is also strange to the average Japanese layman. For example, my obasan was quite astounded by the fact that Westerners wear their shoes in the house. This was a rather barbaric custom, she believed, and did we also go to bed with our shoes on. . . .

The Japanese custom of bowing is very interesting. Although in Canada upon meeting for the first time we often give a short bow, bowing six or seven times in succession every time one meets is rather strange. Of course, the act of bowing six or seven times is usually confined to older people whose personal manner-Japanese still perceive the characteristic, one or two hours seems to suffice.

It is this happy medium which Japanese youth seem to have successfully effected which interests me.

Thus, if a Japanese student goes to Europe or North America, it is not so much of a strange transition as for a European student to come to Japan, at least, so I believe.

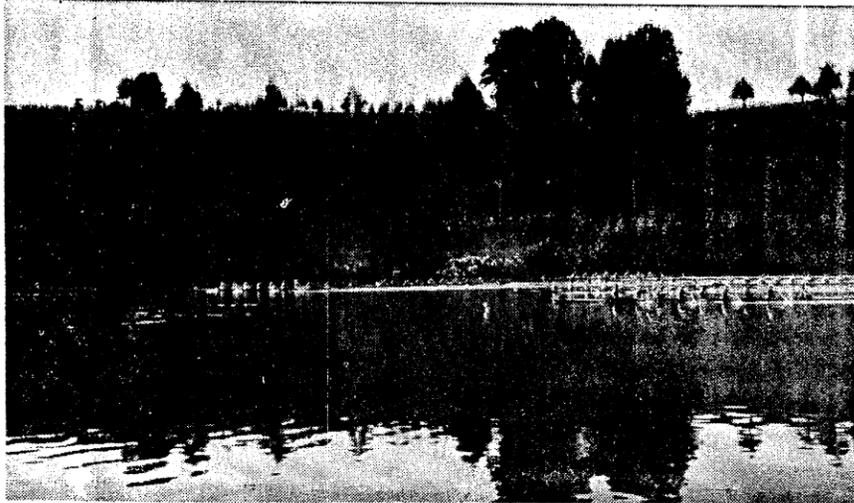
A post-war phenomenon of the Japanese which is admirable is the institution of the Ryoko. Everywhere one goes during vacation time one can see multitudes of youth, generally students, taking trips of hiking. I don't doubt but that the youth of Tokyo are much heal than their counterparts in New York city.

I am somewhat amazed by the numberless young ladies one sees in vacation time, their bright coloured packs upon their backs, excitedly chattering tone another, various maps spread out on their knees. Although hiking in Canada is popular it is not what one might call an institution.

As a matter of fact I am taking a small camping trip myself to the in the end of this month (with, if I may safely permitted to say, two Hosei University friends). I certainly concur with this young custom of the Ryoko. The things one sees, People one meets, and the new things one learns are certainly factors which prove its merit.

However the custom which I am most looking forward to now the coming baseball game with Waseda on November 3rd. I am just wondering how many points we shall beat them by. . . .





The World Championship Series of Boat Races was held at Luzern Rotsee in Switzerland.

Described by Mr. Hiroya Shimada (Sophomore)

Impression of World Regatta Chap

Mr. Hiroya Shimada who took part in the World Championship Series of Boat Races held in Switzerland in this September as one of Japanese representative and as the rower of the 3rd seat of coxless four, and the captain of the Keio Rowing Club described the purpose and the significance of this expedition for our paper.

The first World Championship Series of Boat Races was held at Luzern Rotsee in Switzerland from September 6 to 9 including 7 items of races in the Olympic Games. In the series Japanese crews also took part in eight race, coxless four race, pair race, and scull race as a part of strengthening plans for the coming Olympic Games in Tokyo.

From the Keio University 5 rowers of coxless four and scull who had won victories in the championship series of short boat races in Japan this July and 3 rowers who composed the Japanese eight members selected from Japanese universities

participated. 8 members of the Keio Rowing Club were selected as the Japanese representatives and took the oars marked with a sun flag in their hands.

Hitherto in our country the items except eight race and four race have been forgotten. Therefore our expedition of short boats at this time was the 1st test to examine the Japanese power against powerful players all over the world.

Our activity in the world championship series was greatly watched to see whether or not the difference in strength made apparent as boats became shorter and crews less, would affect Japanese chances. Therefore it is not too much to say that the results of this expedition dominate the future advance of the items.

We were anxious at first because we had less time for training in this expedition than in other expeditions. We, however, could be present at the races in the best condition, owing to full understandings and warm receptions of Switzerland.

As a result, the coxless four and pair, and scull were com-

pletely defeated in the eliminations and in the races which were held to give the defeated crew the right to take part in the final races. Moreover the shorter the boats in the races became the more clearly the difference between Japanese and foreigners in physical strength appeared. In the eight race the Japanese crew gained 11th place out of 16. We were much surprised at the extraordinary strength of foreign crews, but at the same time we learned much from our valuable experiences. The Japanese crew must require powerful sprint by long term weight-training and should gather their inferiority of physical strength with technique. At least it is an absolutely necessary condition that we must have durability to row oars with higher pitch than foreigners.

We hope earnestly in the Olympic Games at Tokyo our Keio crew will make Japan proud.

Rugby Season Comes

The Kanto Universities Rugby A Block League opened with Keio Univ. vs. Nihon Univ. and Hosei Univ. vs. Rikkyo Univ. at the Chichibu-no-miya Rugby Ground on Oct. 7.

Keio played the opening game with Nichidai. In the first half both teams were poor at catching a chance, although they sharply attacked each other and ran all over the ground.

K-W Ice-hockey

The 27th K-W Ice-hockey match was held at the Korakuen Ice Palace on Oct. 17 after the OB game.

Both teams played a close game in the first period and in the second. But in the third period Waseda showed its ability to the full and got an easy victory.

Compared with Keio in which only the first FW is mighty, Waseda has three powerful FWs and was expected to lead the game by a large score from the beginning. Keio, however, played very well and won the first get in 6 seconds. While Keio got 3 points, Waseda got only one point by 13 minutes. But after the half of the first period Waseda showed its power and continually scored 3 points. Although Keio fought a good match in the third period Kei was compelled to simply defend itself and couldn't attack the Waseda goal.

In 22 minutes Nichidai charged the ball kicked by Imamura (Keio) and Nishimura broke the balance by his try (goal). On the other hand Keio failed in an easy PG, subsequently attacked the Nichidai goal over again just before the half time, but in vain. Nichidai defended itself very well against the continual attack of Keio.

In the latter half taking advantage of the windward side Nichidai rushed into the Keio goal and continued gaining points. In 8 minutes Kawasaki got a try in the left corner, thereafter Nichidai added two tries for 7 minutes.

Raised to A Block from B Block in this season, Keio was expected to play a good match. But on the contrary Keio was completely defeated in this opening game.

Nihon 21 { 5-0 } 0 Keio
16-0

K-W Soccer Ends in Draw

In the second week of the Kanto Universities' Soccer League two games, Rikkyo Univ. vs. Kyoiku Univ. and Waseda Univ. vs. Keio Univ., were held at the Tokyo University Gotsushita Ground on Oct. 14.

In the first game Rikkyo Univ. succeeded in scoring the first point, but in the latter half Kyoiku Univ. took the offensive to get one point and drew with Rikkyo Univ.

In the second game although Keio and Waseda fought a well-matched game in the first half, in the latter half Waseda attacked the Keio goal over and over again. But Keio made desperate defences to draw with Waseda, too.

It was said before the match that Waseda was stronger than Keio. Keio, however, showed a violent fighting spirit and played a powerful game. In the first half powerful attacks and skillful defences were repeated in front of the goals of both teams. Keio GK Sato defended his position very well, especially it was a fine play for him to stop a strong and difficult shoot kicked

The Tokyo Big Six Baseball League

Keio Gets 6 Straight Wins Hopeful of Championship

The Tokyo Big Six Baseball League Autumn Baseball schedule started on September 15 at Meiji Jingu Stadium under the lights with Keio taking on Meiji University. The Keio team which was expected to do favorably this season, as usual, because of its skillful batting, met the Meiji team in the first week of its schedule. In the opener, Keio was two runs behind up to the sixth inning but showed its tenacious batting ability in the seventh and eighth to chalk up an impressive 3-2 come from behind victory over Meiji.

In the second game, to the contrary, Keio was two runs ahead of Meiji up to the seventh inning. The game was tied 2-2 in the bottom of the eighth due to Meiji's brilliant attack, but in the top of the same inning the Keio squad came back and exploded with several hits increasing their lead to a decisive 7-2.

On Sept. 29 and 30, the Keio team confronted Rikkyo, the second place holder of the spring season. Throughout two games, the Keio squad, which was highly confident after two straight wins over the Meiji team became red-hot again. In the opener, Sept. 29, Keio's eighth batter, Kitagawa, drove in four runs with a bases-wiping triple in the sixth inning and a sacrifice fly in the eighth to pace Keio to an overwhelming 7-1 victory over Rikkyo. Ohashi, who remained in poor batting condition during the spring season, showed his real batting ability in this game, punching three hits including one double in his four trips to the plate. Colossal right handed hurler, Fuji, went all the way for the first time this season allowing only one run.

In the second game on Sept. 30 Keio jumped to an early 2-0 lead in the bottom of the first

inning when Hongo rolled a grounder skillfully through short-stop and third base to bring in two runners. In the succeeding innings, however, Keio failed to score any additional runs. Starter, Hayashi, and reliever, Fuji, blanked Rikkyo nine full innings, stretching Keio's winning streak to four. It seemed that Fuji had established himself as an ace pitcher for Keio.

On Oct. 6 and 7 Keio battled with Todai and as expected took two straight wins to obtain the third winning point. In the first game, red-hot Keio shattered Todai 6-0, partly helped by Todai infielding errors. Maekawa appeared for the first time this season in the eighth inning as relief pitcher and did a nice job throwing out six straight batters with ease. On Oct. 7 starter

Hayashi and reliever Fuji held Todai to only one run to increase Keio's string of wins to six.

This made Keio much nearer to a league championship which it had been unable to get for the past six years. Seeing that Hosei and Meiji are the runners-up having already lost one winning point each, it can safely be said that the Emperor's cup is within one grasp. Anyhow, whether Keio gets it or not, depends on the battle with Hosei Oct. 20-21.

| | Standings | | | |
|--------|---------------------|---|---|----|
| | (till the 4th week) | | | |
| | G | W | T | WP |
| Keio | 6 | 6 | 0 | 3 |
| Hosei | 8 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| Waseda | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Meiji | 6 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Rikkyo | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tokyo | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Basketball League

On the second day (Oct. 14) of the fourth week of the 37th Kanto Universities' Basketball League three games, Kyoiku Univ. vs. Meiji Univ., Rikkyo Univ. vs. Nihon Univ. and Rikkyo Univ. vs. Keio Univ., were held at the Taito Gymnasium in Tokyo.

As Keio and Rikkyo had won 6 victories before this week, the game of Rikkyo vs. Keio was very important for the two teams to win the championship.

In the first half Keio kept the lead. But in the latter half Rikkyo was very strong. In three minutes Rikkyo succeeded in

gaining the lead in a score of 40-38. Afterwards Rikkyo continued to get more points with skillful fast attacks and at the same time made good defenses. In 13 minutes the score showed 60-48. Although Ogawa, a chance-maker of Keio, played an active part, Keio couldn't catch chances to come up with Rikkyo.

Defeated in this important game as well as in the first day game, Keio was very hopeless of the championship in this season.

Rikkyo 71 { 30-34 } 62 Keio
41-28

Campus at a Glance

Fall came around, and Mita campus is now filled with high-spirited students. Autumn is a fruitful season for Keio boys, too. The staff of every club are very busy with preparations for the coming Mita festival (it is scheduled from the 22nd to the 25th Nov.).

At resting places, they talk about the Tokyo Six University Baseball matches and nothing else. Missing victory for years, the Keio team is eagerly expected to win the Imperial cup for this season.

Also, various invitation cards for ball and concerts flow from hand to hand.

School Buildings

Coming in the Mita gate (Maboroshi-no-Mon . . . Gate of Phantom), the Keio Library, seems, like a symbol of the long history of Keio Univ.

Considering its old history, one hundred years and more, Keio has rather new school buildings, some of which were built as a commemoration of its 100th anniversary. In this year, new buildings were built both in Mita and Hiyoshi.

Above all, the dining hall of Mita is the most striking. The hall accommodates more people than ever. Besides, it is very clean and in good order.

It is a bit of a pity that new

buildings lacks academic atmosphere. The vast class room show a tendency toward the mass educational system. More regrettable to say, club rooms are rather small, and there also lacks a student hall.

Value School Articles

Having new institutes, we should consider how to use them. Looking on the desks we find there are various and many scribbles from difficult words to "End the lecture, quick!"

Boy students do not stop smoking before professor comes in the class room. They throw away cigarettes on the floor and rub them out with their shoes, opening their notebook. This is a fixed behavior, cigarettes ends being scattered everywhere.

One of the School spirits of Keio is freedom. For that reason many of Keio Students are individualists. But it is noteworthy that some of them are not so much individualistic as selfish. They reveal it in the way of using public articles or in their daily behavior.

It is said that the relation between every position in Keio Univ. is very close and co-operative. We should keep the traditional spirit and make Keio University more and more honourable.

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Expel Ingrained Habit

The time has come when the long-promised freeing of up to 90 per cent of Japanese imports from abroad is to be carried out. But there are still rather strong objections against this step in some quarters of the economic world. The typical one is this; the influx of cheap and superior articles from abroad will be sure to bring collapse to such industries as have no or little ability for the keen international competition in trade. This view has unexpectedly great influence over the concerned.

But, seen from a wider view, is the Japanese economy so fragile as to be so easily frustrated by foreign articles? It is reported that the revival of our economy has been very remarkable and the rate of economic growth for these five or six years ranks first of the world. This suggests that the foundations of the trade liberalization have been completely established. In other words, large-scale industries here have developed so much that they can win in international competition for various kinds of articles. After the trade liberalization, the home-made articles of good quality will not fail to do credit to Japanese industry.

In view of this fact, are we not to be more confident and proud of the superiority of Japanese industry? If we are confronted with misgivings for trade liberalization, we cannot but be brought to the loss of confidence in the superiority of our country and the jumping at foreign-made articles which is characteristic of Japan's nationality, a sort of inferiority complex.

But such an attitude of us Japanese towards things foreign can also be seen in other cases. One of the conspicuous examples is this; Japan of more than 1000 years ago imitated the Chinese culture of those days, introducing fine arts and Chinese characters and modifying the latter for our use. Since then, the imitation and snatching at foreign articles, good or bad, has played an important part in Japanese culture. What result will be caused if this attitude is taken to the trade liberalization? It is quite obvious that our thoughtless and uninvited introduction of foreign goods will bring inevitable collapse to Japan's industry.

The trade liberalization has been partly put into practice, and we should like to ask, "Does it not propound a question about the Japanese nationality?" To snatch from mere curiosity at newly introduced articles without fully estimating the value of them was our traditional way of dealing with foreign goods. The deeper and longer the history of erroneous judgement is, the farther it will be to the realization of the right judgement. In this sense we are tested by a severe trial.

Let's stop that bad habit of us jumping at articles newly brought from abroad. When we can deal with them with right evaluation and calm judgement, it means not only that both the successful result of the trade liberalization and the prosperity of Japan's industry are almost attained but that we are successful in discovering something new in Japanese nationality which no one of us is at present aware of.

Looking into College Girls Increased in University

That increased girl collegians are "degrading" our country has been regretted by some patriotic professors. The background of the idea is this; girls have increased rather rapidly in every college and most of them have gone into the literature department and are therefore conspicuous by number. Their preoccupation is marriage, not employment, and most of them do not get jobs. Their attitude towards study seems to lack in strictness. From these, they say that to educate girls in a college when there are great many boys anxious to enter is something for pity.

As the above shown idea is correct in describing the present state, most people could only to accept it. But there seems to be some trick in it.

In this issue we thought about the comment, asking several persons of their opinions towards it. The election and the number of the persons may be not enough to get fair knowledge of the tendency of whole school, if there is such, but the aim of the issue is not to represent the school but to learn the situation. Among those whom we asked the opinion is Professor Yashiro, teacher of fine art at the literature dept. We asked him in order to hear what he thinks as a teacher of the classes where the girls are the dominant components.

Prof. Yashiro Speaks

Professor Yashiro says that the idea concerned pointed out the weakpoint of present girls in college. It is true that girls take up employment only temporarily or never, and very few have life works. But it is mostly due to the magic of journalism that the idea has almost hypnotized people at large. Those who share in the idea are neglecting to see both sides of the matter.

In the Literature Dept.

As a teacher of history of art, he says that study in the literature dept. does not serve to get employment directly and advises against entering that dept. to those who want to get a job in good firms. Boys, therefore, avoid the dept. and there are few boys and many girls there.



The role of boys & girls in the literature dept.

He admits that there is something different in boys from girls that is somewhat vigorous, persistent and self-sufficient, which might have fostered through custom that men must support their family. But he doubts whether this condition will continue to be monopolized by boys alone. He is doubtful of the opinion that girls are by nature fit for literature and points out that there are no female professors in the literature dept., while there are some in the law and economics depts. in Keio. He thinks that it needs the judgement of time to declare whether or not girls are more fit for literature than other fields.

Women's Status

The system after the war of registration and taking lectures for credit changed the appearances of the literature dept. and brought in many girls. The typical literary youth disappeared and this made some graduates feel sorry. But his view is that this is only a part of a social change. Already there have been remarkable changes in the

status of women. Since the equality of men and women is basically admitted, it is only a problem of time and will on girls' side until they enjoy social importance. Household affairs or children will not be reasonable deterrent forces from continuing their work. But, in fact, there is and will be brought before the eyes of public at large the difficulties to continue working after childbirth which are mostly due to the lack of public institution to take care of infants.

While, the aim of a university is not to give students practical training such as given at various training institutes, but to help them, for example, to further and synthetic thoughts and to give more information of general knowledge. This does not mean that a university is an ivory tower. It means it is a place to learn basic things which are applicable widely when we go out into the world.

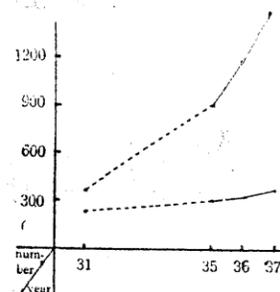
In this sense discriminations of educational effect between boys and girls becomes nonsense. Even though girls do not go out to get jobs, educated girls heighten the level of the whole society.

After all, it only shows that those girls are coming to a college because they favored to do so. They might do whatever they want to.

Girls' Views

For a reference, here are some summaries of the comments by professors of some univs. which were in the feature on "students" of The Asahi of June 4. ... It's a world-wide tendency that girls gather to the literature dept. because they are suitable for things emotional than things intellectual. ... Half of the Japanese people are female, so it is not a loss that girls go to universities to be well-cultivated. ... I'm sorry to think how much they understand my lecture. ...

This type of opinion are also popular among the girls themselves. Miss Takemoto, freshman of the literature dept., says she took the comments as warning against the lack of seriousness among girls towards study, and points out that there is a tendency to take a university as a place to take shelter of



| year | girls of the literature dept. | girls of the rest of the dept. |
|------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1962 | 1115 | 373 |
| 1961 | 115 | 332 |
| 1960 | 876 | 304 |
| 1956 | 358 | 273 |

is not found only among girls. This must be connected with the efforts to lessen the harm of mass-production in a university. Difficulty to maintain a position in a firm, carrying out at the same time the household duties, will hardly be solved only by those women who are in need of doing that. To be meaningful, this question must be considered together with other questions on the campus and in the society.

Democratization of Mind

The second is that there still exists the firm belief among men and women alike that women should stay at home and support their husbands. Major reason for this will be to make sure that a good environment is offered to children to grow up. Many women have done that and also played considerable roles in the field of art or in academic works. Women at home can find out many opportunities for self-development, if they want to. But that the style of life is decided most part by their husbands shows their self-denial.

That is one example that their courses of lives are subordinated to those of men. We are not going to say that to have no job and only to engage in the works in a house is bad. These things should be decided case by case according to the will and the situation of the persons concerned.

What meant is to say if man and woman are equal, there should be no reason to accuse any woman of going out to do what works they like as men do. In fact a few women can do that now, and even to take special holidays for childbirth is still argued sometimes if it is unreasonable or not. Thus the equality of both sex has not fully realized yet in the minds of people.

Eventually these two points will be mixed into one, but at present it seems better to handle the problem from the two sides.

How to Grapple

Joint Effort Needed

The problem seems to have two points. The first one is that it must be looked at from the institutional phase of the matter, as has already been hinted by Professor Yashiro. And Miss Hara, junior of the literature dept. thus puts it. It is in itself unreasonable to deal with girls as something exceptional. Lack of strictness in studying attitude



英会話

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