

# The Mita Campus

'calamus gladio fortior'

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## Engineering Students to Paris as School Trip

On March 18, 69 Engineering Dept. students who belong to Keio Univ., Waseda Univ., Tokyo Univ., and Tokyo Engineering College left Tokyo for Paris. The party consists of 24 Keio Univ. students and 14 students from each of the other university. The head of the party was Technology Dept. of Waseda Univ. assistant professor Morihiko Kimata. Among these students, three are girls.

They were divided to 4 groups, namely, the Electrical, Mechanical, Chemical and Civil Engineering. Each department will visit Paris, Lyon, Marseille and other place in France. The party is scheduled to return home about April 19.

This school excursion was planned by Mr. Igarashi and other students who belongs to Keio Univ. They appealed to other university after the main course was planned in the autumn. The expense of 250,000 yen per head will be shared partly by the Japan and France Technology Engineering Association. Before leaving Japan, they collected contributions from many companies and a result, they received three million yen.

## Judo Club to U.S.

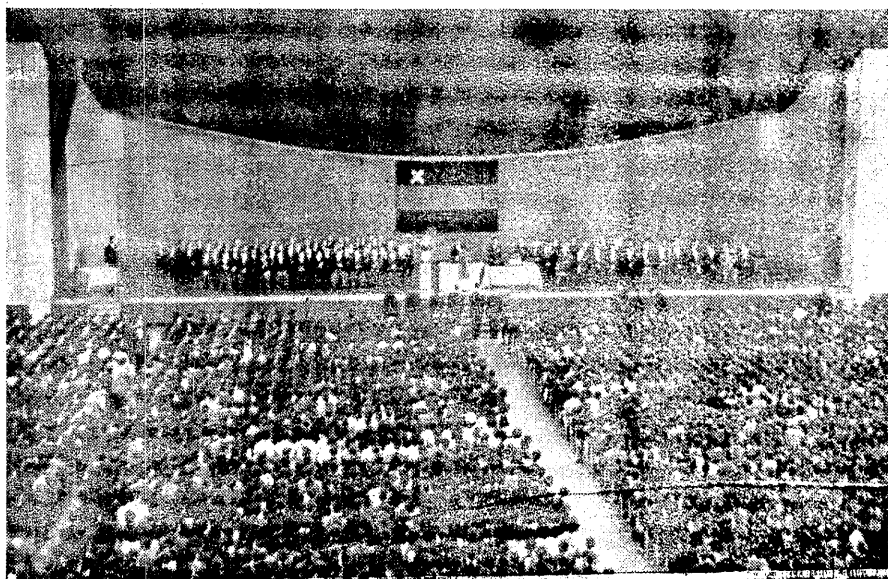
On March 14, 29 men of the Keio Univ. Judo Club and alumni went to the U.S.A. at the invitation of the A.A.U. and they will play goodwill matches with American students in different places in the U.S.

The party consists of the leader Mr. Kishio Ando and 4 officers, 13 alumni players and 12 student players. The party has strong members in these players from 3-dan (third class in Judo ranking) to 5-dan (fifth class in Judo ranking).

They left Tokyo for Fresno, California on March 14. They watched the All American Judo Championship game which was held on the 15th and 16th in Fresno. On the 17th, they played a goodwill match with an All American Selected Team. After that, they are scheduled to teach Judo or play the match in each of the places in the U.S.

They will return home about April 10th.

## Good Fortune, Graduates



The Magnificent and Great Commencement at Hiyoshi Memorial Hall

No cloud, no wind, in the blue sky at Hiyoshi campus. The magnificent and memorial commencement was held at the Hiyoshi Memorial Hall at 10: a.m. on March 20. The new graduates gathered there, some dressed in black uniforms, another in new suits, another in beautiful kimono. This spring 4902 students graduated from Keio Univ.; 689 from the Literature Dept., 1356 from the Economic Dept., 1424 from the Law Dept., 961 from the Business Administration Dept., 81 from the Medical Dept., and 391 from the Engineering Dept.

In this ceremony, Prof. S. Takamura, the President of Keio Univ., made the following speech to the new graduates. "I want to send my best wishes and congratulations to you and your parents. In this ceremony, I would like to give you my farewell words; 'Keep you eyes on your foot-steps when you go in the course of your lives.' Now, I'll try to explain in bold terms the meaning of my statement. It

has often been said that everything in the world is moving quickly, above all, the 19-sixties. Under these circumstances, we are very often liable to forget what we ourselves are. The plain fact is that we are living in the mechanism of Capitalism and as a result, we often lose our own thoughts. Individually, we are very small fries in this systematized society, but, I think, it is all good enough to endeavor to make ourselves useful. Realizing that it is your duty. You must defend yourselves hard from the outside world. I mean you should not be moved easily by the circumstances around you. I am of the opinion that it is highly necessary that sometimes you have to adapt yourselves to the situation, and at the other times, you have to resist it. For this, you should have your own judgements, those from the bottom of your hearts. These judgements ought not to be determined by your feelings,

or your interests alone, but also your power of rationalization. In other word, I mean, you should use your good sense. I expect you to make use of it in various cases during your long lives. You have been studying these four or six years in this univ. As you know, the center of education in this univ. is partly to acquire a critical spirit. I think you have already got it during your university lives even though you were not aware of it. Never forget to use fully this spirit when you face the difficulties of the future. Be responsible for your acts. Go on your way carefully looking around and be the men of self-independence. It is not an exaggeration if we say this can be said of the graduates of this univ. In addition, I advise you to take good care of yourselves, for good health is the basic element of all our life."

After the commencement, the graduates left Hiyoshi campus in twos and threes with many memories in their hearts. Good luck, good fortune to them.

## New Freshmen Enter as Result of Exams

The annual entrance examinations to Keio Univ. were held on February 23 to March 1st at Hiyoshi campus.

In spite of the rising School Fee this year, a large number of applicants for entrance took examinations. The Examinations were held for each Dept. Exam. as usual.

This year, the Economic Dept. Exams. was changed as follows. Until the last year, in the first

test, the applicants had to take intellectual exams (for example, mathematics, English, History, etc.) and in the second test, they had to write a report for some subject. But this year exams of the Economics Dept. was done only in three subjects in first test. In the second test, they took four subjects and a report.

The number of applicants for all Depts. were as follows:

	The fixed number	Applicants This Year	Competitive rate Last Year
Economic Dept. ....	800	7,035	8.8
Law Dept. ....	500	7,853	15.7
Politic Dept. ....	500	8,707	17.4
Commerce Dept. ....	700	7,421	10.6
Literature Dept. ....	600	6,524	10.9
Engineering Dept. ....	450	6,401	14.2
Medical Dept. ....	60	788	13.1
Total .....	3,610	44,729	12.4

The result of these exams were announced on March 9th to 15th at Mita.

## Six Keio Teachers Depart for Hawaii

It was decided that 6 of Keio's Secondary School teachers (including Hiyoshi, Shiki, Joshi-High Schools, and Futsu-bu, Chuto-bu—Jr. H. Schools) will go to Hawaii to study for a year beginning in June. They will go to Hawaii at the invitation of the East-West Center. This East-West Center was established in Hawaii three years ago for the purpose of exchange students, professors and engineers between the countries of Asia and America.

Last year professor Yoneyama went to Hawaii and he saw the actual circumstances of the East-West Center. After that, by the achievement of professor Yoneyama and director Kiga, it was decided that 6 Keio High School teachers would go to Hawaii for a year.

There are 44 English teachers in the Keio Secondary Schools at present. So for every year, 6 or 7 teachers will study English teaching methods there and at the same time establish the habit of thinking in English. Because the English teaching

methods of the present High Schools should be changed to form the habit of thinking in English and comprehending in English.

The cost will be at East-West's expense and they will enter the postgraduate course of Hawaii Univ. The Six English teachers who will go to Hawaii are as following.

- Tsutomu Yamazaki, Hiyoshi High School
- Makoto Ebihara, Hiyoshi High School
- Fukuji Noguchi, Shiki High School
- Kayako Hashimoto, Joshi High School
- Hideo Ota, Futsu-bu Junior High School
- Hisashi Tsujibe, Chuto-bu Junior High School

Three American students have already come to Keio Univ. and they have learned Japanese language and other subjects at Keio. The three American students are Mr. Malvin Carisga, Mr. Thomas Preston, Miss Christine D'arc.

## A Party to Central America



To deepen the goodwill between Japan and El Salvador of Central America, the students and the economists of both countries began to exchange ideas with each other. A visiting party of 133 Japanese left Haneda Air Port for El Salvador on Feb. 24. This exchange visit

for goodwill between Japan and El Salvador was suggested by El Salvador's ambassador to Japan last year.

They were of the 109 university students, this group consists of 54 Keio Univ. students (lead by Literature Dept. assistant professor Nishioka), 53 Waseda

Univ. students (lead by Law Dept. Lecturer Mizutani), 2 Rikkyo Univ. students and the group of 24 delegates from the All Japan Coffee Association. They went direct to Mexico city after stopping in Hawaii on their way. They changed airplanes at Mexico City and left for El Salvador.

During the tour which lasted about a month, they called on universities, farms, factories, and other places. Prior to the trip there had been about 4 to 6 times as many applicants for this invitation in each school as spaces to go. As a result of taking an examination or oral test, they were limited to about 100 men. The cost to them was about 300,000 yen per head. The day they left, they were given a send-off by many schoolmates, so Haneda Airport was a scene of great confusion. But they sang together in a combination of Keio-Waseda students both college songs, it was a lively and merry send-off. This was the first time that a Japanese passenger plane had gone to Mexico city. This special plane came back to Tokyo with 134 passengers who visit Tokyo from El Salvador on Feb. 26th.

## Students' Peace Talk in Europe

Three Keio students are making a journey by car through Europe visiting various universities for fifty days. They plan to hold "discussions about peace" at each univ. They are Mr. Koji Soramoto (Law Dept.), Toshiaki Fuji (Law Dept.), and Hideaki Izumi (Literature Dept.). They left Tokyo on March 21.

At first, they fly to Paris and there they are being given a car by the Citroen Car Company on their trip. And then, they will visit 7 universities in Europe, namely, Sorbone Univ., Bonn Univ., Brussels Univ., Rome Univ., and so on. The party will also open an exhibition of picture of A-bomb at each university and they will appeal greatly to the fear of nuclear war.

The expense of 550,000 yen per person has been contributed by many companies and associations in Japan.

# Examining Problems of Raising School Fees

Raising school fees includes many factors and considering the real meaning of education, we, students, can't accept it. But the objection must be a constructive one. In this sense, we must find out the essential and lurking problems.

What is improved by the raising of the entrance fees for next term? It only makes the situation of a private university worse than ever, and ill educational surroundings have not improved.

In fact, we don't want to pay more fees, but at the same time, we want to study in a little better circumstances at least.

How really do we deliberate these facts?

The equal opportunity of education is practically a vacant phrase any more. Therefore, we cannot but be anxious about whether or not the way of private university regains its glory of old days. It leaves up various weighty instructions to consider the financial issue of private universities on the way.

## The Equality of Education and Private School

The raising of the school fee especially for those who are poor.

We can see the importance of private universities when we note that they accommodate more than 60 per cent university students today. The strong point of private universities is their creative courses of education. However we think that their original faces have been generally lost because of their educational policies in mass production and standardized teaching. This is the result they have assumed with admission in mass entrance examinations raising of their fee. This results in vicious circles and thus well continue entrance to a private university to get worse and worse.

to the government bounty considered the proud way of private universities. Then as for the latter it will be put into operation the year after next and it is necessary for financial condition of the program.

## Victim Is Students

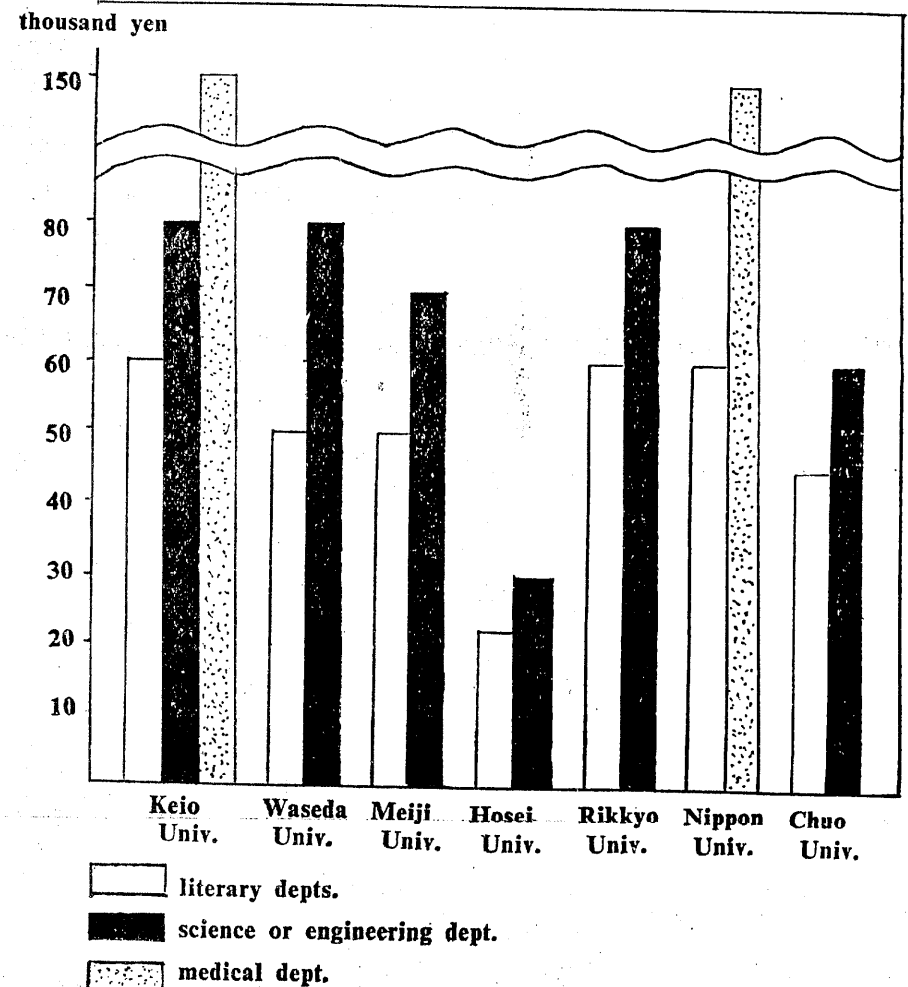
As mentioned above this is the reason for the increase of the school fee. This have been done at Keio University because personal expenses and large expenses for equipment have increased. Especially in the case of Keio University there is a 45 million yen loss and the professors and other staffs have received poor salaries compared with other famous universities. So it will touch them and settle their loss. There is expected an increase of about 230 million yen by this fee raise and 200 million yen of this will be appropriated for personal expenses. The managers of this University have been obliged to take such a step since the bounty of the State has been severely cut down.

This condition, however, will not lead to the fundamental solution. It looks as if the school office is to solve the problem by the worst means forcing the students to sacrifice.

## Comment of Our President

Against this method of the school office, the request of stopping the increase of the fee and the democratization in management of school was offered by Student Council. Nevertheless the offer was not accepted. Why is the democratization necessary? The reason is that nowadays schools are managed only by a few directors, and a few persons will sometimes be dogmatic.

Another suggestion of the



Tuition fees of Univs.

University	Department	Total Payment
Keio Univ.	Literary depts.	123,850 yen
	Engineering dept.	198,850
	Medical dept.	483,850
Waseda Univ.	Literary depts.	131,300
	Science & Engineering dept.	165,000
Meiji Univ.	Literary depts.	110,650
	Engineering dept.	157,650
Hosei Univ.	Literary depts.	85,400
	Engineering dept.	99,200
Rikkyo Univ.	Literary depts.	123,000
	Science dept.	152,600
Nippon Univ.	Literary depts.	120,000
	Medical dept.	500,000
Chuo Univ.	Literary depts.	107,400
	Science & Engineering dept.	143,400

Total payment of Univs.

	1963	1962
	(thousand yen)	
Science dept. special aid	1,492,017	1,218,265
Loan for enlargement	1,200,000	1,200,000
Teachers pay aid	243,570	211,230
Research aid for teachers	825,000	608,169

The national budget concerning private univs.

ing" by the government is in "the way of the private school." some means dangerous because For this reason he thinks that it may prevent the originality money from the government is of private university. He calls not so important.

## The Government's Subsidy Seems to Be Increasing But...

year	amount
	(thousand yen)
1957	50,000
1958	198,500
1959	391,045
1960	655,176
1961	1,009,483
1962	1,218,265
1963	1,492,017

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# For the Betterment

## Looking back our history

One of the characteristics of the private school is its financial problem. The Meiji government in planning an educational system felt that at first the private school should take the responsibility of people's higher education. And the private schools, including Keio University were abundant financially in the early Meiji era. But as soon as this plan was altered many private universities were in a critical situation and at that time it was well-known that Yukichi Fukuzawa communicated with the government by letter. "The law of private school" was proclaimed in 1949. Private schools that secured their independence for the first time according to this law have developed highly in spite of financial difficulties.

To show the numerical fact, private universities are 135 schools among 239 universities and more than 60 percent of all students are private universities students by 1959's Ministry of Education's annual report. From this fact it is seen that private

universities play a great part of school education in this country. And also it is clear that the financial problem is the most difficult and important problem that must be soon solved.

In most private universities, more than 90 percent income of their management bureau is accrued from students fees. Recently private universities are compelled to raise school fees every year to meet salaries of the teaching staffs. And it is necessary that private universities get more grant in aid from the government. But this may mean that private universities lose their original meaning by losing their independence.

Let's consider education. For example, in mission school among private school education makes a boy into a man by teaching not only knowledge but also mental and moral sense. Therefore mission schools are demanded for the purpose of their unique idea of education that cannot be taught at public schools. Private universities must always endeavor to ex-

amine how to carry out the essential ideas of education which was symbolized in the will at the time of establishment of school. Only in this sense is the characteristic education which has an unique and vivid personality, that are not found at public school, performed.

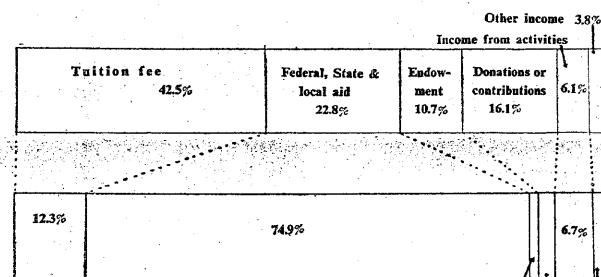
It is expected that the government should co-operate with private universities positively on the financial problem, recognizing the public meaning of private universities and esteeming their independence in the educational system of our country.

In addition to the financial problem there is another disadvantageous and difficult problem for private universities that people have a prejudice of neglecting private universities in Japan. In the end we hope officials to reconsider about many educational problems earnestly and improve or settle them as soon as possible in view of the existing state of things in Japanese educational world by listening to public opinion.

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the largest income of private colleges and universities is tuition fee whereas that of public ones is federal and state aid or subsidy.

The second largest income of private schools is donations or contributions and that of public schools is tuition fee. This shows the importance of donations or contribution to the income of private schools.



Income of Private univs. in the U.S.

## Great Britain

All universities in Great Britain are private ones. They are established by the charter of universities. The fundamental policies of each university such as the right of each university and the system of administrative organization are regulated by the charter of the university and its schedule through the approval of the Privy Council.

In England, the University Grant Commission is permanently established in the Ministry of Finance to deal with administrative affairs concerning universities. This commission pro-

vides a national subsidy to each university. It controls and supervises university education. It drafts and carries out any university enlargement plans to meet the need of the nation. There is a vice chancellor commission composed of vice chancellors of all universities.

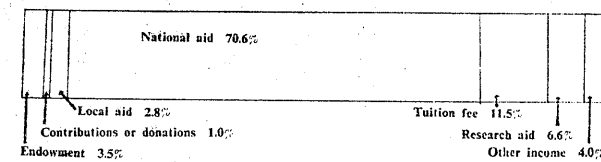
Though all universities are private ones, in the larger part of their income 70-80% comes from national grants. Naturally income from endowments, donations or contributions, and tuition fees are small.

The amount of working na- each year by the parliament. It is essentially decided by the University Grant Commission in

Ministry of Finance every five years what amount goes to what universities in England is as follows.

This working national grant is offered to each university collectively. As a rule, the use of this amount in the university is at its disposal. Concerning a new increase of buildings and equipments and so on, an extra-aid is provided in each case.

When we compare the United States and Great Britain, we find that schools in Great Britain are much more supported by the government than those of in the United States. The universities in Great Britain are very well managed and the rights of self-governing are established.



Income of univs. in Great Britain.

## Salary of teachers in the U.S.

Most of the college and universities have the list of payment and minimum pay of each class is decided. But they don't make any difference by degree decided by the board of trustees or sex. Average salary of each school. There are four classes of college or university teachers. They are professor, associate professor, assistant professor and instructor. Maxi-

### Public universities and colleges

	maximum (1000 yen)	minimum (1000 yen)
1 professor	5,058	2,394
2 lecturer	3,978	2,232
3 assistant prof.	3,294	2,214
4 instructor	2,718	1,566

### Private universities and colleges

	maximum (1000 yen)	minimum (1000 yen)
1 professor	4,626	2,646
2 lecturer	3,438	2,394
3 assistant prof.	2,754	2,286
4 instructor	2,286	1,962

## In England

In England only professor can earn enough money to live and have a stable position. But welfare for all the teachers is very good. Retirement fee is very high.

There are about six classes of teachers.

	(1000 yen)
1 professor	2,318~3,024
2 lecture	~2,167
assistant prof.	~2,167
independent	
instructor	~2,167
3 higher instructor	~2,167
4 instructor	907~1,361
5 assistant	
instructor	907~1,663
experiment	
instructor	907~1,663
6 others	706~ 857

## Salary of teachers in Great Britain.

This is the research on financial situation of foreign private universities. There are many kinds of private universities in each country. When we compare foreign universities with ours, we cannot neglect its historical background and present situation.

It would be too haste to jump into conclusion that foreign private universities are better than ours. But these are the facts about foreign universities. They may have a problem of raising their tuition fees. We know that it is not so serious as ours, because they do not solely depend upon tuition fees. Even though they are relying upon tuition fees or national grants, the self-governing right of foreign private universities is very well maintained.

## In foreign countries

In the United States there are both public and private colleges and universities. All the universities in Great Britain are private ones. In Germany most of the universities are public ones. In Soviet Russia and Red China there are no private universities. In Formosa there are a few universities. So we have decided to make some research on the financial situation of private universities in the United States and Great Britain.

In the latter case restriction of government to colleges and uni-

## The United States

In the United State they have both private and public schools. It is interesting to compare both of them.

In the case of the United States, federal government expends a certain subsidy, a certain amount of research aid fund, and tuition fees of demobilized students. State government of course expends for state colleges and universities, but some state governments pay out some subsidies for private colleges and universities, too.

State expenditure for higher education comes from educational tax collected by each college or university, or it is paid out by general budget.

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# In Society Problem Lies Also

This year, some private universities including Keio have raised the rate of a school fee again. The raising is already ended. Yet the problems of finance in private universities are not ended. The problems need rapid solution and improvement.

The unsettled attitude of private universities, when they meet the necessity of deciding which to take, originality of their school own—"the traditional way of private school" or the help government at the cost of intervention, must not be permitted. Because it depends upon this attitude whether they can support their original ways or not. Accepting money from the government makes no difficulties of private universities if they are firm to support their way. Therefore the progress and adjustment of private schools, as the important factor of social and public interests, is the responsibility of the government.

Yet the present condition, especially in the field of finance,

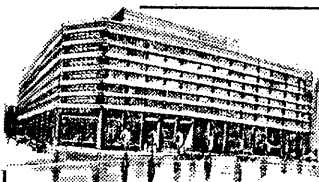
of private schools is far from ideal. The school office is responsible as much as the government is. "The raising the rate", which is the only way of finance in private universities to solve the problem, is too passive and easy.

And to our great astonishment, it is said that private universities are not willing to request of the government in a united stand. They know well that a united request will be stronger, however, they are not able to make it because of their differences.

And it seems that the more common sense and the democratization of management are possible.

The most important problem is that the purpose of the university—to educate the students to be the leader of the society or to give a chance of researching to the students and the scholars, is seriously spoiled by the lack of money.

This is the problem not only of the private university and their students but also that of society as a whole.



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## Still Alive, Our Greatest Treasures

Ancient ages have always charm for us. Wherever the mankind had settled and created their own culture, there is the site of ancient ages. One has been forgotten for longtimes and the other had been destroyed long long age. But we cannot forget them at all. For the thing can keep its value for many periods only when that has something directly connected with the truth in the minds of human beings. The arts, the novels, the musics—all of them are same as religion can survive when it has a sincerity which is always necessary for human beings. Happily, we are able to have a chance to see the one of the greatest of the ancient sites—Egyptian arts, and some of Keio students had the chance to see another one of the great of them—South East Asian Arts.

So we will introduce you two of the greatest sites of the ancient ages created by the hands of non-European people, and let us remind that the oldest culture had been originated in the non-European world.

### Invitation to Egypt

Along the second longest river of the world, the Nile, there is a rich long strip of land called "black land" contrasting with most dry deserts called "red land." The land has had the name Egypt since about 5,000 years ago, and Egyptian people created their own culture when they had a united nation under a common king—Pharaoh.

They had originated many branches of culture: mathematics, architecture, astronomy, etc. Among them Egyptian art is especially valuable and popular. Most World's famous museums have special rooms for it, and it is said that when observers enter those rooms. They feel something strange. That strangeness is a facet of the charm and greatness of Egyptian art.

Egyptian art seems to have something common with Buddhist art in its static form, also something in common with Greek art and its modal beauty, and something with the ancient Japanese art, for instance "Haniwa" (doll of soldiers or their people as personal belongings) in its simplicity and nativeness.

Yet Egyptian art is nothing but Egyptian art itself. The art includes paintings, structures, engravings, and manual arts; and each of them has great originality. For example, the engravings the most wonderful branch of Egyptian art, which shows an extraordinary large, bright eye is called "the eyeview for eternity".

### "Eternity"

"Eternity" means absolute value to Egyptians. The Nile is the eternal source of their agriculture and the sun is the eternal idol of their religion. Their religion (before Islam covered all the near east.) had many gods: the sun, the eagle, the cow, ...etc. The king or pharaoh had been the prophet of those gods but in later days they became a god themselves. Accordingly they built such huge buildings as the Pyramids. The kings were very eager to make preparations so after death would seemed to them happy, quiet life as they had known before death. Their activities made Egyptian art progress very much. So the level of the arts indicates the level of the king's power. The early kingdom and ancient kingdom

has only 800 year history, nevertheless the value of arts of those ages is far above the others.

To our great disappointment the Egyptians lost their distinctiveness with the coming of the Greek influence which flowed into their land. After that Islam became everything in Near east world, and with Islam creative arts slowly disappeared.

Nowadays Egyptian people as members of the Arab Union under the leadership of Nasser

are becoming more conscious of the value of their ancestors' achievements as the result of a new nationalism. Some ancient structures, however, are in danger of destruction.

The Abu Sinbel sanctuary for instance is to sink under the water of Nile when the new Aswan dam is completed and the date of its completion is in near future. Of course Egyptians hope to avoid such a disaster the new Aswan dam is necessary for them and they do not have enough money to save the sanctuary.

"The exhibition of Egyptian Art in 5,000 years" is now be-

ing shown at the National Museum in Ueno presented by the Asahi-Shinbun in association with the Arab Union. The whole income from this showing will be used in trying to save the Abu Sinbel sanctuary.

Everyday the Ueno Museum is filled with the eager Japanese observers. The exhibited things are borrowed from the Egyptian Museum, the Museum of Greco-Roman Antiquities, the Museum of Islamic Art, and the Coptic Museum scoring the number of 258. Let us go and see this exhibition. We will introduce you three of them on this small piece of articles.



something mysterious—Canopic Jar



a gaze to eternity—so called "Reserved Head"



an emaciated feature—Head of Akhenaton

This is truly a beautiful jar which was made of plaster. It is 36 centimeters high. This kind of jar was utilized as a vessel for the internal organs of the dead when the body was mummified. This jar was found in the tomb of Queen Tiy in the tomb of Akhenaton. The beautifulness of this jar is not only its base but also the loveliness of the sculptured girl on the cover. This carved girl must be a princess Meritaton, a daughter of King Akhenaton. This girl's face has a vivid expression and has charming eyes. It seems these clear eyes have kept looking at splendid dreams in the eternal world since 3,300 or 3,400 years ago. They will keep looking at something mysterious like them forever. And they give us a great power and a wonderful pleasure to live even in this modern age. I cannot believe that this jar was made really 3,300 or 3,400 years ago. For I am surprised by the fact that the ancient Egyptian's artistic ability and at the same time by the man's greatness. I remember the past stories of Egyptian culture when I see this Cahopic Jar. In the end this jar shows two things. One is the maker's skill and the other is his great feeling for his fellow-man.

This "Reserved Head" belongs of the Dynasty IV and was discovered from large mastaba-tombs at Giza. This was made of limestone. Egyptian sculpture which had maintained 3,000 years' tradition is characterized by a severe style and fixed pose.

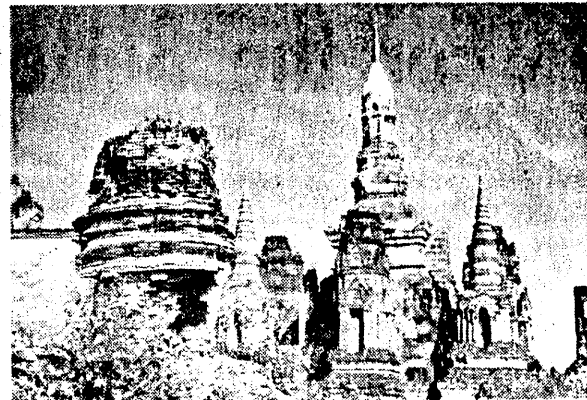
These sculptures were buried with the deceased perhaps as a magic substitute, so not only portraits of the dead but also the body are found. Above all the impression of the eyes which are widely opened is overwhelming. The eyes seem to be gazing at something that is hidden behind the actual world, the infinity and the absoluteness in the unactual world.

This statue of King Akhenaton from the site of the early temple to Aten at Kannak. One of thirty such statues erected in the Aten temple during the first years of his sensational apostasy. This extraordinary statue shows the King carrying sceptres more appropriate for a God. The emaciated features have been exagerrated into a mannerism designed to accentuate the inhuman and therefore god-like quality of the ruler. Such a revolutionary distortion could never have been devised by a court artist and must owe its origin to Akhenaton himself who, judging from the bones believed to be his, suffered from a pathological condition. (Dynasty XVIII, c. 1368 B.C.)

### A Visit to South-East Asia

From the Keio Palette (club of fine-arts), five members visited South-East Asia, in order to study and paint the ruins there during the months of October and November.

They told about the fine-arts of South-East Asia to the Mita Campus reporter, this spring. In the Indochina Peninsula, there are many ancient ruins. From the fifth century to the beginning of the fifteenth century the



Temple of Ayudhya, Thailand

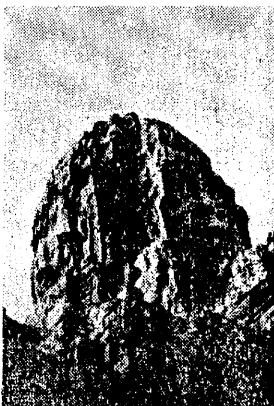
Afterwards it was still maintained by the hands of Buddhists.

This structure has a geometrical characteristic. At its plane, there is a treble corridor in the rectangle surrounded by a moat. The treble corridor is higher at its midst, and at each corner of the second and the third corridor there is a high tower cannonball formed. When it is observed from the side as a whole, it is an isosceles triangle even at its bottom. The geometrical composition of its plane and four sides is well-organized. In addition, this form of corridor deals skillfully with a demand of the Hindu society which needs a strict class system.

On the north side of the Ankor Wat, there lies a ruin of vaster city, Angkor tom and a many stone-built structures are scattered throughout the jungle.

This Angkor Tom means "a grand castle". Today's ruin of it has five castle gates, which are decorated with sculptures of queer faces and elephants. On the bridge connecting with the gate, statues of giants that hold big snakes in their arms are carved. The statue of the right is called "the God of evil," the left is by "the God of good." This shows a scene of Indian myth.

In the centre of Tom, "Bayon" which was built at the end of twelfth century. On the double corridor, a steeple rises high. At each side, strange, faces are engraved and is called "the Human Face Castle." This Tom is a pure Buddhist temple. This



The Human Face Castle

face is said to be "a Kan-non zo" (Buddhist statue) or King's likeness of the day. Its smile is a secret smile.

As such, structures of Kumer have their source in Hinduism, but also contain Buddhist influence. Kumer's originality is shown in this point.

This Kumer culture originated in Thailand (neighbour country of Cambodia) about the end of the thirteenth century, and was succeeded by the Suyu Thailand Kingdom. After that a prosperous king, Ayudhya, centralized his power in the fourteenth century.

Most religion is a pure Buddhism, which differs from that of Japan, is called "the Shoyo Buddhism (originated from the Southern countries) but you can find some kinds of the "Daijo Buddhism." In the house of the Emperor, the Hindu reveals skillfully with a demand of the Hindu society which needs a strict class system.

Kumer architecture gave an effect on them. In Thailand, people call Buddha "Wat", which means walls surrounding the cathedral. The most important structure of these walls said a boat, that is the main ball and P'ra-chedi or P'ra-prang, a kind of steeple. P'ra Chedi is a style seen in Burma and Ceylon which came from Stoupa of Middle India. The Buddhism in Thailand does not create the tomb because of Shoyo Buddhism but dedicates Buddhist's bones inside of the steeple. Piling bricks were covered with lime. The style itself is already quite different from the Stouper. The same style can be seen in Sawankaloke and Ayudhya steeple. P'ra-Chedy in the Northern part of the Chiangmai area has an influence on Burma which is quite different from the others.

The steeple which is called P'ra-Prang is such that on a stair like Pyramid there stands a steeple like a cannon and the image of Buddha is placed inside the temple where people can reach only by long ladders. It quite obviously is designed after the Kumer steeple and also there are the same samples in its old materials. Gradually the form becomes changed by developing the corner of everystep of the steeple which means that the vertical lines are emphasized and the steeple itself is getting small but its stairs getting bigger; and people call this typical Thailand steeple. These high steeples which stand into the sky along the bank of the Menam River in Bangkok City are said to be the biggest and the modest ones which have another mood from that of Angkor Wat. Their colour, against the tropical colour, such as transparent blue sky, strong green trees and leaves, these colours show strong contrast but have nice harmony: strong but not faint and elegant. Everybody is pleased at the delicacy of colour sense.

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# Spring's Come with Many Sports

New period comes round again for athletic clubs too, with the beginning of that of lectures in the college life.

Except for clubs of winter sports, all of them have started their training aiming at glorious victory in the coming matches in the warmer season, as soon as they have finished their final examinations in February. Their conditions are now being regulated step by step with daily hard training in their camps. Moreover, as for clubs whose sports are required team-play, they are intent to organize new formations because of regular players' graduation.

There are so many athletic clubs in the Keio University. Broadly speaking they are, however, divided into following three parts. Keio Athletic Association (K.A.A.), independent bodies and bodies which are unauthorized from the Keio Univ. 33 clubs belong to the first one and are seriously controlled by the committee of K.A.A. Accordingly it includes almost all general athletic items. We, the reporters of the Mita Campus, chiefly collect sports articles from them. In the second one there exist about 20 clubs approved by Keio Students Affairs Section. Clubs belonging to the last one are considered to be uncounted in its number.

## Preparing for the European Championship

Mr. O. Mandai (junior) who is the cox of the Keio crew for intercollegiate "eight" race kindly contributed the following article to our papers from their training camp.

Toda boat course in Saitama Prefecture is now under construction in order to expand its width for the Olympic Games in Tokyo. Therefore, the traditional big race "Waseda-Keio Regatta" to be held in May and the race which will decide the members to be dispatched to the European Championship in June are scheduled to be held in the Lake Sagami in Kanagawa Prefecture. (The European Championship races are to be held in Copenhagen in August.)

Since the beginning of March our crew for "eight" race have set training camps at the lake aiming at victories in both races mentioned above and the rest of the members are training at the Arakawa River near Toda. We can't help feeling a little

inconvenience about the training here because the lake is also partly under construction of boathouses and what is worse its water level is more than 10 meters below that of its full capacity on account of the spell of dry weather over eastern parts of Japan.

Aiming the W-K Regatta to be held two months from now, our training is done in two ways. One is rowing boats actually and the other is weight lifting in order to strengthen our own muscles. As the race becomes close, the latter will be decreased gradually. In the evening we study the movies of the last world championship races in order to observe the rowing ways of foreign oarsmen in comparison with those of our crew. Owing to such a study we were able to gain something. For example, we must change our ways of rowing and fully utilized the power of arms as well as that of legs. Moreover, we must row from start to goal in a higher pitch (42 strokes a

minute) to compete foreign crew.

### Crew for "eight" race

- C O. Mandai (junior)
- S S. Suzuki (junior)
- 7 K. Oka (senior)
- 6 H. Ishikawa (senior)
- 5 D. Yamaguchi (senior)
- 4 N. Sato (junior)
- 3 Y. Kawamura (junior)
- 2 K. Saga (senior)
- B R. Kikuchi (junior)

## Hard Training for K-W Judo

The members of the Keio Judo Club, thirty persons in all, went to America on March 14 at the invitation of the A.A.U., and are now fighting in one place after another promoting friendly relation between Japan and America. Their return will be on April 29.

In the meantime the other members are staying in the camp for training under the direction of Mr. Asahi, who is 7th grade, at Mita.

One of the members left in



They are now training hard at Hiyoishi baseball ground.

## Chance, Defending the Champion Flag, in Our Favor

Last autumn, when the Keio baseball team won the championship of the Tokyo Six University Baseball League, the manager of the Keio team, Y. Maeda, declared that there was a possibility that each team could win the championship once in three years. The Keio team's victory last autumn was brought about after six years' failure to win. So the manager said that the Keio team had to win the championship again the following year to coincide with above mentioned possibility.

The Keio team has already gone into hard training to realize the possibility. Reporters called at the training ground at Hiyoishi to examine the Keio

team's power this year.

First we talked with the manager on the field. He said, "As we have just started our training to prepare for the Spring Season, it would be too rash to state the condition of this year positively. But I may say that we can't warm up to our training yet due to lack of training time. I am happy to say, however, that this season we have no injured or sick player. We are all aiming our effort at the final championship.

Last season, sometimes it was said that the Keio team was not consistent in its game. They lost some games very unsatisfyingly.

Reflecting upon the weak

point of the team, the Captain N. Nishioka said, "We should be more consistent in the games. The character of the Keio team has been that it fights smartly. We are sometimes apt to give up the game when the situation goes bad. I would like to put some character into the team." The anticipated batting order which the Manager Y. Maeda suggested is as follows.

2B	M. Matsukata	(J)
LF	Y. Hongo	(S)
SS	K. Ishiguro	(S)
1B	N. Nishioka	(S)
CF	I. Hamamura	(S)
RF	K. Kitagawa	(S)
5B	T. Moriya	(J)
C	H. Hamamoto	(J)
	[K. Furuse	(J)]

Pitchers are T. Watanabe (J), K. Hayashi (S) and K. Morikawa (So).

mental physical strength and learning the lying down trick "Newaza".

The training time is about four hours a day, the marathon is one of their daily workouts and a meeting is held after supper. They train their mind as well as their skill. Keio has gotten many promising new figures this year especially Tajima 2nd grade, Nishimura 3rd grade and Askura 3rd grade who took 3rd place in the Inter High School Judo Tournament last year.

Among the players above mentioned, seven of them have experienced many formal league games so far. The Keio team of this season will not have its debut in Jingu Stadium as a completely new experience. They know its atmosphere and will be able to demonstrate their real ability on the field.

Keio team's most important point is the activity of the young players, M. Matsukata, T. Moriya, H. Hamamoto, K. Furuse and T. Watanabe. The Manager Maeda said, "It will be much to our advantage that the T. Watanabe is young and he is the very pitcher who brought the championship to us last season. He throws a very fast ball this season. I count a great deal upon his activity. One question is how good a record will miss them. But they intend the first batter M. Matsuto defeat this weakness with team-play, and they'll do their best. If each of the five men, combines running and promptness, each of them will be able to make chances every time.

Last year the team owed two players too much, but this year each one of the members will work hard and be able to become a chance-maker. This is the true figure of basketball. This is only an ideal but during training they are running over and over again and are stressing team-play. The object of this training is to win games the most important of which are the Keio-Waseda basketball game to be held in June, the Keio-Kansai basketball game and All Kanto Students Basketball Series.

The powerful new men are Mr. Maejima (Sakuragaoka High School) and Mr. Kanakogi (Mutsashi High School) who are sophomores and Mr. Ohashi (Kurashiki Seiryu High School) who is freshman. Especially much is expected from Ohashi who was an outstanding player in H.S. stadium this June.

We sincerely hope that we will be able to hear the "Okas" song, in the Jingu Baseball Stadium this June.

## Campus at a Glance



Annual graduation party was held successfully on Mar. 16 at the Prince Hotel of Takanawa in presence of President Takamura, Prof. Okui and Prof. Y. Ikeda from 4:00 p.m. This is an attraction to congratulate and is held at this time of the year. This year Dark Ducks' songs and Franky Sakai's playing were planned but for certain reasons they called off.

Unfortunately though it rained and was a little cold, almost 1000 students gathered. Among them there were 66 female students who were in splendid Japanese clothes. They were heartily drinking beer and shared the joy of graduation with each other. They were talking conservative but it seems that about their future plans or gave Keio has a unique goodness.

## "Combine Running & Promptness"

This year Mr. Ogawa and Mr. Masuda, who were the two chance-makers of the Keio basketball team, graduated. So indeed the Keio's basketball team will miss them. But they intend to defeat this weakness with team-play, and they'll do their best. If each of the five men, combines running and promptness, each of them will be able to make chances every time.

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## The Mita Campus

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Apr. 8-16 '63 (HIYOSHI)

## "Beat Waseda"



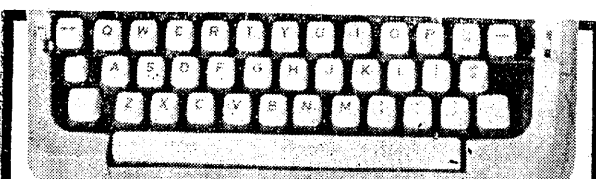
Training is going on at Hiyoishi tennis ground.

As Mr. Nishimura, who was a captain of the Keio tennis club and played an active part in individual games, graduated from Keio Univ., this year in individual games Keio team is not expected to do well, but Mr. Inoue and Mr. Nakayama, who are sophomores, will per-

haps make up for this weakness. During the winter and spring vacations there was much hard training. All of the members ran and practiced in a sweat and now they have made their bodies strong and made a firm basis so they play the game. They are preparing for the Kanto Tennis League games. Until a week before the Kanto Tennis League matches all of the members practice very hard.

Keio was defeated by Waseda last spring, and so Keio lost the championship of the Kanto League and the chance at the National Tennis Championship which was to be held during summer vacation, because only the winner of the Kanto League can challenge. Keio has been defeated by Waseda three times before but last autumn Keio beat Waseda. If Keio beats Waseda this year, Keio will win the championship and can become a challenger for the National title. So Keio must defeat Waseda this spring.

The new powerful players are Mr. Yamagishi (Keio High School) and Mr. Nakajima who are freshmen.



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