

The Mita Campus

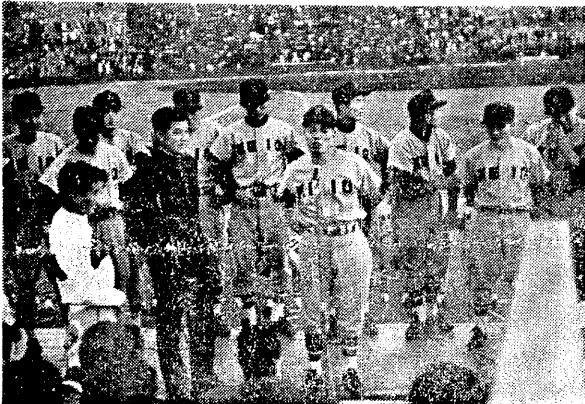
KEIO UNIVERSITY
1858

'calamus gladio fortior'

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Keio Wins Emperor's Cup First Time In Six Years

As soon as the burst of exultation occurred, pieces of paper soared in the air, and lapes of various colors were thrown into the ground. That was the moment when the Keio won the victory for 11 seasons' separation.

The third game, the last clance in the victory for the Keio proceeded favourably for Waseda

with three runs ahead of Keio in the early innings. It was Ohashi's three-run triple in the six that brought Keio to the Emperor's Cup.

The ball panned by his sturdy arms and sharp revolt of his wrist became a drastic liner, went through center-to-right, reached the fence of the outfield. It cannot be too much to say

that it was the very punch which helped Keio to throw back its dishonor of being "an eternal second-place holder" to the world.

In the succeeding innings, the Keio squad got animated as if to chase away the 6-year gloom, earning 11 runs up to the final inning. While, in defense, sophomore Watanabe, who replaced Fuji in the fourth inning kept Waseda's batting completely silent, and paced Keio to the king of the Tokyo Big Six University League.

After the game, in front of the dugout an impressive "Doage" started.

Manager Maeda whirled in the air four times and five, by the hands of the players. Then, Taura, Ohashi, Fuji, Enomoto and so on. While, in the rooting stand filled with rapture, the victorious song "Okano" sounded loud in the dark.

The lanterns which had rested for a long time in the depot were lighted at last. The procession of the lanterns, headed by the brass band, started from the Kaigakan at 6:00 p.m. and marched to Mita Hill via Aoyama 1 chome, Roppongi, Azabu, Mikawadai, Ichinohashi, with a shout of joy from the either side of the road. The celebration was held before the contracted in the yard at 8:15 with a bonfire.

The Keio Boys, sang loudly victory song, college songs again and again, with the rooting and leaders, players and professors, held meetings for the first time.

New 'Univ. Control Plan' Has Been Protested On Nation-wide Scale

The problem of the National University Management System was in a tense situation before its introduction on the agenda of the Diet of December, since on October 15, its last report was submitted by the Central Education Council.

On the two-days of October 31 and November 1, student movements of protest against its revision were undertaken on a large scale at main universities in various districts, the number of which was about eighty from Ryukyu Univ. in Okinawa to Hokkaido. They showed their opposition by strikes or demonstrations. In Tokyo, on the same days, about 3000 students held a meeting at the Shimizudani park, and after, made a demonstration parade to the Department of Education building.

In Tokyo University, on October 26, the Economics Department and Science Department held meetings for the first time.

Continuously, other departments held meetings, in which professors, graduate students, lower students, and faculties took part. Prof. Mikio Sumitani pointed out that the system was based of the "critical senses" of the government and the capitalist classes. Prof. Tsutomu Ouchi said that the University Control System was a grave menace to academic freedom, because the basis of self-government of a university existed in the faculty meeting.

At the All-Tokyo Univ. Meeting, they agreed that one of the most effective methods of the movement depended upon the unity of their will. On November 1, they all joined the movements which were being unified from several parts.

In Waseda University, most students have less interest in its revision than those of Tokyo Univ. On October 31, only 100 students took part in a movement of its protest, and besides, its members were all student council committees.

On October 12, the problem whether or not a research institute of military affairs in the Defence Agency's charge should be established in Waseda University, was arrested with All Waseda Univ. Strikers. This success seemed to raise their interest in the revision of the University Management System.

In Keio University, there were fewer students showing much interest in it than those of the two universities. But they seemed to have more interest than that of other days.

On October 24, at Mita and Hiyoshi Campus, a meeting of its protest was held and about

200 students joined the movement. Generally, Hiyoshi's students had more interest in University Management System Revision than those of Mita Campus.

But opinions of each department were much more different than those of the other universities. Especially the Student Council seemed to take an independent action without complying with the opinions of the other departments.

A student who was against the method of the movement of Student Council said, "Each member of S.C. does not discuss seriously this problem. I cannot understand why they jumped to a conclusion, which had been arrived at less than half an hour ago." Another student said, "We often hear that the student movement is far from the feeling of most students."

I think we should never avoid our responsibility for it, not placing it on their leader. On our discussion of the problem of "Whether or not University Management System should be revised," we unconsciously substitute it for another "Whether Zengakuren Students attitude should be good or not" and the discussion about the theme itself is not debated in quality."

His speaking shows that most students consciously try to take an indifferent attitude against the existing student movements which will face the present society which have many contradictions, though they feel the inconsistencies of it. Most students shut themselves up, seeking their small happinesses.

Five Keio Students Still Missing In Yacht Accident

On November 3th afternoon, the yacht Miya-gou, which belongs to Keio Cruising Club was missing with the Hayakaze-gou which belongs to Waseda Univ. in the Sagami Bay yacht Race that was done under the auspices

of the Japan Yacht Racing Club. The Miya-gou had four Keio students on board, namely, Yoshitetsu Yoshioka (Economic Dpt. Senior), Tatsuroku Terada (Economic Dpt. Senior), Kiyoshi Matsumiya (Law Dpt. Junior), and Matsumiya's elder brother Yuichi (Keio Univ. O.B.).

And also in this race, Yukio Izekei (Keio Univ. Commerce Dpt. Junior) was thrown off from the Yacht, Nobuchan-gou, into the sea and he is still missing now.

After this unfortunate accident, the head office of rescue's counter measure was set up in Jukukankyoku at Mita and on November 8th headquarter sent the searching parties to along the coast of the Sagami Bay in co-operation with the Maritime Safety Agency and other Keio's club.

But in spite of each party's search, they did not get on the track of the yacht by 12th. So the Yokohama Maritime Safety Agency comes to the conclusion that the disaster of the Miya-gou was sure and put an end to the search.

On the other hand, the Keio Student Council appealed to the students for relief campaign of Miya-gou.

Though each class has done a campaign for this appeal, on this occasion, it needed co-operate extensively with each students.

K-W Joint Group To C-America

It has never before happened in Japan, let alone in the world, that an author has given the ownership of his copyright to his Alma Mater. About this matter Prof. Y. Ikeda said, "I was told this informally by Mr. Kubota some one year and half ago.

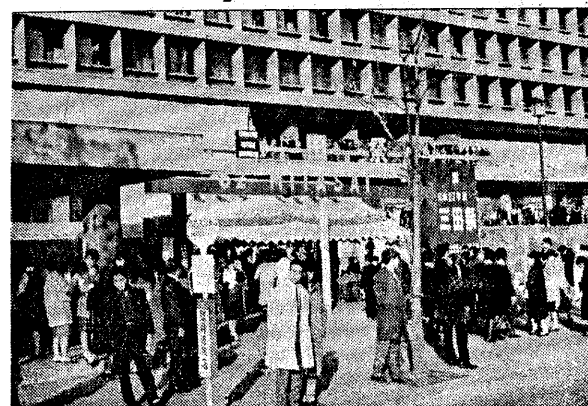
At first I took it as joke, but he appeared to be quite eager enough, so we managers of this university held meetings to discuss this matter, till we came to the conclusion that we should gratefully accept his earnest offer. There are many difficult problems concerning the ownership of writer's copyright here in Japan.

But I'm convinced that his sincere wishes will be much help in solving these problems. Moreover, it will be a great contribution to the culture of Japan, especially to the culture of Keio University."

From next February 25 to March 31, about seventy students, of whom thirty-five are those of Waseda university, are to visit El Salvador, Guatemala, and Mexico, under the auspices of The El Salvador Legation in Japan. They will visit main universities in each country to exchange views with foreign students, watch one's industrial facilities and historical spots.

This large-scaled, joint trip of Waseda and Keio students is made for the first time in Japan. Now, 126 Keio students apply to the fixed number 35.

'62 Mita Festival Over With 150,000 Visitors



The customary Mita festival was held and well received on November 22 until 25. The total number of spectators in three days was about 150,000. Almost all circles, seminars, departments and other bodies participated in the festival, which had various entertainments and exhibitions rich in variety.

During the entertainments, a series of lecture meeting, the title of "Our Youth Should Never Be Spent With Regret" was very well received by a large audience on account of famous lecturers.

On November 23 (Wed.) a light rain made bad starts of spectators, but not a few people crowded Mita campus, to listen to Miss Aki Fujiwara's lecture of "How does the present women live her life?" and "The present society and youth's moral" by Mr. Nagisa Oshima, young and energetic movie director who had carred "Nouvelle Vague" in Japan.

But the highlight concentrated on the programs of 24. For example, "You have made many mistakes" by Miss Michiko Inu-

kai, "My view of life from mountain climbing" by Mr. Aritsune Maki, "Circumstances of Germany" by Prof. Kentaro Hayashi, and "Zen" by Rev. Sogen Asahina, the superintendent priest of Enkakujji temple. Their lectures based on their abundant experiences in the forefront of each world and on profound considerations, perfectly enchanted the audience.

At the exhibition, several seminars exhibited the same subjects which were about E.E.C. and the automotive industry of Japan. They were fully investigated and much marked by students.

The fifth time All-japan Student Invitation Conference was held in a conservative way against the showy surroundings, but it was rich in content.

Sixty-five joined from 40 universities and forty from Keio University. Its theme were "Univ. Management System and Self-Government of Univ.", "Circle Works," "How do we spent students lives?" and etc., which were discussed quietly, but earnestly, because of the problems connected directly with us students.

AIESEC-Japan Established

AIESEC—Japan (Association Internationale des Etudiants en Sciences Economiques et Commerciales), was established by the students of Waseda, Tokyo, Hitotsubashi, and Keio Univ.

The purposes of this organization are as follows;

- 1). To cultivate international goodwill, and to promote mutual understanding.
- 2). To exchange students as trainees on reciprocal way to work each company for 1-6 months, mainly, when the summer vacation is used.
- 3). To master foreign language in practical.

AIESEC has exchanged over 3000 students between more than 28 member countries. This flow of people from one country to another not only benefits the preparation of the students for their future professional life, but also contributes to the very essential understanding of people of various nationalities—students who,

in most cases, will play important parts in economic, business and government circles of tomorrow. The fact that through this organization they have opportunities of leaving their own countries and visiting another, not as mere tourists as working and living with people of that country, will give them completely different outlook and insight, which will help to dispel preconceived and erroneous ideas.

In Keio university, local committee covers 56 members in liberal art, and furthermore, 9 juniors and a senior. All of juniors and a senior are now in the leading position and will play an important part in National Committee. Prof. Yamamoto, Prof. Kiyooka and Prof. Suzuki are very excellent, keen supporter in this new, unique organization. Though it is still in the embryonic stage of formation, this organization will spread in high speed by many enthusiastic members, professors, and directors of various companies.

World's Future in Perspective from Cuban Crisis

President John F. Kennedy's announcement on October 22, of the U.S. Policy to stop military supplies from reaching Cuba, caused world wide anxiety of War. People did not think that a crisis large enough to precipitate World War III would arise over Cuba. Fortunately the crisis was avoided (even if for a while) by Soviet Russia's concessions. The week of October 22 and 28 however made us realize the intensity of the Cold War.

It can be said that the Cuban crisis is representative the international politics today. On the other hand the crisis has left us various lessons in the future. We have to reflect on the crisis and pick the lessons up, keeping in our minds the actuality of the Cold War.

This crisis has been considered from the stand point of the United States, and the Soviet Russia, in another words, of the capitalist camp and socialist camp; and those views are filling up newspapers. However it should be considered from the stand point of maintaining world peace, because the fact is clear that military weapons have reached the limit by now.

U.S. Neo-Colonialism

What made the cold war between the U.S. and Cuba? Cuba is geographically one of the closest nations to the U.S., but politically it is one of the farthest countries from the U.S.

The underlying cause is that Cuban government instructed the U.S. oil companies to refine Russian oil. The U.S. companies refused this instruction and against this refutation, the Cuban government took over the U.S. properties. The U.S. government reacted by stopping the purchase of Cuban sugar.

The U.S. had had many interest in Cuban trade and the Cuban economy depended largely on U.S. trade. When Columbus discovered the island of Cuba, he said that Cuba was the most beautiful island that men could see. Moreover, this island is not only beautiful but very fertile. The island is located on the Tropic of Cancer. The climate is very suitable for sugar cultivating. The amount of sugar production is the highest in the world, but the farmers of this island are very poor. The national income of this country was \$312 a year per person. That of the state of Mississippi, the poorest state in the U.S., is \$829. In Cuba, every year was panic. The cause was sugar, since Cuba was the best exporting country of sugar in the world. So that, the economics of Cuba was decided by sugar.

As the sugar industry is seasonal, operational days are very busy, but every short. It continues for only three or four months. After the season, comes the death season. Much sugar is produced in Cuba, nevertheless the people of Cuba are very poor. When Cuba fought for independence from Spain, Cuba received U.S. support. After that the U.S. intervened in Cuba. Much capital of the U.S. occupied Cuban economics, in the sugar industries, in rail roads, in telephone, and so on. Especially, after World War II, U.S. capital drove out Cuban's and at last the Cuban economics was decided in the office of New York.

Communization Of Cuba

It is difficult to find the inevitability in the revolution of Cuba being communized when we look at it historically.

In 1952, the dictator Batista removed president Prio from his position, by a revolution. The intellectuals, the laborers, and the other suppressed classes in Cuba were furiously angry with Batista's action. Fidel Castro was one of them. He had been on excellent student at Havana Univ. studying law. He was a humanist, an idealist, and a true democratist. But he was not at all a communist.

As a result of this, the communist party did not support Castro's group when "The action of July 26" was promulgated. They believed that the only group that could achieve the true reformation of

Cuban society had to be the communists themselves.

The industrialist and the upper class people in Cuba, and the Americans also thought that Castro was not really communist, so they felt some easiness when Castro and his company succeeded in getting rid of Batista in 1959.

Castro's first action was gratified thus by almost all classes. However, he was not



satisfied with only that. His greatest purpose was to reform the society of Cuba thoroughly. Such purpose was looked upon even by the communist as too early for the Latin American nations.

The problem of Cuban society was fundamentally an economical one, and the investments of Americans might not be able to refuse to recognize that they were responsible in this problem.

Accordingly it was inevitable to stand against the U.S. in the course of exercising the reformation.

The second, the third, and all the actions of Castro that followed the first one made Americans disappointed and nervous. They were afraid Fidel Castro might be a communist. The reformation of agriculture by INRA seemed just like the collectivization in the Soviet Union. The nationalization of the oil-mining business was made. Moreover the new government of Cuba killed a great number of people for their crimes in Batista's days, this made Americans decide Fidel Castro was becoming a horrible dictator such as Hitler.

If Americans had thought more calmly, Cuba would not be "communized." The new government needed helps by great nations in carrying out the reformation plan. They did not mind if the helper was Western Power or Eastern Power. If the U.S. would not be one, they could not help but depend upon the U.S.S.R.

The reformation in Cuba, that seemed in some sense to socialist, was the best, and the most useful way to give the hungry people in the less-advanced nations sufficient food and education whether the U.S. like it or not. Nevertheless, it is not impossible to make such reformation democratic.

America has to consider a more sincere way to make hungry people satisfied "democratically."

Back Yard or Colony

In the announcement of President Kennedy on the Cuban blockade, he said that the safety of Western Hemisphere had been threatened. The "Western Hemisphere" means, in this case, "The North & South American Countries."

All the North & South American countries had been traditionally defended by "Monroeism". The U.S.A. was the leader in the economic, political, and military fields. And also it is said to be a guardian for those Latin American countries. On the other hand, the U.S.A. profited very much for the above countries (sometimes too much).

The Latin American countries followed honestly to the U.S.A.'s leadership because the U.S.A. released those countries indirectly from Spanish or Portuguese colonialism.

Nevertheless, today's relationship between the U.S.A. and those countries seems to be just a ruler and her subject. The hungry people of the countries regard the U.S.A. as the new colonialist. Cuba, the nearest Latin American country for the States, led by the passionate Nationalist, Fidel Castro, declared the above fact more clearly than the other countries.

Cuba is the only against coun-

try among the cooperated countries. However, in the future, the situation becomes changed; viz. the U.S.A. is the only country against Cuba. Certainly, the capitalists of the U.S.A. have behaved in those countries as if they were the colonialists, who gave the disagreeable impression in the memory to Latin American people. But their business activities were based on the simple theory of economics;



"more profit and less expense". Nobody can blame them on their business. The problem is that the U.S.A. government is not conscious of their failure, that the policy helps activities of the capitalist and that makes hungry people furious.

Moreover most of the present leader of Latin American coun-

tries, being conscious of the condition that they have not been able to make the people satisfied, do not even try to improve it fundamentally.

The communism and the socialism which charmed the hungry people. They have another handicap, that they have the feeling for Latin American countries "to be a backyard of the U.S.A." The relationship between the ruler and the subject went on more than a hundred years. The Americans acknowledged the above naturally. "The Latin-people is our family member" they say, "they are in one step lower". The sky of Cuba has invaded by The Americans airplanes frequently and they were accused, but they did not realize it as other people did. The long history of interference in the Latin American countries' affairs originated from this "sence of backyard".

Still now this sense can only be understood by the Americans but not by the others.

If the Americans recognize this fact at an earlier date and found their mistakes and take a reasonable action for their misbehaviour, they did not announce such a broken policy for Cuba. If the U.S.A. keeps the high-handed attitude, Cuba would be the spearhead of the revolution by the communist.

Cuban Memorandum

Oct. 22-Nov. 20

Oct. 22

U.S. President Kennedy declared unexpectedly through radio broadcasting that the arms block was to make Cuba today. So the world war fell into the new crisis of the world war in A-bombs again. President Kennedy said in his declaration that it proved that there were middle-distance missile (I.R.B.M.) bases in Cuba which could attack Washington, the Panama Canal, Cape Canaberal, Mexico and so on, and an air was base was built where the Soviet jet bombers had been collected.

A spokesman of U.S. Secretary Department suggested to be ready to sink Soviet ships as to the case may be.

U.S. representative of U.N. Stevenson required this evening to open the U.N. Secretary Council through the Kennedy's declaration, that was seemed the only means to solve the Cuban problem.

Oct. 23

The urgent meeting of U.N. Secretary Council was held as to Cuban problem, where the opposed arguments were exchanged between U.S. representative Stevenson, Cuban Garusha and Soviet Zorin.

Oct. 24

The marine brockade of Cuba was begun at 10 a.m. this day by U.S. Army extended around the Caribbaen Sea. In the urgent U.N. Secretary Council continued English representative of U.N. Deen criticized Soviet Russia on account of her deceitful actions and supported United Nations extensively.

U.N. Secretary General Thant reported that he had sent messages to President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev to mediate between U.N. and U.S.S.R.

U.S. Secretary Department announced this evening that some Soviet ships going toward Cuba seemed to turn their way.

Oct. 25

U.S. Secretary Department re-

ported that at least 12 transports of Soviet had turned back and a Soviet tanker for Cuba was permitted to forward. In U.N. Secretary Council this day U.S. representative Stevenson explained the pictures of I.R.B.M. bases in Cuba as proofs.

Oct. 26

The separate primary negotiation was begun by U.N. Secretary General Thant and U.S. representative Primpton.

Oct. 27

Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev sent a note to U.S. President John F. Kennedy proposing that Russia was ready to remove offensive arms in Cuba under the condition of mutual withdrawal with U.S. rockets in Turkey. President Kennedy gave an answer for it and White House directly rejected this proposal and put on a strong attitude. White House asserted that Soviet should immediately make all missiles in Cuba inability, and disset and withdraw all missile-bases in Cuba and then U.N. inspectors should be sent to examine these works.

Oct. 28

Premier Khrushchev sent a letter to President Kennedy notifying that Soviet ordered to section and remove back to Soviet all arms which U.S. called offensive as they managed U.S. This decision was owing to President Kennedy's previous day's letter saying U.S. makes no aggression to Cuba.

Oct. 29

Cuban Premier Fidel Castro required U.S. to withdraw the Guantanamo Naval bases of U.S.

White House announced that the marine brockade of Cuba should be temporarily stopped from Oct. 30 to 31 by the request of U.N. Secretary General Thant because of his visiting Cuba.

The Secretary General had a talk with Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kuznetsov who was expressed from Soviet Union and U.N. representative Stevenson and Macloui to progress the primary negotiation to solve the Cuban problem.

Oct. 30

The U.N. Secretary General started to Cuba from New York by an U.N. chartered plane. He was to talk with Cuban Premier Fidel Castro as to the disorganization of the missile bases in Cuba and its inspection by U.N.

He arrived at Cuba and discussed with Premier Castro and other Cuban officials in Cuban President's Palace on the removal of Soviet missile bases.

U.S. had already denied Prime Minister Fidel Castro's five-point package, including U.S. abandonment of the Guantanamo Naval Base. Castro published it on Oct. 28.

Oct. 31

U.N. Secretary General Thant had the secondly talk with Premier Castro at President's Palace in Havana and he returned to New York. White House expressed this evening that the marine brockade on Cuba would reopen next day.

Nov. 1

Soviet First Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan arrived at New York from Moscow today's afternoon to go to Cuba for exchanging view with Cuban government. And he conferred with U.N. Secretary Thant accompanied by Soviet Senior representative of U.N. Zorin and Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kuznetsov. And he also had a talk with U.S. representative Stevenson and Macloui this evening over supper.

Nov. 2

U.S. President Kennedy spoke through special radio broadcasting for U.S. people that U.S. came to the conclusion that it was being conducted to remove the Soviet missile bases in Cuba.

Soviet First Deputy Premier Mikoyan reached Havana today and entered into a discussion with Cuban Premier Castro directly tonight.

Nov. 3

U.N. Secretary General Thant made a statement which published that Russian agreed to the inspection role of the International Committee of the Red Cross which would be used to inspect Soviet ships for Cuba. Soviet First Deputy Premier Mikoyan held the 2nd discussion with Premier Castro.

Nov. 5

The International Committee of the Red Cross expressed about a month inspection of inbound Cuba after Cuban Premier Castro assented this task.

Nov. 10

U.S. certified on Nov. 9 and 10 that there were 41 in 42 missiles which had been set in Cuba inside 7 traders which had been checked by U.S. naval forces.

Nov. 13

Russian and Cuba delivered to U.N. Secretary General Thant a joint proposition for settlement of the Cuban problem.

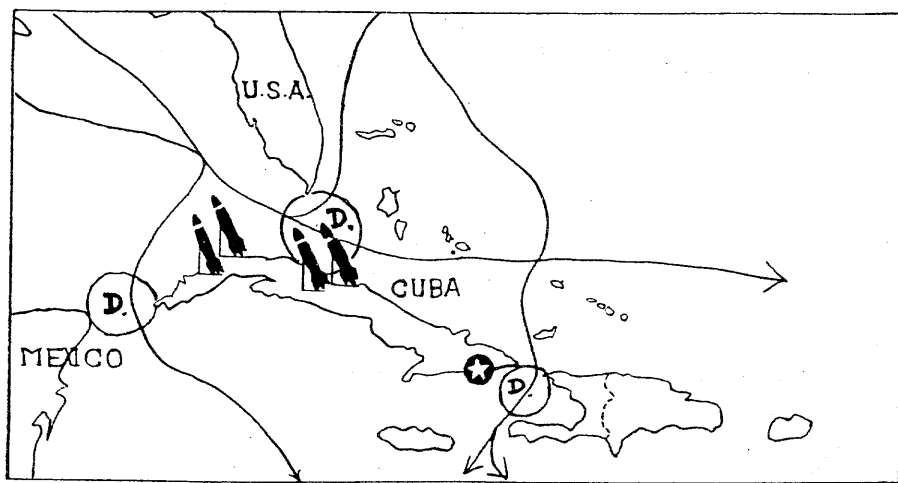
Nov. 20

On an interview with pressmen at 6 p.m. this afternoon, U.S. President John F. Kennedy said that he ordered the Secretary of Defence to cancel the marine brockade by U.S. Arms for Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev corresponded him this day that Soviet would remove the IL28 jet bombers in Cuba by No. 30. President Kennedy, however, added that U.S. would continue to watch on Cuba until the Cuban government should agree to the inspection of the inland.

ASAHI EVENING NEWS

朝日新聞の姉妹紙・定評ある英字夕刊

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Main Sea Route

Russian Missile Base

(D) Danger Zone which America Pointed Out

(A) American Guantamams Base

Foreign Bases:

Cold War Trouble Spots

At the present time mankind is at an important turning point in the history; the difference of thoughts between capitalism and communism, make cold war. The concrete quarrels were and are seen in many places of the world and in the many departments, for example, in Berlin, Laos, Korea, Cuba, and so on, the arms race, nuclear tests, foreign bases, and the economics race.

Many nations have American foreign and Russian bases. The U.S. has many missile bases in its country and in foreign nations where member nations of NATO, CENTO, SEATO, take important parts. In addition to this U.S. possesses many submarines which have IRBM's to enclose the communistic camp. Opposing Western envelopment Russia has missile bases in its country and in the member nations of the Warsaw Treaty and in other communistic camps. The two powerful nations make the cold war under the condition of a balance of power.

This Cuban crisis was created when Russia built missile bases in Cuba secretly, and the U.S. found out of the existence of these bases by pictures taken from the air. Consequently, President Kennedy issued orders to blockade of Caribbean Sea to check Russian missile transport vessels. It was an historic affair at which all the people of the world gazed with bated breath. It freshly and gloomily taught us a lesson of the political and military seriousness of bases in the cold war. This is to say, if a base, whether it is American or not, holds balance of power between the two nations, it exists as a condition of cold war, but not a condition of peace. But once there is a possibility of breaking the balance of power, by manipulation of bases, then World War III becomes an immediate threat.

Beside Cuban bases there are many other Western and Eastern bloc bases all over the world, which have the same dangerous potentials. This Cuban base went to the nearest point of breaking into a nuclear war. It was truly a cause of unrest and unfavorable for the Americans to feel that Russia had made missile bases in Cuba. It is true

that Russia build missile bases in Cuba, where even IRBM can attack American proper, to be able to recover the missile gap.

Once, however, the U.S. was down upon Cuba by means of a blockade, Russia conceded and withdrew the bases. It was a question of war or concession, and it was the furthest limit the cold war has taken to date.

In this Cuban trouble Cuba played only a part in the cold war struggle between the U.S. and Russia but had an import-

ant effect upon politics. And many other nations which have U.S. foreign or Russian bases can not take strong attitudes toward the powerful nations, because they have no powerful military and politics and rich economics and depend upon the powerful nations.

All of the nations are deprived of their own fate by themselves in this world. (including the large nations whose fate very often is decided by the actions of smaller allies).

Blockade or Not Blockade:

New Interpretation Needed

The last quarantine was the use of power by the big nation, and it caused many legal problems; and also the United States ignored international law. Those points are as follows:

The very photographs that made the United States take those enforcement measures were taken by Air Inspection ignoring the Cuban right of the territorial air. When the United States invaded Russian territorial Air, they made a great fuss about it, but this time it was not taken greatly; this needs attention.

The United States uses the word "Quarantine" instead of "Blockade" to describe its measures on Cuba. This is said to be a verbal magic by the United States contrary to the restriction of the international laws. Those measures, however, were nothing else than "Blockade" itself. Let us examine this blockade from the legal standpoint.

First what is a blockade, when we consider it from the point of the international law? A blockade can be divided to two kinds; Wartime Blockade and Ordinary Blockade. The blockade of this time certainly belongs to the latter. The ordinary one is considered to be revengeful measures against the illegal acts done by another nation.

The difference between the two kinds of blockades is whether a "third nation" is included as an object or not. On the last occasion, the problem is whether Soviet Russia being the third nation legally can be included as an object. At the

the blockade of this kind with the use of armed forces.

The United States considers it an ordinary blockade in the age of missiles. As weapons have reached the limit of their development, the international laws can be newly translated, but this way of thinking becomes nonsense if they think it is too late to invoke their right of self-defense after being attacked. To any all the use of force by any means is very new international law.

This naval blockade is evidently an illegal act as above mentioned, but on the other hand Soviet Russia has made many illegal acts under the Cold War. The fact that it built up the bases of missiles to fire them towards the United States includes many doubtful points.

The judicial solution is difficult, because in the international relations, difference of views is extreme; and it is important to find the similarity in their views in a wide sense. The powerful nations are apt to act regardless of the international laws; but if they disregard the laws, the international society becomes stuck in the mud.

We have to appeal to the big nations to esteem the international laws, and at the same time the smaller nations have to try to nourish the international laws through the United Nations and try to reach solutions.

Power Politics or U.N.

There have been two opposite ways to solve the international skirmishes or to maintain world peace: to establish peace by the use of power, and to take the stand point that the righteousness is superior to the power. These two ways could be seen in this Cuban crisis. Soviet Russia built the military bases to face the invasion of the United States. On the contrary the United States declared the quarantine with armed forces, and they both made the Cuban crisis.

The blockade by the United States is based on the idea that Russia control over Cuba is breaking the balance of power between the East and the West. In another words, it took up power politics. To use the expression of "Balance of Power" is one of verbal magics, and under this idea, the confrontation of two nations becomes harder, because they try to gain power.

Another important point in the maintaining of peace by power is the fact that the present weapons, that is atomic weapons, are directly related to human destiny. Therefore to use power is impossible, and armaments cannot find their place. However, to have weapons which can lead man to his destruction is extremely

The Cuban Pawn

The Cuban crisis stands for the confrontation of two big nations in the Caribbean Area; and is most characteristic of the present world tension. World politics today are characterized by one fact; the confrontation of the United States and Soviet Russia; so international politics has unfolded along with and about this confrontation.

On the other hand, when we start to think about international relations through the relations between advanced nations (including these big two nations) and backward nations, we find there a tension between the North and the South. Both the United States and Soviet Russia are competing with each other to get those backward countries on their sides; those two nations are in the Northern Hemisphere and are both considered advanced countries. What is important and necessary for Western Europe is to gain an advantage over the East in the relations of the North and the South; and that certainly means they get an advantage in the relations between the East and the West.

There have been various measures taken by the United States and Soviet Russia to dominate the South. Though called the economical aids, they are done with the manner of a string attached to put those countries

under their economical subordination. There is another way called "militarist aid"; the United States and Soviet Russia have built bases in the smaller countries for self defense. The ways above mentioned are not so different from the past colonialism at the point that they put those smaller countries under their control; and it is much criticized as Neo-colonialism today.

Cuba is on the Southern stand point; and also its geographical condition is very important strategically, and it has been involved in the struggle between the United States and Soviet Russia. Let us go back to the time before the Castro regime was established.

Why the contradiction of "Abundant Land" and "Poor People" was born? There was American control over it. The independence was given to them, but Cuba could not bear the exported capitals from the United States. Furthermore, Platt's Amendment legally protects the American control, and the Neo-colonialism was firmly built up. The independence was only a camouflage and the regime only for the few rich people continued for a long time.

Also the United States built a base at Guantanamo to maintain freedom. A collision between the big nation and the smaller nation controlled by the big—this can be said to be a byproduct of the Cold War; and this can often be seen in the relations between the United States and other allied nations.

Meanwhile Soviet Russia began to make efforts to get Cuba for its own, as soon as the Castro's revolution came off successfully. As the Castro regime came to be communistic, Soviet Russia started to use Cuba for the Cold War to make the whole of Cuba its base. Thus Soviet Russia began building bases for ballistic missiles at 8 to 10 places from Havana to Lasvias; and this became the very beginning of the Cuban crisis. By this crisis Soviet Russia was using Cuba as a pawn for its own advantage. And it is natural that Castro should have got angry. Cuba was being used also by Soviet Russia as a colony for military control.

Thus big nations use smaller countries for the Cold War. Some countries are wisely trying to take neutral stand points to avoid this danger. The only place where the powerless small nations can claim their right and righteousness is the United Nations. At present time, the proposals by the Asian and African nations are very effective. The avoidance of this Cuban crisis owes very much to the good sense of those nations. The smaller nations must claim their standpoints through the United Nations, and must also solve the problem of the Cold War with their hands.



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Introduction to Japanese People

O-Jizoh-san - Folk Religion



A typical o-jizoh-san

A STORY OF 'CAT'

An old woman was walking home with a stick at the foot of Mt. Benten. She'd never neglected to visit temple of the Merciful Goddess for thirty years. The old woman, called Tsune had lost her husband early, had no child and had no one to depend upon. She was running a small kitchen-ware shop on a shoe string budget which her husband left for her. The visits to the temple and a cat which she kept gave her pleasure. She loved the cat as if it were her own child and always dined with it. Her shop was not a paying business when times were hard, and she couldn't take out a living even for herself. She was obliged to part with the cat which was to be adopted by one of her friends. Giving it a necklace that she had made, and she took a tearful leave. That night she went to bed alone gloomingly and couldn't help thinking of her cat. She should have kept it by diminishing her meals. She should not have given it to any one else. She remembered a hard but happy life with the cat. She felt as if half of her body hard but happy life with the cat. The meantime severiness in the daytime made her fall asleep. The cat appeared in her dream and said to her, "Dear Grandma, I know your kind mind. It's too hard for me to part with you, but I must resign myself to my fate. I will always think of you and guard you. I wish to repay your kindness. Go to the pottery in the north of your house and have the shapes which I'll show you how to make." The cat disappeared. Waking up suddenly the old woman was surprised at the dream. A few days later, at the temple she sold dolls of cat with a paw beckoning passengers, who rushed for a doll, and she became rich. So, all her life, she kept the doll which is very picture of her cat.

While walking around the country of Japan, we often find the scenery a Jizoh or a stone image of Jizoh at the corner of a street. And when you walk in a country and ask the way, a country man will say, "Go straight, and turn to the right at the O-Jizoh-san."

You will also hear children sing a song, "O-Jizoh-san standing far away from the village keeps always a smile watching us intently..." This song is so popular that it can be heard all over the country. And this means that O-Jizoh-san is very famous and has a great fans. Jizoh, putting out the fire Why he is so famous and loved by so many people?

During the blank period, 5.6 billion years, it is called the period of no Buddha, between the death of Gautama or Shakyas and the appearance of Miroku-Bosatsu, the Buddha of future, who taught the dogma of Buddhism. O-Jizoh-san came out to lead us stray sheep to the Paradise of Buddhism. This belief began about a thousand years ago and was imported to Japan from Toh (the old name of China).

Jizoh, kstigarbra, is one of the of the Buddha of Buddhism. "Ksti" means the earth and

"garbra" means children and foetsu. "Jizoh" means a guider deity of children and the great grace of earth, mother of every mercy. So O-Jizoh-san will necessarily promise to make us stray sheep to be happy in all meanings in this world and to give us the eternal hope.

Realistic and all mighty is his mercy such as having an easy delivery and protecting children from harm (Koyasu-Jizoh, or the patron of Pregnant Woman and Children), protecting us from misfortune (Yakuyoke - Jizoh), pulling out a thorn (Togenuki-Jizoh), putting out the fire (Hikeshi-Jizoh), reading a few prayers (Kyoyomi-Jizoh) and so on.

We can find another reason for O-Jizoh-san being so famous and popular. Ordinarily speaking, though many of Buddhas except O-Jizoh-san have their own address, country and territory, far away from this world, Amitabra in western territory and Asura in eastern territory, O-Jizoh-san has no certain fixed place and is eternally wandering from place to place to wait and save us stray sheep. So we can find O-Jizoh-san whenever we may go astray and deviate from the rightful course. In this point,

O-Jizoh-san serves as the guide in this world and then he is called Dohso-Jin, the travellers' guide and stands at the corner of the street.

We often find O-Jizoh-san in childish dress and hat usually red. This symbolized that he is the Buddha specially for children who are apt to lose themselves and meet much more dangerous situations than adults. Nowadays in Japan children enjoy the festival surrounding O-Jizoh-san and pray to him to be happy and to grown up without misfortune.

Travellers' guardian

The god, whose original duty to prevent calamities from entering a village by defending the boundary of the village, is today generally called "Dohso-Jin." He is distributed all over the country, and especially in the middle Kanto area, Niigata, and Yamagata, many Dohso-Jins can be seen.

"Dondoyaki" and "Sai-no-Shin" festival (both are the festivals of Dohso-Jin). They are celebrated by children on Shohogatsu after the New Year's festival. These festivals have recently been introduced by news films and cultural films so that they are well known even to the

city dwellers who are not connected with such a belief or such festivals.

The designation of the god is not always "Dohso-Jin" and "Saku-Jin". It has many designations not only Dohso-Jin but "Dohriku-Shin", "Shagu-Jin", "Shaku-Jin", "Shagun-Jin" and "Saku-Jin". So we can find there remain various figures made of stone. For Example, a figure with letters written on it, a single figure of the god, merely globular stones and so on.

"Dohkyo-festival" or the festival on the road and "Eki-Jin-festival" today remain as the style of "Dondoyaki", "Sagichofestival" and "Sankuro-festival" which combine fire festival on "Koshogatsu." Dohso-Jin as the god of the great earth is called the god of Love-knot and Sexual belief. In many figures of the god, the stone of the cosmic duel forces and necking figures are so often seen that Dohso-Jin is treated as the symbol of the sexual belief by the curious people, and many photos and pictures which extract only such figures are published. But of course, that is not the original aspect of the god. Its greatest purpose was, as stated above, to prevent evils and epidemics.

Japanese Alps

Japan's mountains are of the most celebrated. The size and comparatively recent geological importance of this range is still origin. There are six main mountain chains, the principal ones being in the central part of Honshu. This is the highest mountain range with many peaks of 10,000 feet in altitude, and hence it is often called the "Japan Alps."

Japan's most famous mountain, Fuji (12,394 ft.), situated to the south of these "Alps". The mountain systems form a series of back-borns running through the islands with relatively small plain areas lying between the mountains and the surrounding seas. The comparatively recent origin of the mounts in chains is one of the principle causes of the frequent and sometimes destructive earthquakes that occur on the islands.

In Japan, there is no glacier in their range at present, but the corroded surface of the rocks of Yamazaki cirque of Mt. Tateyama and of Mt. Shirouma, one of the prominent peaks, indicates the previous existence of one. It consists of geological formations and various eruptive rocks. Among several peaks, Mt. Yari (10,142 ft.) or the "Matterhorn of Japan", Mt. Hodaka (10,168 feet) and Mt. Shirouma are the

most celebrated. The size and comparatively recent geological importance of this range is still origin. There are six main mountain chains, the principal ones being in the central part of Honshu. This is the highest mountain range with many peaks of 10,000 feet in altitude, and hence it is often called the "Japan Alps."

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san, was opened by a young heart, "Murodoh" the place where priests in old days lived, God. The big white eagle guided him to the door and to the peak of Mt. Tateyama. So, at the peak of the mountain, and of others, too, there is the little old shrine, which has more than 200 years of history.

On the high mountain occurs a similar type of forest in higher latitudes. It is composed of feign, spruce, larch and hemlock. Above the timber line, azalea, dwarf birch, dwarf bamboo, blue-berry and creeping-pine become increasingly abundant. The Manchurian dwarf pine form dense carpets on the higher ridges. The ground flora where you'll find the heart of the boval-montane region includes many plants that are common to the mother woods.

The Asiatic black bear (Selanome of the nearby places and nartos thibetanus japonicus) in the mountains. "Jigoku-Dani", valley of hell, is popular and it means in most cases the creator and the late creator. squirrels, flying squirrels, rats, And there you will find necessary hot springs, which will give these is an "arctic rover" which live in the mountains near the "Mida-ga-hara"; Buddha's field, snow line and turns white in "Johdo"; the place of pure winter.

As the mountain of faith, now, we can see the climbing groups in white clothes, calling words of prayer, "Rokkon shohoh, o-yama wa seiten (All is pure, and we hope it'll be fine today)." where you'll find the heart of the boval-montane region includes many plants that are common to the mother woods.

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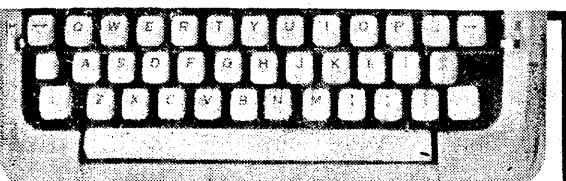
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The Keio Team in the Victory



KEIO CAPTURES THE EMPEROR'S TROPHY

Keio base-ball team win finally the victory after the lapse of six years. Since the first winning game with Meiji Univ. Keio won one victory after another though having lost the game with Hosei Univ. and at last whether Keio win the champion ship or not depend only upon K-W traditional match.

Keio wins the first game

The opener was fought under rain and chill condition. In the top of the 3rd, Keio moved two runs ahead of Waseda with Ohashi single and Waseda's catcher Otsuka's error.

In the bottom of the same innings, however, Waseda became aggressive to narrow the lead to 2-1 but it was all it can do.

In the succeeded innings, Keio's batting exploded in the rain to grab as many as 7 runs off. Waseda's starter Miyamoto and reliever Yoshida, increasing the lead to one-sided 9-1 till the end of the game.

K 002 010 330 9
W 001 000 000 1

Keio lost the second game

In the second game, on the contrary, Waseda jumped to on early 1-0 lead over Keio with Sumisawa as lucky running homer.

But in the bottom of the same, Keio get red-hot right away to gain five runs off Waseda's starter Kasahara. In the following innings, however, Keio's attack did not become fruitful.

While, Waseda, as innings go on, showed its tenacious fighting spirit and succeeded in came—from behind victory at last in the inning.

K 500 000 000 5
W 100 011 202 7

Keio wins the championship

The third game went favorable to Waseda in the former innings, taking 3 runs lead over Keio till the third inning.

It was Ohashi's three-run triple that paced Keio to the 3-3 tied,

making Keio's batting animat-ed again for the victory.

In this inning, Waseda's starter Yoshida who had kept Keio scoreless, only allowing several scattered singles, worsened his condition suddenly to give two successive walks to Keio with one out.

Waseda's ace pitcher Miyamoto, appearing at this stage, confronted Taura.

At this moment Taura made a Miyamoto's curve pitch of a single through first-to-second to load the bases full.

It was the next moment that a keen liner was punched by Ohashi's arms bringing three runners to the plate one after another.

In the following innings, Keio's batting exploded to its extent, increasing its runs to 11. Keio's sophomore Watanabe who relieved Fuji in the 4th blanked

Waseda completely, making a great contribution to Keio's 6-year-reparation victory.

K 000 003 035 11
W 102 000 000 3

Manager Maeda Celebrates the victory

Keio's manager Maeda said, "Judging from the results of this season the Waseda team was not such a team as to defeat our Keio team. We aimed at the championship in the 2nd game against the Hosei team, but we were defeated and its decision was postponed to the Waseda-Keio baseball series.

Our emotion of having won the championship after long intervals for six years was more deepened because Keio got it in the game against the Waseda team which is our good rival.

After all, the most impressive game for me was the third game against Waseda. In the game I was sure that our team would win the victory without difficulties unless Keio's nine were too eager for success. But at first the Waseda team led three points ahead and in such a case if Keio hurried its recovery, Waseda's pitcher Yoshida would have been the most troublesome for us. To tell the truth, we felt painful when the Waseda team scored the first three points in the game which was concerned with the championship of the season.

This season Keio was the most excellent team that we have ever had in any parts such as batting, base running, defense and pitching.

As for batting particularly catcher Ohashi showed many slugs in good chances for Keio as we had expected. His triple hit which made the both scores tie in the third game against Waseda was most impressive. I think that he is the best player that the Tokyo Six University produced because he is excellent in both defense as a catcher and batting.

As for pitching ace Fuji pitched well almost all games and Hayashi helped him. Our team of this season was lacking in number of pitchers but was substantial in quality. We had hitherto thought that it was not so difficult to win the championship in the Tokyo Six University Baseball but actually it was so difficult. It seemed as if there had been the wall beyond which our team could not advance for the championship.

Pitcher Fuji Says

Our succession of this time was most effective for the member of Keio team to have confidence in themselves.

It was for the first time in my baseball life to win a championship, so I was deeply impressed beyond expression. But now I dare say that it was the most wonderful feeling I'd ever experienced.

At the beginning of this season, I made up my mind that I must pitch all the games from the first inning; such attitude of my mind inspired me with my fighting spirit and caused my good pitching. But every night

remembering that I held the key to delight or grieve many fans of Keio in all parts of Japan, I hardly slept with restless because I was rather nervous.

The most impressive game for me was, of course, the third K-W game. Not only it decided us for the winner of championship but also it was thrilling, exciting and dramatic one. To my regret I could not pitch all innings of that game, for the first K-W game was fought in the rain and I was much tired then.

Anyway, our victory may be the most expensive souvenir for us, senior, and at the same time it may be the best present for junior students.

KEIO SHAKES OFF WASEDA

K-W annual Rugby game held on Nov. 23rd, at Chichibunomiya Rugby Stadium.

The real power of Keio forward has been much superior to Waseda forward this season.

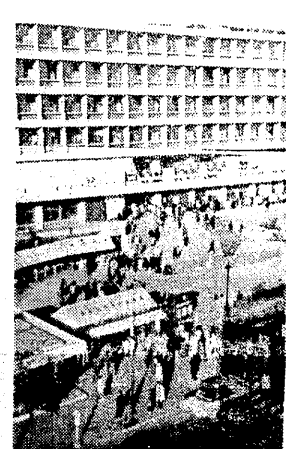
The Waseda, however, fought so skillfully against Keio team, the match was expected to be a close game for one of the traditional K-W matches. Keio's back was in bad condition, the fore Keio made a desperate

fight. The game ended with Keio's victory by their active attack with score 6-5.

Waseda's repurcussion was strong, but Keio succeeded in shaking off Waseda.

Keio	Waseda
6 { 3-0 }	5 { 5-0 }
Keio 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	Waseda 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
T G P G	T G P G
0 0 1 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 0 0 0 0

Campus at a Glance



ence organization complete each other at the exhibition room. The seniors of economics and commerce dept. present the results of study, they are the academic exhibition. Technology and medican science dept. made their studies know practically. Law dept. advised the theory and practice of legal question at a free-advice office. Such an entertainment as Jazz festival, Dance party, Comic story was played every day.

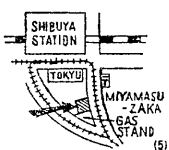
The invitation conference of all-Japan student was held at the "lecture hall" in which "Yukichi Fukuzawa" the founder of our university made speech. Sixty five participants were selected from all-Japan university such as Hokkaido university, Kyushu University Kobe Univtrstiy etc.

Keio's parties concerned with this conference lodged together this summer for discussing. The main theme was the institution of administrative university and the self-Government of Univ. Participants at this conference pointed out the fact that teachers trend to be salary men.

The Mita festival held on Nov. 22th at Mita Campus. This festival made the campus more colorful than usual for this term. It is the largest and most exptnsive festival in all Japanese university. Visitors attained almost sixteen hundred thousands. The federation of the cultural organization, the athletic organization and the independ-

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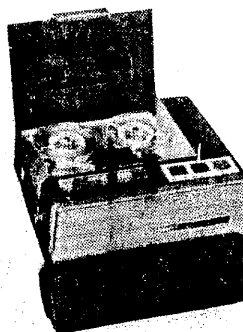
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Egoism of Big Two & Int. Law

The Storm which has raged over the Caribbean sea has passed. Though there is a cloud which weighs on some of our minds, the clouds which covered Cuba are clearing away.

On October 22, President John F. Kennedy suddenly declared a naval blockade on Cuba to prevent offensive military aid from Soviet Russia from reaching Cuba. A Defense Department spokesman said if any ship failed to obey an order to stop it would be sunk, even if it were a Russian vessel. We had the feeling that the cold war might have changed itself into a hot one. But, after that, the exchange of letters between Premier Khrushchev and President Kennedy, the efforts of U Thant, U.N. Acting Secretary General, and the voice of the world, helped this situation. On October 28, Premier Khrushchev ordered the withdrawal of "offensive weapons" from Cuban bases. On November 20, President John F. Kennedy finally lifted the naval blockade which continued for four weeks. Though Cuban problem is not completely solved, Cuban crisis is finally petering out.

We can learn some lessons from this Cuban crisis. We deeply realized the importance to observe International Law. President Kennedy did not use the word "Blockade" on International Law but "Quarantine" in the announcement on Oct. 22. He felt constrained a little by International Law. He should have shown it not only in words but also in action. The United Nations Charter provides that international trouble should be solved by a peaceful means, justice and the Principles of International Law, by bringing it to the U.N. or by negotiation between the countries concerned, before by power. Namely, Kennedy could have chosen a peaceful means before resorting to blockade of Cuba. In addition, International Law tells that a blockade is a reprisal against an international illegal action of the other country. Did Cuba herself act illegally against the U.S. according to International Law? Cuba has sovereignty. Cuba is not part of America, not a garden of the U.S. So, we can say that the U.S. acted illegally against the International Law. But why did the U.S. which respects International Law, take such an action? It was because of Soviet Russia. Can Soviet Russia locate military bases on Cuba to threaten the U.S.? Soviet Russia's action also is illegal. In addition, the U.S. bases in Turkey which Premier Khrushchev mentioned in his letter, were built up in order to defend against the Soviet Russia's aggression. We must take notice of the fact that Soviet Russia was about to invade Turkey. We also could not forget Hungary, crushed by Soviet Russia in 1956. Soviet Russia sometimes acted illegally in the international society. Soviet Russia also sometimes seemed to forget a peaceful means to solve trouble and is apt to use power. In Cuba as an allied country with Soviet Russia, the Castro Regime has executed more than 1000 persons and held 150,000 others in prison. Here is a fact that condemns the Castro Regime. We can not help thinking that Soviet Russia meddled with relations between U.S. and Cuba.

At any rate, there is Big Two in this world. It is easy for Big Two to break International Law. But, what if they should break the International Law which maintains the order of international Society! The whole world shall be filled with trouble, trouble. . . . What if they should act only for their interests! We can not think but that this would bring the destruction of the world. It is not exaggerating to say the destiny of the world depends upon the Big Two. In this time, we hope that the Big Two will restrain their egoism and observe International Law. Some say International Law is useless. Indeed, International Law does not have authority as national law has. But, we notice the authority in the international society is human rationality and conscience. International Law is a primitive law judging from the legal system. It is developing now. On that way of its development, it is clear that the egoism of the U.S. and Soviet Russia is an obstacle. We expect that U.S. and Soviet Russia will observe International Law and help to develop it. It is in International Law that peace and order exist.

Looking Into College Life

Universities are open to all

Both students and faculty are not necessarily satisfied with the present college, nor the alumni are merely waiting to accept their followers without criticism. They are sometimes warning faculty not to spoil the students. Graduates of Keio used to grow into powerful and important positions in business world of this country before. Now graduates of some national universities are taking the places. Mass production education is considered the major cause for this. But increase of boys and girls alike who want to enter colleges cannot be checked. In the following the word "college" and "university" are used as the same.

Private Univs. Are Important

Mass production is not a problem only in private colleges, but more serious there because of financial reason. There is an opinion in Keio that only one school at least, take Keio, for example, might devote to elite education with a high tuition and small classes. That sounds like an apology to heighten tuition, and the plan itself seems to have no possibility of realization.

Mass production seems a worldwide trend. According to the rise of level in general welfare and the increase of social fluidity, population that want to have higher education naturally grow big.

Prime Minister Ikeda's drive to foster capable men, or hitozukuri, extends to the reconsideration of university administration. Putting aside the question whether such movement is agreeable or not, the question of improving present situation is our own to think.

Let's take a glance into some details. The total of collegians and junior collegians is about 764,000 and that of senior high school is about 3,119,000, as of May, 1961. So one high school student per four goes to college, while those who are from 20 to 29 years old amounts to 8,190,000 and nearly 1,238,000 of them have college education, that is, 1 per 6.6 has higher education. As for those who are from 40 to 59 years old, total is 8,382,000 and 726,000 experienced college life, that is, 1 per 11.4 of them had higher education. From this fact that the rate increased from 1:11.5 to 1:6.6, we can say that a little less than twice as many people as some twenty years ago now enter colleges.

By the way, distribution of the students to national, public and private colleges is shown in the table below;

Colleges	students
national	200,233
public	30,299
private	439,660
total	670,192
Junior College	93,361

The table shows that 65.7% of the whole collegians go to private colleges. This means that nearly 70% of the collegians pay more than three times as much tuition as that of the national college. If the tuitions of the private colleges are raised, its influence will be so big.

Having, as a whole, nearly 70% of the whole students, role of private colleges in leveling up the standard of the society should be highly estimated. In this connection, private colleges should properly receive more state subsidy without any change in their mottoes or oper-

ations, were they not very exclusive nor prejudiced in their educational policy.

In Japan where one is expected in general to work in one company until one retires, it is necessary to enter at first a good company as possible. So, whether one graduated from a college or not is rather important as to one's advance in the future. There come out such differences, for example, in years, in treatment according to the school career, as below;

Hours of labor & salary of business men in the manufacturing industry;

age	hours of labor	salary	final school
25-30	223	14,280	senior high
31-35	214	22,130	college
36-40	214	33,452	senior high
41-45	119	51,799	college

It may be said that present mass production education is in a sense democratic so long as the sum of tuition remains democratic, and, at the same time the system is considerably a fair answer to the need of society. When defects of the system are pointed out, those must be cured without impairing, on the other hand, its merits. Hemstitched handkerchiefs by hand are finer than those sewn by machine. But those sewn by machine are far better than none. And the sound operation of a democracy depends upon the quality of individuals that compose it.

What's Wrong?

As an index of mass production in a college, there is a table of ratio of students to faculty staff;

College	Students	Faculty	S/F
national	200,333	29,427	6.8/1
public	30,299	5,859	5.2/1
private	439,660	28,413	15.4/1
Junior C.	93,361	14,780	6.3/1

The same comparison in senior high school is as follows;

Students	Teachers	S/T
3,118,896	155,667	20/1

The table above shows that number of students per a teacher is larger in high schools than in colleges.

The biggest class in a high school may be a class of between 60 and 70 students, and this scale is as big as that of the language classes in colleges.

While the biggest class in a college may be of more than 400 students. What makes such difference when the difference between the numbers of students per a teacher is smaller?

One reason is that some subjects are very popular among students and some are not.

Another is that total of required and elective subject in a college is larger than that in a senior high school, and the total number of the classes that every student registers is much bigger

than the number of all faculty.

Besides the credits necessary for graduation, many register at classes in other departments. If you study, however, every subject that you must take for credits, you must be already busy enough and have no time for the study of surplus classes. Even the appointed number of credits is a little too big in order to study all of the subjects fully. So, to fix the limitation to the number of classes to be had in a year will serve well to mitigate the problem.

Univs. Abroad

In order to know our situation well we investigated the academic staff and the student enrollment of foreign universities.

In the U.S., the student enrollment of New York University is 32,990. Generally the student enrollment in the U.S. is more than that of in Europe and there are several universities the student enrollment of which is more than twenty thousands.

We find a very large university in France that is, University of Paris. The student enrollment of it is 67,806, and the academic staff is 1,224. The academic staff is too few to the student enrollment, and it seems to be a mass production university like the universities in Japan. But it is exceptional in France.

We find an interesting fact that in Europe there are a few universities the student enrollment of which is many, but, instead of this, there is a tendency that many people center in one university. So, a student enrollment of a specific university is very large as compared with other universities. This is one of the reason why the student enrollment of University of Paris is large. We can't find this tendency definitely in the U.S.

In England, generally, the student enrollment is fewer than other countries in Europe. But the same tendency is found here, too. Example of this is University of London, and its student enrollment is 41,643 and this number is very notable in England. That of University of Cambridge is 7203 and that of Oxford University is 7794.

In all foreign universities which we investigated, the rate of a student enrollment and an academic staff is generally about 10 to 1.

Some Suggestions

Again in Japan, one of the defects of the present credit system is that only 4 credits are given to the seminar when it needs two years to finish, and in fact, it absorbs greater part of the energy of students. It will not be too much to say that

only in the seminars at present students are given the chance of stating their views and discussion or suggestions as to the ways of studying. It is desirable that more credits will be given to the seminar.

To afford students the chances of deepening the interest in study and stimuli towards further development, there are such cases as are practiced in the economic dept. at Hiyoshi towards sophomore, under the name of 'free study', with instructors and student reporters. To have a chance to read some fundamental books through with proper advices, partners to discuss with, will really bring up able students.

They say that those instructors are young. Judging from the strong influence that young teachers can give to students, such practices should be given to the sophomores of other depts.

Turning to the club activities in campus, nothing special is to be said on so-called 'cultural clubs'. On the other hand, it is sorry not to have a play ground of moderate size at Hiyoshi for common students who are not belonging to the athletic circles called 'Taiikukai'.

Univs. In Change

One unique aspect of Japanese universities is that they are gathered to cities.

Prefec- tures	Schools	Collegians & Junior Collegians
Tokyo	156	358,056
Osaka	43	67,454
Kyoto	34	52,555
Aichi	35	32,432
Hyogo	27	30,397

As you see, more than half of the whole collegians are living around Tokyo. After school students scatter to their houses, mah-jong houses, coffee shops or go to sidejobs. They don't linger about the campus much.

Though there are many students in Tokyo, there are only a few dormitories. It is often said that these dormitories are nowadays something like apartments, because many of the dwellers are away until late in the evening, most of them working.

Not only the dormitories that have changed, but the university itself has changed. Now it is some how like a city. We go there mostly on the train, and return home usually in the afternoon. It is something like a day of white-collar workers.

Nevertheless, we are not so embarrassed as imagined in general.



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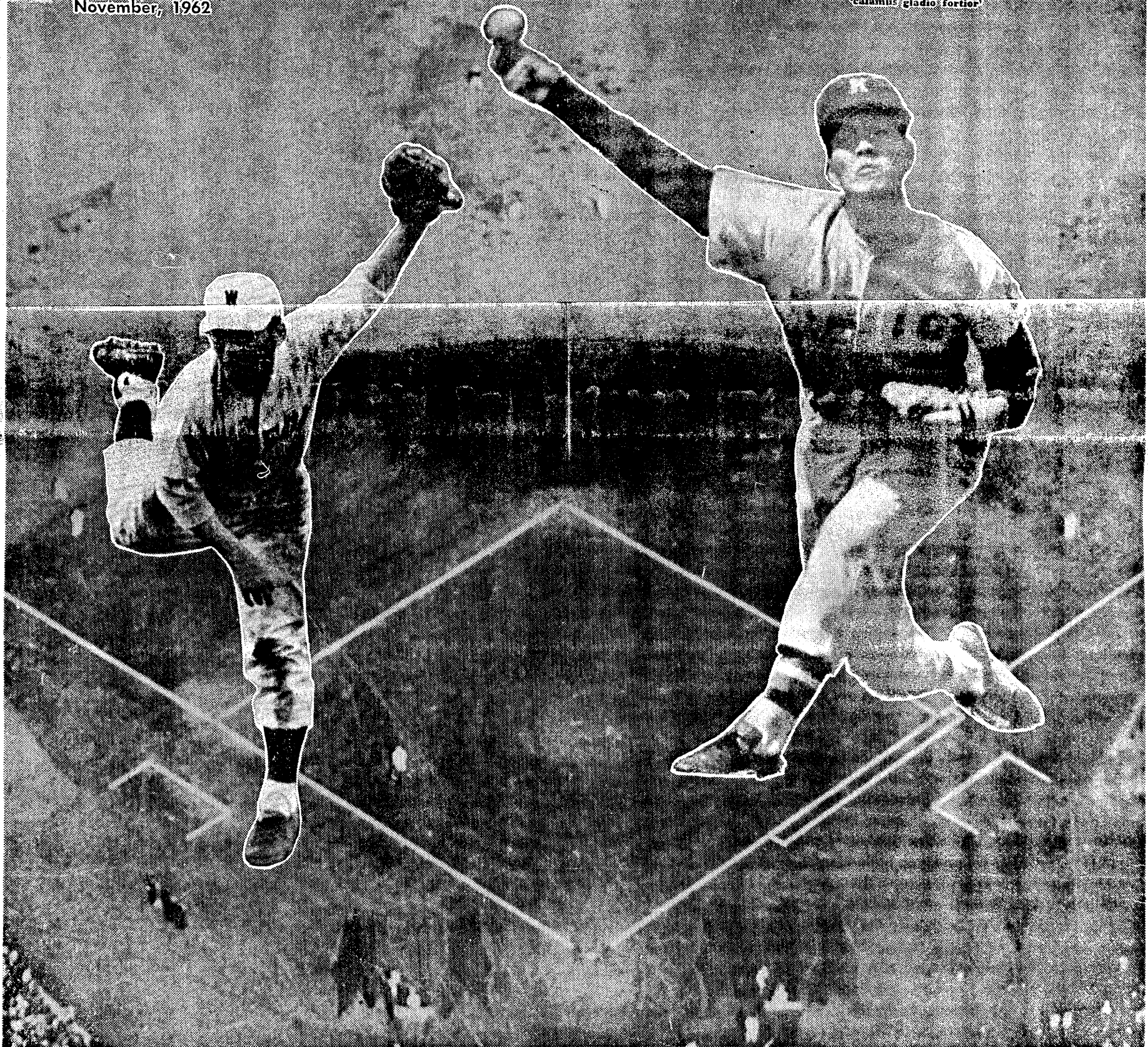
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KEIO WASEDA BASEBALL SERIES

Vol. XVII No. 6, 116
Miia, Tokyo, Japan
November, 1962

The *Alta*  Campus
'calamus gladio fortior'



Left....Y. Miyamoto
(The Ace of Waseda)

Right...G. Fuji
(The Ace of Keio)

SPECIAL EDITION

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The Scenes and Players Unforgettable

The W-K baseball match is one of the most traditional and famous games in the history of amateur sports in Japan. It has the history for sixty years. There have been produced many unforgettable stories and players ever since its birth. And it is interesting to track out how two teams had fought and what players had actively played in those games.

We showed here each score of the matches fought in the past and also interviewed with famous players to hear from them hidden direct stories.

BRIEF HISTORY OF K-W GAMES

- 1873 Baseball was introduced to Japan. It was popular among the students of the Daiichi School, predecessor of the University of Tokyo.
- 1892 The baseball team of the Keio University was organized.
- 1903 The Waseda University organized the baseball team. THE FIRST KEIO-WASEDA BASEBALL GAME was held at the Keio Tsunamachi Ground. (page 2)
- 1904 The golden age of the K-W match began since both Keio and Waseda defeated the Daiichi team.
- 1905 Waseda visited America in order to absorb new baseball techniques.
- 1906 The K-W match brought a revolution in Japanese baseball as for hitting, pitching, cheering, uniforms, shoes and so on.
- 1921 The K-W match was interrupted till 1925 because of both rosters.
- 1921 The Five University Baseball League consisting of Waseda, Keio, Meiji, Hosei and Rikkyo was organized but the K-W game was avoided.
- 1925 The K-W match was revived.
- 1926 The Six University Baseball League was organized with the addition of the Teikoku University.
- 1926 The Jingu Stadium was constructed.
- 1927 Hisashi Koshimoto was selected manager of the Keio team. Miyatake and Yamashita entered into the Keio team.
- 1927 The "Wakakichi" (the cheering song of Keio) was composed by Keizo Horiuchi.
- 1928 THE GOLDEN AGE OF THE KEIO TEAM began. In autumn Keio won the PERFECT CHAMPIONSHIP by getting 10 victories in 10 games. (page 2)
- 1930 Miyatake produced a batting average of .400.
- 1933 THE APPLE AFFAIR happened. (page 7)
- 1939 Keio again won the championship with many good players for example Uno, Betto.
- 1942 The Six University Baseball games were discontinued because of the World War II.
- 1943 THE SEND OFF GAME FOR THE STUDENTS GOING TO BATTLE was held at the Waseda Totsuka Ground. (page 3)
- 1946 The K-W match was resumed at the Korakuen Stadium.
- 1948 The use of the Jingu Stadium was permitted.
- 1953 "TRAGIC ACE" FUJITA pitched almost in all games for the honor of the Keio University. (page 3)
- 1954 K-W MATCH LASTED FOR 6 TIMES aiming at the championship. In all games Waseda's ace Ando pitched through the whole game 5 times. (page 3)

The Origin of K-W Games

About 60 years ago, at about the 35th era of Meiji, the opinion that baseball should be transferred to the private schools and be made more popular and appealing to the multitude began to rise among the intelligent people gradually. This opinion was particularly strong in Waseda University which cordially respected liberty. But there was no better way of doing so than by shaking hands with Keio University, the supreme ruler of the private schools, and fighting it.

If these two authorities of the private schools fight each other, the interest and the craze of the whole country would assemble here, and baseball would smoothly develop with the multitude. Under this standpoint, Mr. Isao Abe, the loving father of the baseball club of Waseda Univ., gave a pleasant assent with challenging Keio. Thereupon, Shin Hashido and Kiyoshi Oshikawa, the members of Waseda Univ. baseball club, visited Kiyoshi Miyahara, the captain of Keio Univ. and living in Banraisha on the top of Mita Hill, as messengers. Shin Hashido privately associated with him since he lived in Shiba at that time, and sometimes knocked a ball with a bat on Sundays at Mita Ground. Therefore this historic meeting was held in a family way rather than punctiliously, and Keio Univ. instantly assented to the proposal. The most significant handshake in the history of the baseball world in our country was thus exchanged under the regulations as following: The first game would be held at Keio's ground, and after that, baseball matches would be given two times per year in spring and autumn.

As for umpires, they would be elected from the third persons, as Ichiko (Daiichi High School), Gakushuin and so on. At that time neither street-cars nor omnibuses were available, and though jinrikishas were running, the members of Waseda Univ. had not enough money. So they were obliged to walk about 12 kilometers on foot to Mita. They

got up early in the morning on that day (the 21st day of November in 1903) and started with Onigiris (the rice ball) as their lunch. Shin Hashido guided them since he had been born in Tokyo. Passing through Aoyama Parade Ground, Mikawadai, and Akabane Bridge from Yotsuya, they arrived at Keio Gijuku. On their way home after the match, they also walked on foot.

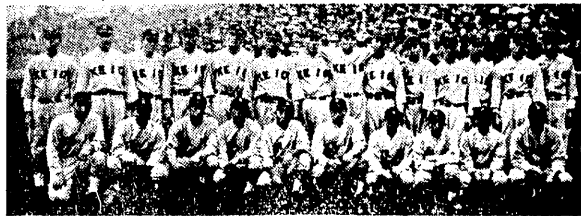
The appearance of the nine of both-sides was as following: They wore yellowish uniforms, and though some members put on leggings, most of them laid their legs bare and were in their Tabis.

It was a chilly day toward November in spite of fine weather that day, so the members who wore neither undershirts nor overcoats trembled because of coldness and the tension preceding the match.

On the other hand, Mita Stadium was closely packed with about 3,000 spectators. The match was opened at 1:00 p.m. with Mr. Masae Kuroda, the captain and the pitcher of Ichiko, as umpire, and came to an end at 3:27 p.m. In this match Keio defeated Waseda by the score of 11 to 9.

One spectator said about his memory of that game, "In this match all spectators were much surprised at the briskness of the batting and the perfectness of the defense of both sides. Also the fact that the two nines were nearly equal both in their attacks and defenses interested all the spectators very much and made them breathless.

Indeed, this game was the grandest sight in recent years, and one of the most exemplary games imaginable. It was very fine, on the other hand, that there was not the clamor of rooting at all which had been an evil habit of baseball match up to that time since both sides behaved with decorum. I heartily wish that this fine habit will widely prevail all over the country. It is no wonder that all the papers in Tokyo should contentiously report the state of the match and highly praise its grand sight and splendour."



The members of Keio team in the age

Keio's Golden Age Began

In the very beginning of the Showa era (1926) the Keio University team was not active and repeated defeats in long-awaited Waseda-Keio Baseball Matches in spite of being expected.

In 1927 two great sluggers entered into the Keio team at the same time. One was Saburo Miyatake from the Takamatsu Commercial High School and the other Minoru Yamashita from the Shinko Commercial High School. Being expected by the concerns, they often hit hard and the Keio team which had wanted such long hitters finally realized its dream.

In 1928 many skillful players such as Shigeru Mizuhara, Kiyochi Ikawa and so forth entered into the team and made it more substantial.

In spring of this year the Keio team went on an expedition to the U.S.A. in order to absorb new baseball techniques in August. Therefore the Keio team did not join the Spring Series of the Tokyo Six University Baseball League. Before the expedition the Keio team which was organized by manager, Hisashi Koshimoto, pitchers, Hamazaki and Miyatake, catcher Okada who was the captain of it and fielders, Yamashita, Fukushima, Mitani etc. had a farewell game with the selected team from remaining five universities' players and defeated it with a score of 8 to 3. In the U.S.A. the results of the Keio team was 24 victories, 15 defeats and 1 drawn game.

Before the Autumn Series the Keio team was reported about its pitching staff that ace Hamazaki who had been active in the previous year would not be able to play and Miyatake, Shimamoto and new man Mizuhara who might be able to ex-

ercise his power over the games would play.

It was also anticipated that the Meiji team which had won the championship of that spring series would win it again and the Keio team would occupy the second place in this season.

In games of that season Keio's battery consisting of pitcher Miyatake and catcher Okada, and slugging by Yamashita and Miyatake led their team to victories and accomplished the great feat of gaining 10 victories out of 10 games from each of the 5 teams and won the perfect championship with no defeats. Ace Miyatake pitched a whole game 3 times and Mizuhara once. Still more Tsukakoshi, Shimamoto and so on pitched well helping ace Miyatake.

At first the Keio team defeated the Rikkyo team in which Enjoji who is now an umpire of the Tokyo Six University Baseball League, with scores of 11 to 3 and 6 to 3. In the W-K matches which was not the last card in the series in those days Mizuhara, Miyatake and Ikawa showed fine pitching and won the first game with Yamashita's home run in 6th inning with a score of 2 to 0. After one day Keio shut out Waseda again with a score of 4 to 0. In this game the performance of pitcher Mizuhara was remarkable.

The Keio team, which defeated the Meiji with scores of 13X to 2 and 4 to 0 by the excellent pitching of Miyatake and Mizuhara, respectively, achieved the great work which shines in the long history of the league. P.S. Do you know why the white line is in the stockings of the Keio team?

In 1928 the Keio team achieved a perfect championship and in order to commemorate it they put the white line in.

Results of the season:										Keio's batting order	
	K	M	W	R	T	H	victory	winning rate		In those days:	
Keio	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	1.000	2B	Kusumi	
Meiji	0	1	2	2	2	2	7	.636	2B	Mitani	
Waseda	0	2	7	0	2	2	6	.500		(Hongo)	
Rikkyo	0	0	2	7	2	2	6	.500	LF	Machida	
Tokyo	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	.267	1B	Yamashita	
Hosei	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	.167	C	Okada	
Batting average of Keio nine in best ten:										RF	Ikawa
2	Yamashita									P	Miyatake
6	Kusumi										(Mizuhara)
8	Machida									3B	Hamai
										SS	Kato

The batting results of the 6 teams:															
	G	AT	R	S	D	T	HR	RBI	SH	SB	SO	BB	AB		
Keio	10	330	65	88	15	11	3	61	23	10	27	53	267		
Meiji	11	347	44	78	8	5	0	39	18	23	26	34	225		
Waseda	13	375	30	79	7	6	0	30	30	15	26	59	211		
Rikkyo	13	403	34	84	4	3	1	30	19	13	49	58	208		
Hosei	12	370	19	69	3	2	1	19	11	9	57	21	187		
Tokyo	11	344	29	61	7	4	0	27	6	17	58	35	177		
G	games	T	triples						SB	stolen bases					
AT	at bats	HR	home runs						SO	strike outs					
R	runs	RBI	runs batted in						BB	base on balls					
S	singles	SH	sacrifice hits						BA	batting average					
D	doubles														

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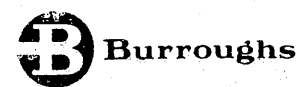


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New Tradition Being Created

Farewell to Baseball

It was in 1943, when the war situation was becoming hard for Japan, that students started to be sent off to the field in defence of their fatherland. The Six University Baseball League was broken up in the spring, and the baseball itself was being frowned on by the Japanese Military, and also by the Educational ministry as an imported sport.

The then President of Keio University was Mr. Shinzo Koizumi and he suggested that they should have a send-off game between Keio and Waseda to congratulate and to cheer those students who were to go to the battlefield; and especially to wish them the best. Mr. Koizumi put this idea before both managers of Keio and Waseda teams, and the people of both teams willingly agreed to his idea; and they began to do arrangements for the game. They, however, encountered lots of problems especially because of the pressure of the Military, before they could have a game. At first it seemed almost impossible to have such a game, but finally they found it possible to hold a game on 16th of October; thanks to the enthusiastic efforts of Mr. Koizumi and Mr. Hida, then manager of the Waseda team.

It was decided that the game was to be held at the Itoyuka Waseda Ground. The game was started with a silent prayer. The pitcher of Keio was Kuboki, and that of Waseda was Okamoto. Among the Keio nine were Sakai, Captain, Betto, and Oshima; and the superiority of Keio team was expected by all the people. The players of Keio, however, were not in good condition and Waseda won the game by a score of 10 to 1.

During the game, the people on the Waseda side started to cheer Keio, saying, "Cheer Up, Keio!", and to their cheers, Keio nine answered with "Thank you!" The ground was filled with the mixed emotions of pathetic feeling and despair, but above all these emotions, the

friendship between Keio and Waseda was the tightest and strongest one.

After the game all the people present at the ground started to

"Unlucky Ace" Fujita

In 1952, he entered the Keio University and came to be a member of Keio baseball team from Saijokita High School. He made his debut at Keio-Tokyo match in spring of 1952. At this time Keio won with a score of 5 to 2. It was the next spring that he, for the first time pitched at K-W match. Keio was defeated because of misfortune.

Though he pitched and pitched everyday, he never won the championship during his college life. And his great activities were little rewarded. Owing to this reason he was called an "ace of Tragedy".

At an interview he said; "I was called an 'ace of tragedy'. However I'd rather be hated by the opponent than to be sympathized".

His most impressive game was



Mr. Fujita at his house

sing that song describing the students going on to the battlefield, and they were perfectly hand in hand for the same purpose; for losing or winning the game did not matter for them. The song and the air covered the whole ground and all the hearts of people.

the very last one of his college life. Not because of the game itself, but because of the deep emotion that game would be the last of his long college life. He added it is the most important thing for student baseball players to compete with each other for the honor of their university.

Fujita has never been gay and showy but has loved baseball very much. His name will never be forgotten with the name of Kimura of Waseda at least as long as Keio-Waseda baseball series lasts.

In the end he does hope Keio, keeping always the old history of Keio-Waseda match precious and acquiring the persistence which is the characteristic of Waseda, will be able to win the victory at this coming Keio-Waseda baseball series.

Results of Keio-Waseda matches in his days				
Year	K	W	Result	
1953	0	1		
(SPRING)	3	1	won	
	2	6		
(AUTUMN)	2	4		
1954	5	1	won	
(SPRING)	4	0	won	
(AUTUMN)	4	5		
	0	8		
1955	7	3	won	
(SPRING)	2	3		
	2	4		
(AUTUMN)	2	7		
	6	4		
	1	3		

His pitching results in his college life

Year	Number of Games	Pitched Through	Victory	Loss	Winning Rate	Defense Rate
1953 (SPRING)	8	3	4	1	.800	1.69
(AUTUMN)	7	1	2	2	.500	1.15
1954 (SPRING)	9	5	7	2	.778	1.64
(AUTUMN)	13	5	4	3	.571	2.12
1955 (SPRING)	12	9	6	6	.500	1.34
(AUTUMN)	11	5	7	4	.631	2.39

The Longest Days

K-W Fought 6 Times

In recent years the most dramatic and exciting Waseda-Keio baseball match played was in fall of 1960. The chance to win the championship was left to both teams that season. However the situation seemed in favour of Keio, for up to that time Keio had won four points from the other teams with eight wins and two defeats. On the contrary Waseda had won three points, but had lost a point to Meiji. Waseda had seven wins and three defeats up to this game.

To win the championship Waseda had to win straight victories against Keio. In this long prolonged series the victory was brought to the Waseda team. One can not talk about this victory without mentioning the splendid activity of Ando, who was the pitcher of the Waseda team.

The following records show how Waseda and Keio teams played to win the championship.

W	H	R	BB	SO
000	010	100	2	
K	H	R	BB	SO
000	000	001	1	

This is the score of the first game. Waseda won. The winning pitcher was Ando. Every season Ando had pitched cleanly in the games against Keio. His record of this game was as follows;

IP	H	R	BB	SO
9	6	1	1	5

The second game's score was;
K 120 000 001 4
W 001 000 000 1
Keio got revenge for its defeat with Kadoya as the winning pitcher. He allowed the Waseda team only one hit.

As the result of this game if Keio could win the third game, it would win the championship of this season after an interval of eight seasons. While if Waseda could win, there would have to be played a championship game between them.

The third game's score was,
W 100 000 011 3
K 000 000 000 0
Ando again pitched skillfully against the Keio team batters. His pitching record of this game was;

IP	H	R	BB	SO
9	5	0	1	5

Thus both teams had nine wins and four defeats. They were completely in the same condition. They had to play the championship game. In the long history of the Tokyo Six University Baseball games, it was seventh time that a championship game had to be played.

The score of the game was;
W ... 000 000 000 00 1
K ... 010 000 000 00 1
The game was a tie. The pitchers were Ando and Kadoya. They both pitched so cleanly that both teams could gain no more than one run.

Ando's record of this pitching was;

IP	H	R	BB	SO
11	4	1	1	3

Historically it was the first time that the championship game had ended in a tie.

The second championship game's results were;

W	H	R	BB	SO
000	000	000	00	0
K	H	R	BB	SO
000	000	000	00	0

The game ended in a tie again. All the players of both teams had played with all their energy. It was not a dull game as the score might indicate. There were many chances which might have brought an end to the game. However each time they were crushed by the fine plays of the outfielders of both team.

The most exciting scene took place in the second half of the eleventh inning. Ando walked. Enomoto singled, and going to third. The bases were filled as the next walked. There were no outs. No one could imagine a better chance than this. Everyone thought that there would finally be an end to this long-prolonged baseball game Keio's victory.

Mighty Ando

However a miracle was wrought. Tokai hit a short fly to rightfield. The third base runner Ando lunged into home-base. However he was called out at home plate. The next batter walked. Again the bases were filled—there were two outs. A very dramatic scene. But the batter struck out.

After this game was over, many people suggested that they should share the championship and that it was useless to play any more. The two teams had

never played so many times in a season before.

In this game Ando again pitched the whole game. And his record was;

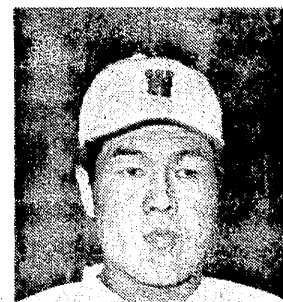
IP	H	R	BB	SO
11	7	0	5	4

The third championship play-off game was ended as follows;

W	H	R	BB	SO
020	010	000	3	
K	H	R	BB	SO
000	010	000	1	

At last this exciting and dramatic play-off was ended with Waseda's victory. The Waseda baseball team had won the twentieth championship.

Waseda and Keio teams played six games. They were of exciting and dramatic games. They would be remembered in players' hearts and the spectators' memories. It may not be too much to say that they had never before been such games in the history of the Waseda-Keio baseball matches as were played in this season.



Ando in his college life

The most distinguished player of the Waseda team was Ando, the pitcher.

In the last game Ando again pitched skillfully against the Keio batters. His pitching record was;

IP	H	R	BB	SO
9	5	1	1	4

Ando had pitched 49 innings. The following is the list of Ando's pitching total record. It shows how nicely he pitched in this long prolonged play-off game.

IP	H	R	BB	SO
49	27	3	9	21

It might be said that Ando brought a championship to the Waseda team.

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Catcher
I. Ohhashi, No. 7



Pitcher
K. Hayashi, No. 4



Pitcher
G. Fuji, No. 1



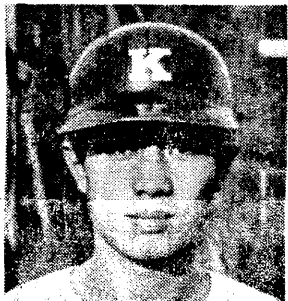
Captain, The 3rd Baseman
M. Taura, No. 10



Manager, Y. Maeda



Second Baseman,
A. Kitano No. 14



Shortstop
K. Ishiguro, No. 15



Left Fielder
Y. Hongo, No. 24



Center Fielder,
H. Enomoto No. 22



Right Fielder,
K. Kitagawa No. 25

Keio Marches To The Championship

Since the first winning game with Meiji Univ., Keio wins one victory after another with its excellent batting and powerful pitchers, Fuji who throws the heavy balls, and Hayashi whose pitching is dynamic. And now the Keio team is in good condition. Considering this, to win the championship will not be particularly difficult for the Keio team though having lost the game with Hosei Univ. Since the Keio team could not win the Cup for these six years, they will make desperate efforts.

Manager: Y. Maeda

This gentle-minded and yet fighting-spirited man graduated from the Economic Dept. of Keio University. He has not yet experienced the championship since he became the manager of the Keio team. So this season he appears to be quite eager enough to win the victory.

He says, "Of course, we have confidence in defeating the Waseda team 2 straight, but as Waseda is in better condition than last season I guess, we can not be too careful in fighting against the Waseda team. Especially, we must be aware of the good control of Miyamoto, the pitcher of Waseda, and the

3th and 4th batters. Anyway the shortest cut to victory is to do our best and win the games steadily, isn't it?"

Captain, Third baseman
M. Taura, 3rd batter (No. 10)

This mild-looking man is captain of the Keio team. Everybody who meets him at first thinks he is very gentle. But once the game opens, everyone can not but feel he is the most fighting-spirited man in the Keio team. This is partly due to the fact that he is from Kyushu where men are said to be the strongest throughout the country.

He says as a captain, "The

batting of Keio nines is comparatively good, I think. The pitching, however, still seems to me rather uneasy because Hayashi had been ill and his pitching is now not good enough. On the other hand, Fuji is in perfect condition, I guess. We do not expect a perfect victory, but we should be very ashamed if we miss the victory, shouldn't we?"

The Matchless Twin Stars

Pitcher: G. Fuji (No. 1)

This tall senior student of the literature Dept. seems to be filled only with fighting spirit. He is very famous for pitching out so-called "heavy balls" to the batters, using his giant frame.

He says, "My condition is just so-so, neither good nor bad. This season I'm convinced of our victory, but I want to play the games one by one, carefully. I don't care whether the wind blows or not tomorrow. I only think of today's wind. I will pay my attention to the 4th and 5th batters of the Waseda team."

Pitcher: K. Hayashi (No. 4)

This rather childlike-looking and smartly-figured man is one of the best pitchers of the Keio team. His favourite pitching ball is shoot ball.

He says, "Though I had been suffering an illness before the season opened, I am now in quite good condition. I'll pitch according to the instructions of Mr. Ohashi. The most dreadful batters of Waseda are Sumisawa and Okada. Anyhow, I'll work as hard as hard can be at the K-W Baseball Series."

Prompt Infielders

Catcher

I. Ohhashi 4th batter (No. 7)

Economics Senior, Tosa H.S. graduate. He keeps the high ranking of the batting average. His bats are very thick at the top and very slender at the grip, so every ball that he hits by them flies to the out field.

"At the Keio-Waseda games, we will, whatever may happen, win." He said in our interview.

First baseman

N. Nishioka 6th batter (No. 22)

Literature Junior, Ashiya H.S. graduate. From this season he transferred his batting order, 4th, to Ohashi, and at 6th place he is at ease.

The provincial accent of Kansai dist. remains in his conversation. He is very fond of music, from that by Koto (Japanese harp) to the classical type.

Second baseman

A. Kitano 7th batter (No. 14)

Literature Senior. Kawagoe H.S. graduate. He says his condition of this season is not good, but makes effort as much as possible to restore his depression, and he wishes his K-W Baseball Games."

batting leads the Keio team to the perfect victory.

Shortstop

K. Ishiguro 1st batter (No. 15)
Law Junior, Chukyo Commercial H.S. graduate.

In this season having lost his leg, he has not sufficiently put forward his batting force, but he says that as his leg is getting better now, he has a will to hit extremely well against Waseda, and that his way to break the enemy's pitchers is to hit their triumphant pitchings.

Fine Outfielders

Left fielder

Y. Hongo 5th batter (No. 23)

Junior in Literature. Ritsumeikan H.S. graduate. He was the leading-hitter in the spring season. In this season he doesn't seem to display his ability satisfactorily. But he is recognized for his excellent batting and fast running.

Center fielder

H. Enomoto 2nd batter (No. 22)

Senior in the Literature Dept., Kainan H.S. graduate. He plays an active part on the Keio team as a chance-maker making the best of his sharp batting and swift running, though he has not a strong physique.

He says, "My condition is much better than in the spring season. I wish from the bottom of my heart to win the victory by all means."

Right fielder

K. Kitagawa 8th batter (No. 25)

Junior in Political science. Koyo H.S. graduate. Left-handed batter as he is, he pounds a southpaw well. He is expected to be a long ball hitter. His fielding is quite reliable.

He says, "I am good condition and I will do my best in the K-W Baseball Games."

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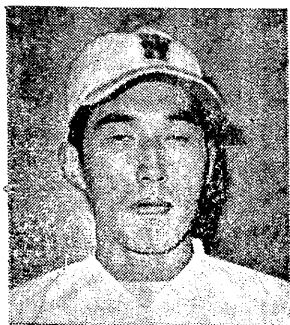
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Manager, R. Ishii

Manager: R. Ishii

He is the 29-year-old manager graduated from the Dept. of the Commerce of Waseda Univ. In his school days he excellently played an active part in pitching and batting at Jingu baseball stadium. In this fall season the Waseda's batting is not in very good condition and they have a heavy batting training for the players preparing for the K-W Baseball Games.

He says, "We are now weak, and Keio is in good condition. When we, however, fight with the Keio team at Jingu baseball stadium, we shall resist stoutly with the spirit of Waseda."

Captain: First baseman N. Suzuki 4th batter (No. 10)

Senior in Education, Shimizu East H.S. graduate.

From this fall season he transferred from catcher to first baseman. He is tightly built and is bright, cheerful, suitable for the captain. In this season he hits comparably well as the leading batter of the Waseda; he got a winning run in the bottom of the 9th inning in the Waseda-Tokyo Univ. game.

He says, "We will endeavor to smash up Keio's pitchers, Fuji and Hayashi. Our batting is very weak and our pitching staffs are a little weak too. In the K-W Baseball Games, which differs from others, I think, we become more tense—but we give it our best fighting spirit."

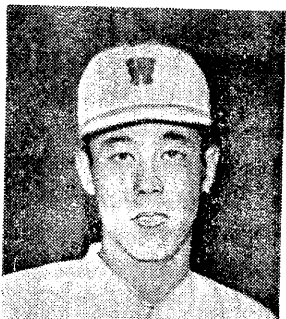
Orthodox Pitching Staffs

Pitcher: Y. Miyamoto (No. 12)

Sophomore in Education, Yonago East H.S. Graduate.

Being a sophomore and having a modest temper, he is the ace pitcher by having an excellent pitching control and has appeared in nearly all of the games in this season.

He says, "I am now weak, but expected to be active in future."



Captain, First Baseman N. Suzuki No. 10

I will do my best in the K-W Baseball Games."

Pitcher: T. Yoshida (No. 13)

Junior in Political science, Kawagoe H.S. graduate.

He is one of the most powerful pitchers in the Waseda team. He sometimes doesn't give a run to the other team with his good pitching.

Full Of Powerful Ballars

Catcher Y. Ohtsuka 6th batter (No. 6)

Freshman in Education, Naniwa Commercial H.S. graduate.

Being the youngest player in the Waseda team and not having entered the bench this spring season, he successfully plays his position. In his high-school days he made a battery with Y. Ozaki who is now active in Toei Flyers and won the championship at the Kohshien baseball stadium.

Second baseman N. Okada 3rd batter (No. 9)

Junior in Education, Takamatsu Commercial H.S. graduate.

He is not a player of big build, but he plays cheerfully and is a long-ball hitter. His batting will be marked by the Keio's pitchers, Fuji and Hayashi.

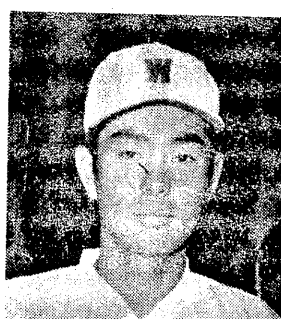
Third baseman K. Mihara 8th batter (No. 12)

Sophomore in Commerce, Matsu-Sho-Gakuen H.S. graduate.

After S. Tokutake who was the former captain was graduated he skillfully plays his position which is difficult to defend, especially in a big game. He is even a sophomore, so he is expected to be active in future.



Pitcher Y. Miyamoto, N. 12



Pitcher T. Yoshida, No. 13



Catcher Y. Ohtsuka, No. 6



Second Baseman, N. Okada No. 9

Live Up To The Spirit Of Waseda

In this season the Waseda team made poor records, for it is composed of several young players' joining who have not much experience yet, and their batting were weak through the season. Therefore, the Waseda team is now fiercely training the batting preparing for the K-W Baseball Games. When the Waseda team faces the traditional K-W Baseball Games it will fight against the Keio team with the great spirit to desire win no one but Keio.

His interests are movies and music.

Shortstop Y. Suetsugu 7th batter (No. 1)

Senior in Commerce, Seiseiko H.S. graduate.

His fielding is acknowledged and his batting in this season is weak. But, he was greatly active when Waseda won the championship after the six games with Keio in the fall of 1961. In his high-school days he took the crimson championship flag home from the Kohshien baseball stadium where the whole country high-school baseball games are annually held in summer.

Left fielder K. Sumizawa 2nd batter (No. 21)

Senior in Political science, Nichidai II H.S. graduate.

He is a left-handed batter. His running is excellent. He got three steals in a game with Tokyo Univ. suitable to the 2nd batter. He is in good condition in his batting, and took a high position in the best ten batters. Now he is the most powerful batter in the Waseda team. His interests are movies and books.

Strict Infielders

Center fielder T. Naoe 1st batter (No. 25)

Sophomore in Political science, Yonago East H.S. graduate.

He is a left-handed batter, too, who is valuable in the Waseda team, for they have few left-handed batters. He is a good runner, a powerful batter with strong arms and is expected to be the leading spirit in future.

Right fielder R. Ejiri 5th batter (No. 19)

He is sturdy and sometimes flies a ball to outfield and gets a run. He plays his 5th batting position well in this season and is expected to play actively in the K-W Baseball Games.

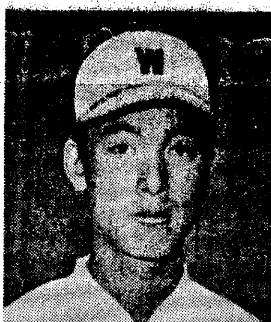
Outfielder M. Ohi (No. 17)

Junior in Commerce, Utsunomiya Technical H.S. graduate.

In his high school days he used to play an active part at Kohshien baseball stadium. His pitching was very elastic. When he entered Waseda University, he was a pitcher, but as he had a good batting, he was changed to the outfield and he is often used for a pinch hitter.

Outfielder M. Sunohara (No. 20)

Senior Political science, Yonago East H.S. graduate. He had a stout build and is a long ball hitter. But he is said to be weak in a curved ball. This is the last season for him in his school days, so he is expected to play an fine role.



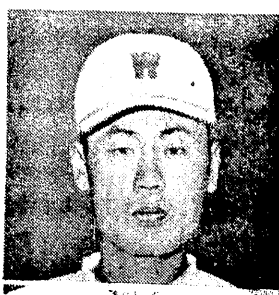
Right Fielder, T. Naoe No. 17



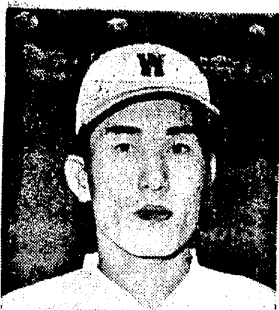
Center Fielder, T. Naoe No. 25



Third Baseman, K. Mihara No. 8



Shortstop Y. Suetsugu, No. 1



Left Fielder, K. Sumizawa No. 21

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Let's Enjoy the KEIO-WASEDA

In order to investigate the concern of ordinary men about K-W Baseball Match, we directly asked about 400 passers-by the following questions at the gateway of Nishi-Ginza and Shinjuku subway station. This plan was so eccentric and so interesting that we are rather worried about its developments and its result. So in the sense of support, we investigated other people's concern by another way, that is, asking them by papers. We could withdraw about 500 sheets of paper. As you know well, inter-university baseball has less fans than the professional baseball. So we found much difficulty in these investigations. But we can get a very interesting result from them. The questions and answers are, as follows:

Public Opinion to the Game

(1) How much interest do people have in the K-W Baseball Game?

According to the result of our inquiry people have interest in the K-W Baseball Game to the degree they want to know the score of the game. And they know its score through outside broadcasting or an article in the newspapers.

There is no denying the fact that there are few people who have so much interest in it as

they come to see the game first of all. But on the other hand, we can't also deny the fact that people have some interest in the K-W Baseball game.

They read an article about the game out of a curiosity to know which school has won the game.

We also know that they didn't come to see the game to the stadium as they were not free or as it was difficult for them to get an entrance ticket. But it is hopeful that they should entertain good-will toward the K-W Baseball Game.

	Ginza (%)	Shinjuku (%)	paper (%)	total (%)
have much interest	22.7	19.3	21.6	21.5
the degree to know the score	45.8	49.3	54.5	51.7
not have special interests	20.6	20.0	17.5	18.9
have no interests	10.9	11.4	6.4	7.9

(2) Which do you like Waseda or Keio?

It is generally said and we expected that at Ginza Keio fans and at Shinjuku Waseda fans are more than that of Keio. But according to this enquiry, we could not find any trail of it.

At Ginza 31% supported Keio and 45% supported Waseda.

At Shinjuku 32% supported Keio and 46% supported Waseda. As for the forecast of the game:

	Shinjuku	Ginza
Keio	47%	44%
Waseda	26%	17%

Both at Ginza and Shinjuku, about half of them answered that Keio would win the game this season. We think it is a matter of course seeing only the winning rate of Keio in this season. And we should notice

the fact that a quarter of them had no interest in the game.

Judging from these two questions, they should not always think that their favourite University is to win the game.

(3) How do people want to go to see the K-W Baseball Game?

And we asked a fifth question, in which we intend to know if they wish to go to see the K-W Games, a third of the rest wished to see.

And those who have once seen the K-W Games at Jingu Stadium hope to see the K-W Games once more. This effect shows how the K-W Games find them impressive and attractive. In this sense, it's desirable that student baseball becomes more popular not only the possession of students.

	(%)		%
have seen	41.9	want to see again	53.4
		no difference	31.5
		never go again	15.1
have not seen yet	58.1	want to see	73.0
		have no interests	27.0

Belonging to Waseda: Mihara, Hirooka Tokutake, Ishii, Mori
Belonging to Keio: Fujita, Mizuhara, Miyatake, And Kyosawa

others at random: Moroki, Sueyoshi, Kitsugi, Tokai, Hirakoba, Murase, Miyahara, Tatsumi, Kondo, Sasaki, Uno, Ogawa, Yamashita, Asai, Kawai, etc.

(4) Give the names of whom you like of the players of Waseda and Keio without regard to past or present.

Please look back upon the time when you went to see the K-W Baseball Matches at Jingu Stadium for a while.

So many dear persons played their active parts at the traditional baseball match, didn't they?

Then let's make a list of the main names of the players' each of you has remembered.

At this list, please give yourself over to deep contemplation to your heart's content.

(5) What do people hope in the K-W Baseball Match?

Most people grieve that for many seasons Keio and Waseda team are remote from the championship. Formerly, every season the championship was scrambled between Keio and Waseda. Most people hope that both teams will become stronger as they were before.

The man who is fifty or so, said that formerly Keio and Waseda teams had violent fights and now they lack in fight. Another man said that the K-W Baseball Match is never down-

ed in tradition and loses their studentship and sportsmanship. Especially he indicated that it is good to concentrate themselves in baseball for players but the concentration to the baseball never pass for the society.

About the connection to the professional baseball, they admit that student baseball was pressed by the professional baseball, so more over, we must keep the tradition of student baseball.

There are many opinions about the cheering of the K-W Baseball Match, one of them said that it is too showy, but it is good to take the sense of the new days in cheering and the gay cheering is most one in the gay days.

Every season after the K-W Baseball Match, the Night K-W Baseball Match is done at Ginza street or at Shinjuku street.

About this, most men did not oppose. It is good to sing the praises of our young days and in the victory night, to drink and sing our collage songs. But we must be careful not to put others to trouble.

Especially this season Waseda University attains the eighty anniversary, Keio prays their good health.

Fond of "Keio Character"

Shima Iwashita

I love to see the Baseball Match among Tokyo Six Universities, and I am a comparatively frequent visitor to Jingu Stadium. So, of course, I have en-

students-rooters on both the stands makes me refreshing very much, especially when I'm tired with my task.

"Victory or defeat" is not the much for me, the most interesting thing is their cheerful expressions. And I rather make it a rule to enjoy such youthfulness and passion than to enjoy the game in the field.

Though there is no favorite player for me, I'm a fan of the K-W Baseball Match, because I'm an absolute fan of both Keio and Waseda University themselves. Such two big universities have something to attract our interests, I feel. As for Keio University, "Keio Character" has been the charm for me since school days. I do love "Keio Character" best, though I can not clearly tell why. And, this is the main reason why I do love Keio University and want to see the K-W Baseball Match as often as possible.



Shima Iwashita

joyed the Keio-Waseda Baseball Match. I think such event as the K-W Baseball Match is good and wonderful. To see the zealous

Absolute Fan of Keio

Hideo Sato

When I was a child I often went to see the K-W Baseball Games with my father. But now I usually see the game on television or hear it over the radio. Even if I am free, I do not particularly want to go to see the game. I can't explain the reason, but it is mainly because that the atmosphere in Jingu Stadium has changed considerably since the old days.

I have been a fan of Keio since my childhood, for my father was connected with Keio University.

This spring I cheered Mr. Ohashi and Mr. Enomoto.

After the game most students of both schools go to the Ginza or Shinjuku, I think, formerly students and people of the city enjoyed drinking and making a noise together but now only Keio and Waseda students do so. It may be due to the change

of the times. We often blame many student baseball players for becoming professional players after graduation. Most of us students enter the university only as a means of getting a good post, so I think, baseball players should not be blamed for becoming professionals.

Kokontei Shincho



Hideo Sato

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BASEBALL GAMES Together

Fan of the Two Univs.

Yoko Fujiyama

I regret that I have not yet been to the Jingu Stadium to see the K-W Baseball Series, if possible I want to see this Autumn Series.

I am at a loss what to say, when some one asks me which I like better Keio or Waseda. In fact I am not a special fan of only one side but a fan of both universities. For example, in case of this Autumn the K-W Baseball Series, I hope Waseda defeats Keio, because I think Keio will take the championship of this Autumn Tokyo Six University Baseball Series. I would like to see Waseda win the K-W Baseball Series at least.

The K-W Baseball Series is so popular and traditional that I immediately associate the K-W Baseball Series with the word of Baseball, I suppose.

At the K-W Baseball Series, I think, people enjoy the atmosphere more than the victory or defeat. This has kept the K-W Baseball Series alive and popular

until now.

What people, of course includ-



Yoko Fujiyama

ing me, who are not students of Keio and Waseda, enjoy at the K-W Baseball Series are enthusiasm of each student for his Alma Mater youth and fight. And I want that every students do not lose such student attitude.

Enjoy Victory Night

Kokontei Shincho

I am interested in the K-W Baseball Games very much.

When I was a boy I once saw the K-W Baseball Games at Jingu Stadium, but now to my disappointment as I am so busy that I can't go, but I always see it through television.



Kokontei Shincho

I like Keio very much, but in the K-W Baseball Games, I have cheered Waseda because I have many acquaintances connected with Waseda. But this season, considering the records of the

games which were already held, I suppose that Keio will defeat Waseda.

I admire Ohashi very much as a nice player even though he belongs to the Keio nine. The players that impressed me most were Hirakoba Sasaki and Hirooka.

I like the K-W Baseball Game very much more than any other Games of the Tokyo Six University Baseball Leagues. As the K-W Baseball Games has a wonderful tradition, their players and cheering parties fight with great pride and fight, even if both teams are in bad condition in other games.

In many foreign countries national sports are considered a national festival and are looked forward to by the whole population. I would like to see the K-W Baseball Series recognized as one of our national festivals, because I believe sports to be good for the health and moral of our youths and a source of enjoyment for all of us.

I want to encourage to enjoy their victory night to their heart's content. I am sure that the general public who walk along

the Ginza street or Shinjuku to Jingu Stadium. It must be love this mood, in which students are cheering their victory and watch the game at the very demonstrating their joy. If I Jingu-Stadium than to do have time, I will certainly go through television.

Both Cheering Wonderful

Yukiyo Toake

I have been a fan of Keio most admirable and which I hope throughout my life since my childhood, because my elder brother is a student of Keio University.

Though I have seen the K-W Baseball Games on television every season, I have never seen them at the Jingu Stadium. I shall be very delighted if I can go to see the game.

I have often seen students of Keio University celebrating their victory on Ginza. I like to see them enjoying themselves in a happy atmosphere, but I am afraid their expressions of delight often become too boisterous.

Some people say they cannot understand why the K-W Baseball Series are always held at the end of the season. I am inclined to agree, but actually I don't think it matters. What is more important is that the games be continued as a national institution. K-W students have a long tradition of good sportsmanship, fighting spirit and pride in their Alma Maters which are

all future students will carry on. We should not forget the cheering of both schools at the K-W Baseball Games. Both are



Yukiyo Toake

always enthusiastic and forceful, willing their team to victory.

I believe that this season, Keio will win the K-W Baseball Series and gain the championship of Tokyo Six University Baseball League. I wish them luck.

Problems Left

Lastly we'd like to consider two points.

- About students' behavior
 - About popularity of student sports
- Today student baseball is not so popular as professional baseball. This is a matter of course, but it is desirable that fans of student baseball increase. For this, students must endeavour to make student baseball not only the possession of students but that of ordinary people. But considering the nature of students sports, we need not worry about the number of fans, and we should only worry is students can appreciate them. In this sense, amateurism should be made much of especially in showy student sports like K-W Baseball Match.

The Apple Affair

(Continued from Page 2)

The Tokyo Big-Six University a Waseda student, while the Baseball League attained the Waseda rooters, numbering "Golden Age" towards the early about 8000, broke into the days of Showa. Full maturity and chaos accompanied by its cheering section, demanding the zenith produced various affairs and troubles. Among them was the "Apple Affair" the greatest trouble in its history.

This affair was caused during the 3rd game between the Keio and Waseda in the autumn of 1933. It was a see-saw game, at which the spectators in the ball park got much excited. The Waseda team took the lead 8-7 in the ninth inning the Keio nine turned the game to edge the Waseda team 9-8. In the last inning of this exciting game

was lingering trouble between Keio and Waseda for about one month, and eventually it was settled by the Waseda University baseball head, Mr. Tera-but in the ninth inning the Keio sawa's resignation and the non-participation of the Waseda team for one season. As Mr. Mizuhara, now a manager of the Toei Flyers says, it is quite a misconduct to throw something into the field during the game. Players feel nervous about even a little stone. So in a final victory for Keio University, some of the Waseda rooters got angry at Mizuhara's act of the ninth inning and thronged the Keio side of the field and stole a new baton which had been presented by the President of Keio University. This developed into the "Apple Affair".

Afterwards many people say this or that about this affair, but one thing is clear, it is not right back the Keio's baton stolen by to throw things into the ground.

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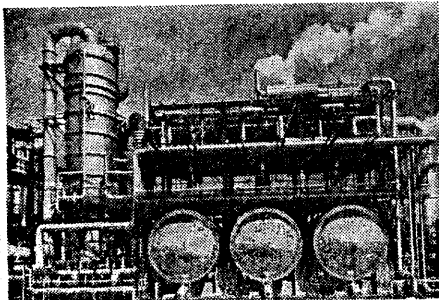
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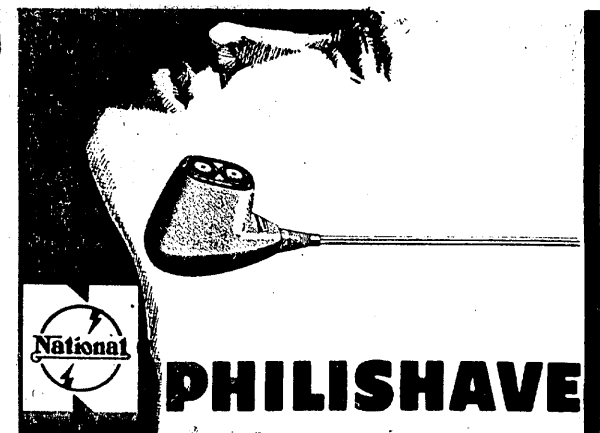
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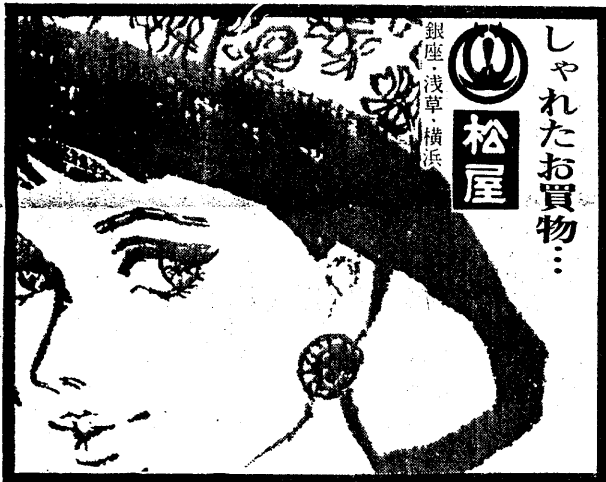
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EDITORS' TALK

In October when the term exams were over, all of the club-rooms in Hiyoshi campus came alive. Most of them are busy working on the University Festival called "Mita Sai."

You could see that one of them was more alive than the others, that was the room of "Mita Campus." But we were not busy for the festival. Our subject was Keio's other great event in November, more popular and early than "Mita Sai," "...The Keio-Waseda Baseball Series!"

The plan of this special edition was first set up in June. July and August were spent mainly soliciting for advertisement and checking sources for information to be used in the special issue. In September we had to study for examinations. (That doesn't mean we do not study in other months.) So October passed in a "dead-heat" condition. The editors and the reporters of every page worked hard sometimes they hardly ate or slept.

Sincerely speaking, this is the result of the co-operation and unity of all the Hiyoshi members of the Mita Campus. Moreover we are truly grateful to the Senior and Junior Board members, the staff of the Tokyo News Service printing office, the Hoshi-Shimbun, and all of the persons who give us much help.

This special edition has two purposes. One is to stir up both the teams and the rooters. Another is to train the members of Freshmen and Sophomores in editing the newspaper. This year the former is especially important because Keio is greatly hopeful of winning the Emperor's Cup. The latter is also important since we have many new-comers to our club, this year. The latter one seems to have been already completed—and we hope to the satisfaction of our readers. The other is yet to be finalized and we sincerely hope that in its completion the entire school body will have cause to be satisfied.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Yasuyuki Kishi

We did our best to make an original and quiet photogravure, because it has great influence on valuation of this paper, and the first impression is very important for newspapers. And then, this photogravure is through the great kindness by the staff of Tokyo News and Hoshi-Shimbun. Thank the bottom of our hearts.

PAGE 1 EDITOR: Hisamitsu Kawai

On the page 2 and 3, on which we staff of the pages consisting of three sophomores and three freshmen are sure that they should be most characteristic in this special issue, we tried and made efforts to bring an international atmosphere in their character with the other articles about the history of the Keio-Waseda Baseball Match which is usual in a special issue like this.

We, however, could not regretfully succeed in the former plan although we had begun to prepare something necessary for this issue in June.

In October when our subjects had been already focused on the history our active work to collect some data about it began. At first we could gather the necessary data as for it at the newspaper office of the Asahi by their courtesy. On the foundation of the data each of us excuted his work.

We filled our pages with the list of the brief history of the K-W matches and a few remarkable players and scenes in its history in order that the tradition of the K-W matches which has been preserved for about 60 years is rightly recognized at a glance.

PAGE 2, 3 EDITOR: Takashi Matsuda

We started our activity for this special issue of the K-W Baseball Games after the midterm exams. Our works progressed satisfactorily; we went to the training grounds of both the teams to interview and take photographs.

A great favor was granted us by players of both the teams, and by the staff of the Hoshi-Shimbun on gathering photographs.

We are truly grateful to the players of Keio and Waseda Univ. and the Hoshi-Shimbun.

PAGE 4, 5 EDITOR: Makoto Fukuzaki

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For our first editorial meeting we have tried to give you something different and, we hope, interesting. Fortunately, we were granted interviews with several famous personalities who gave us their frank opinions. Others we stopped in the street or at the stations. Among them are five screen stars, business men and the man in the street. We have chosen what we believe would be the most interesting of them and hope you will enjoy reading them.

PAGE 6, 7 EDITOR: Atsushi Kubota

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