

The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY
1858

'calamus gladio fortior'

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Hiyoshi Campus Recreation Day

The Hiyoshi Autonomy Committee announced the plan to carry out a new Hiyoshi Campus Recreation Day. K. Tamura, a member of the Autonomy Committee, was appointed as chairman of the extra committee which will put this plan in practice. He spoke about its purpose and how it will be carried out. It is scheduled on the third of November to be held at the Hiyoshi Campus with various sports events and entertainments. A charity show is planned as one of the particular entertainments. For example, there will be sold sheets of fancy paper which several famous persons have signed.

A big folk-dance party is of course one of the chief attractions. The Hiyoshi Campus will

probably be filled with many young people. If it is successful, the promoters will be quite happy. The Hiyoshi extra recreation committee is to hold a memorial song contest which the winner will be announced on that day. Mr. Shiro Murano, one of the famous poets in Japan will be chief judge of the lyrics of the song. And the music clubs in Hiyoshi circles will compose the music.

K. Tamura said privately that every participants would be given six-colored calendar for next year. The Hiyoshi Recreation Day is founded not only for the friendships between the circles, but for every student on Hiyoshi. K. Tamura said, "We hope everybody shall take part in these events and join in a chance for friendship, that is often lost in a mass-education system such as we have in college."

Special Lounge for Co-eds

The special lounge for co-eds at Yamashoku cafeteria on Mita campus at last opened on September 2. The construction of such a lounge has long been desired by co-eds who were anxious to have a place on campus where girls alone could enter and talk with one another. This 50-square meter room is expected to attract many co-eds, because they had never been given such facilities before. The pamphlet describing these facilities will soon be handed to all co-eds of Keio Univ. This lounge can be used at anytime between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

At present, only tables, chairs, blackboards, and mirrors have been installed, but in the future more sufficient equipment will be added.

Kazuko Nakagawa, the representative of this lounge, a senior in the Literature Dept., says, "I'm very happy to have such a lounge where we co-eds alone can talk with one another. I think there are many problems we co-eds have to think about and solve, so that we can effectively in the future use the lessons we are being taught by Keio Univ."

For example although the meaning of co-education is based on the mutual understanding between co-eds and boys-students, co-eds face special problems, such as the future of a woman is quite different from that of a man, and the problem of a woman's searching for employment as a member of society. I want many co-eds to use this room during noon recess or after school."

Musical Trip Around U.S.

It is reported that 48 members of All Japan Mandolin League (12 from Keio Univ., 5 from Waseda Univ., 4 from Meiji Univ., 2 from Chuo Univ. and Sophia Univ., and 22 from Kansai District Univs.) are scheduled to leave Haneda Airport on October 3 for 3-week musical journey around the United States. Tadashi Hattori, the conductor of Keio Mandolin Club, was appointed as tour leader of the party, A. Makimura, the president of Keio Univ., Mr. Koike, the Dean of the Correspondence, and Prof. Kodaka, professor of Business Management, the representative of teachers and administrators.

They are expected to hold musical performances at Hawaii, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Eugene, Oregon, and Seattle.

They say with ambition, "We would like to devote ourselves to promote the international relationship between America and Japan through music. We will show Americans the real life of the Japanese university-students; what we are doing here in Japan, what we are thinking about, and a glimpse into our daily university life."

SENA Talks with Reischauer

Edwin O. Reischauer, the U.S. Ambassador to Japan had a press interview called "investigation meeting about domestic and foreign affairs" at 8:00 p.m. on September 10 at the American Cultural Center in Tokyo. This interview was sponsored by the Japan Student Association in the Tokyo district.

At first this gathering and planned for Roger Hilsman, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, who was supposed to visit Japan. But his visit was suddenly postponed therefore Ambassador Reischauer was substituted for him.

More than 250 students of English press societies, English speaking societies and other concerned about this meeting from 9 universities such as Keio, Waseda, Rikkyo, Meiji, Kanagawa, Chuo, J.W.U. and Jochi attended this meeting.

He appeared promptly at 8:00 with his wife, Mrs. Haru Reischauer. This so-called "investigation meeting" was informally begun with about 10 questions which were previously handed E. O. Reischauer from each of these universities mentioned above. They are summarized as follows. They deal mainly with the economic problems from an international viewpoint, the problems of U.S. military aid and the prob-



lems concerning Communist the Japan-U.S. relation, the question about 'interest equalization on tax' was actively discussed between E.O. Reischauer and the students.

"How do you evaluate today's Japanese economic condition?" was presented. And he answered that the rapid growth of Japanese economy was remarkable but the tendency would slow down. Public investment is necessary for Japanese economy because the rapid growth of economy has been produced by direct investment in industries. He thought that Japan ought to be the political leader in Asia and that she should increase economic aid to the underdeveloped nations in Asia. In

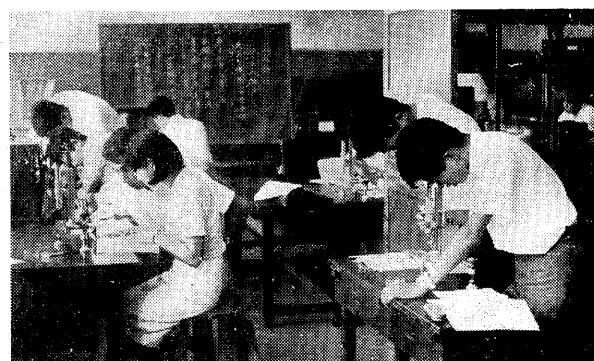
Concerning the Soviet Union-Communist China; Communism has no idea of equality. This is why these two great nations under communism can't get along.

About the development of the A-bomb in Communist China which seems to be most serious in the idea of Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty; the ambassador believed that it will be a long way in future so it is difficult to say anything about it.

And, moreover, questions about 'The Peace Corps', 'The role of student English newspaper' and so on were endlessly discussed.

At 9:45 p.m. this gathering ended in success.

Summer Schooling on Each Campus



Keio University Department of Correspondence Education held summer schooling at Mita 560 students out of 2,796 were and Hiyoshi from July 21 to Aug. 31 of this year. Reportedly, about 3,000 correspondence course students attended the summer schooling.

The opening ceremony was held at the Hiyoshi Memorial Hall at 10:30 a.m. on July 22 with attendance of Prof. S. Takamura, the president of Keio Univ., Mr. Koike, the Dean of the Correspondence, and Prof. Kodaka, professor of Business Management, the representative of teachers and administrators.

During this session the students had an athletic meet on Aug. 10, the president's speech on the meaning of "modernization" on Aug. 14, and a "Musical Evening" with Koichi Nomura, the famous music critic, and Rie Okamura, the noted pianist. These programs were for the purpose of allowing the student to get together and to familiarize them with Keio Univ.

According to the "Keio Cor-

respondence News", the journal of the Correspondence Dept. 560 students out of 2,796 were and Hiyoshi from July 21 to Aug. 31 of this year. Reportedly, about 3,000 correspondence course students attended the summer schooling.

The total number of the correspondence course students can't be known even to the authority of the school because of the special character of the course. But it seems strange that only 3,000 students participated in course work. This is probably due to the fact that business is too busy or they can't afford the time or tuition.

But many students withdraw from school because they had been forced to study alone. Therefore they forced Keiyukai-circles in many districts.

Professors were then invited to their districts to help in their studies. But the trouble is that every man has different free time, and therefore attendance tended to be poor, and very little was accomplished. We hope the school authorities will give more of a helping hand to the many students who are fighting hardships to study.

Highest Scholarship

The school affairs bureau said that National Cash Resister Co., Ltd. offered three new scholarships in commemoration of its new building at Tameike in Tokyo. These scholarships will go to a student each of the Economics Dept. of Keio Univ., the Engineering Dept. of Waseda Univ. and the Medical Dept. of Tokyo Univ. The Keio scholarship is said to pay all the expenses from entrance to graduation amounting to about 360,000 yen.

The bureau said that this was the highest scholarship that they had never experienced before. After the consultation of various conditions three Keio students were recommended to the company and as a result Takashi Nomoto from Natsuyama city in Ehime prefecture, a freshman in the Economics Dept. was selected by the company as a scholar to receive this N.C.R. scholarship.

International Friendship Promoted in Denmark



The Mita Campus gratefully accepted the following letter from H. Nomaguchi, a junior in the Business Administration Dept., who went to Denmark to participate in the summer seminar held at International People's College during last summer vacation. In his letter he reports us about the seminar and the social security of that country.

"We 80 participants from Keio Univ., Waseda Univ., Tokyo Univ., and Japan Women's Univ. left Haneda Airport on July 17 for summer seminars in Europe. 30 were going to Italy, 15 to Switzerland, 35 to Denmark. We were given free time before the seminar opened, so we made individually one-month-long trip around the various countries of Europe. Upon reaching Elishinore in the suburbs of Copenhagen where International People's College was located, we found many students from Denmark, France, England, Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium, India, Egypt, etc. already gathered there to take part in the seminar. At first we were hesitant to make friend with one another, but we could soon talk with the foreigners without hesitation. I thought what a beautiful sight it was that the students from various countries in the world were chatting merrily with one another without regard to nationalities."

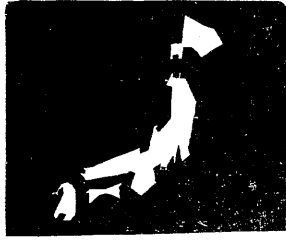
I was much impressed by the statement made by the head of this college, 'I think the significance of this meeting is not so much the mature understanding of Denmark as the promotion of

the international friendship among the students from various countries.'

Lectures were satisfactorily planned and the schedule filled with a variety. These lectures were made in English and translated into French for the French students. I thought it's a little strange that they could not understand English although they had studied it for ten years."

About social security in Denmark he says, "The high development of social organization and a small gap between the rich and the poor enable people in Denmark to live happy lives. They can enjoy the so-called 'From cradle to grave' lives due to old-age pension and mother-and-child pension not to mention health insurance. But to tell the truth, I was a little surprised to find unhappy looking old men walking around in Tivoli, the 'Paradise of Adults', without doing anything in particular. From what I heard, they can live on old-age pension without the need to work. I thought this deprived them of their desire to work. They seemed to have lost their purpose of living. I thought I could vaguely understand why so many old people of this country commit suicide."

Finally, I must tell you that the streets and roads in this country are cleaned of dust and trash. This is partly due to the fact that the Danish have a sense of cleanliness. We Japanese who are notorious for lacking in public morality should learn this custom."



TOMORROW'S JAPAN in INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

Today, Japan is said to be at the crossroad of her history. Nobody could imagine that she has become the sixth biggest nation of the national incomes, merely 18 years after the perfect defeat in World War II. Nor could we tell where Japan is going, if we do not know about the present position as much as possible.

The Mita Campus feature staffs will give you the general analysis on today's Japan so that the vision of tomorrow's Japan can be made.

The analysis are on the sides of Japan; international politics—September, the econ-

omy—October, and the culture—November. The students' vision of tomorrow's Japan will be on the December issue.

We make the analysis on Japan's stand point in the international politics this month. What is she going to be? What can she do for the world peace?

Studying the Japan-U.S. relation, the Japan-Communist China relation, and the relations with other nations, we come to think about the independent diplomacy in true meaning.

Re-examining Japan-U.S. relation

20 years history

On August 14, 1945, Japan was set under occupation by the Allies whose Supreme Commander was Douglas MacArthur, the General of the U.S. Army, as Japan had been defeated in World War II. And the order from the General Headquarters turned the Japanese diplomacy to a different direction. In early days, the occupation policy kept Japanese economy dependence, but due to the changing situation in the Far East, MacArthur took a constructive and positive occupation policy that recovered the Japanese economy and restored the political independence.

In 1947, MacArthur declared that we should stop keeping Japan under military occupation and conclude a peace pact. But in 1948, the peace conference came to a deadlock, therefore U.S. government adopted her own policy towards Japan. That is due to the changing political situation in China and U.S.-U.S.S.R. struggle, she expected Japan to be industrialized and to become an anti-communist wall in the Far East.

After the Korean War, the U.S. authorities regarded the security of Japan especially important since this country was and would be the breakwater to communism. Consequently an adviser to the Secretary of the State made U.S. government intentions clear in as much as she expected Japan to solve the peace pact problem, to become a member of free world, and fight against communism.

On September 4, 1951, the peace treaty was signed and the occupation by the Allies came to an end. At the same time a Japan-U.S. Security Treaty was concluded, which would maintain the security of a disarmed Japan.

The Yoshida Cabinet, which hoped the U.S. military to stay in Japan indefinitely and to assume the responsibility of increasing the Japanese power of defence, considered the conclusion of Mutual Security Act to be a matter of course. The MSA treaty seemed to be an economic pact but it was actually a military one and even financial circles viewed it very pessimistically.

At last Prime-Minister S. Yoshida was forced to retire because of the pact in 1954, the Hatoyama Cabinet was established under the slogan of "Independence".

The majority of the Japanese, who had had a feeling of anxiety and hatred over the Japanese situation which was restricted by the U.S. cold war policy, welcomed this Cabinet.

As Prime-Minister Hatoyama made his attempt to recover the relationship between Japan and Communist China or U.S.S.R., U.S. government worried about this policy. But eventually the

Hatoyama regime also subscribed to Dues diplomacy. Whenever either premier wanted to negotiate with U.S.S.R., he had to consider the wishes or the U.S.A. Consequently it took much time to recover the diplomatic relations between Japan and the U.S.S.R.

Year by year, Japan took on an important role in the U.S. military system. In 1956, Japan became the 80th member of the United Nation. The Kishi Cabinet which was organized after the Hatoyama regime wanted to adjust Japan-U.S. relations, and to revise the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. This cabinet regarded the Japan-U.S. co-operation in South East Asia as the heart of Japan-U.S. problem. At that time, Japanese capitalism was reconstructed and entered the progressive, new stage. Then Japanese economy faced to the crisis of off balance of import and exports. So the Japanese leaders felt keenly the necessity to gain stable foreign markets in order to solve this problem, and the Prime Minister Kishi therefore worked over his plan

of the South East Asian Development Fund. He visited the U.S.A. and suggested to establish a suitable Japanese military alliance with the reconstructed Japanese military power, the biggest scaled military power in Asia, by reforming the security treaty that concluded when the Japan had had no military power at all. He also expected the active cooperation of the U.S.A. in the economic development of Japan. He was going to oppose Communism in Asia with this planned military. Moreover, the Kishi Cabinet did not use the United Nations for perfect interdependency of Japan but did use as the tool of vote for the United States.

After all he made the Japanese posture of the subordination to the United States enlarge. Moreover, the Kishi Cabinet did not permit Japan to work independently within the United Nations, but were to be used as a tool of vote for the United States. Eventually he even further fixed the Japan's position of subordination towards the United States.

Growing child's dilemma

Mr. Ikeda, who believed that Japan was no longer a developing country because of her rapid economical reconstruction, and who wanted Japan to act as a leader in Asia, was elected as the Primer of Japan. In those days, the U.S. who had suffered to protect the American governing system in the storm of Asian nationalism and communism, wanted a sub-leader in Asia. It was "Ikeda-Kennedy talks" that was the first of those meetings between Japan and the U.S.

One of the main reasons for the "Miracle Germany" was the assistance of its neighbouring countries. England situated between the U.S. and Europe had the United Kingdom as the hinter-land. But in Japan the old hinter-land became the socialistic economy group. Japan, set out on the economical dependence on the U.S. But, America, like Japan, is heavy industry country himself and can't make up for the lost Asia. Above all, Japan, under the New Security Treaty, can't promote the trade to socialistic countries because of the American Government. So Japan tries to promote trade with Free Asia, S. Korea, Nationalist China, Philip-

rate of those Free Asian countries has been increasing in heavy industrial goods in the 50's. In 59, the heavy industry goods import show 72%. Thus, we can say Japan was handicapped from the start. Above all, the many of items of the chemical & heavy industrial goods are chemicals, iron and steel. There is little machinery being exported.

Japan today is seeking other hinter-land; South-East Asia isn't satisfied with Japanese economical & political circles as is known. So the Japanese are making a place in O.E.C.D. But, concerning of the trade to socialized countries, we can't hope the rapid development under the New Security Treaty, which doesn't recognize Communist China, and under this Ikeda Cabinet.

Has the Japanese and the Japan Government close relation with the U.S. and American then? Japanese Ambassador to the U.S., Asakai said in 1960 that the relationships between the U.S. and Japan, if we do so, it would lead to misunderstandings. And the friendship would become worse. 1960 Sept. edition of Kokumin Saloon).

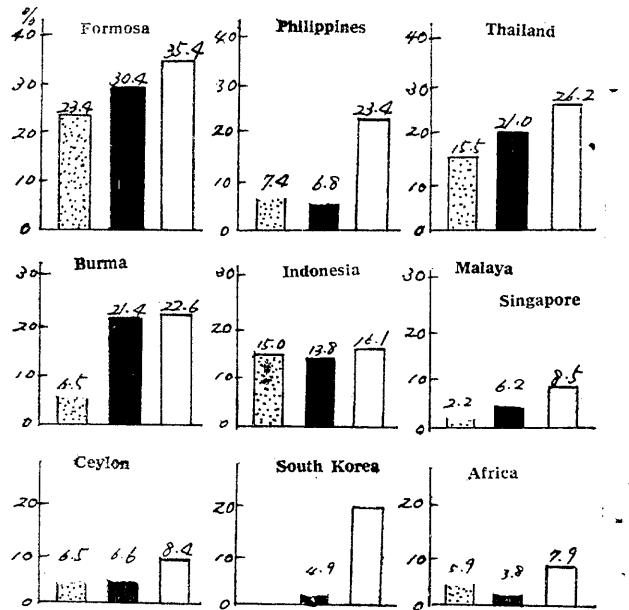
Between the U.S. government, the Japanese government, and the Japanese people, there are many differences in points of view, as Prof. E. O. Reischauer admitted.

The former British Foreign

Minister Roid, in a speech to the China Committee, said that the British government, due to common sense, release the trade ban against Communist China. Why couldn't the Japanese government protest?

The Liberal Democratic Party and the Foreign Ministry are proud of the fact that Japan is a leader of Blathibill group (A.A.) in U.N. But it seems that they don't have their own ideology on international and domestic problems such as, the Chinese problem, the New Security Treaty and trade to socialistic countries, however, that cooperation with liberal countries is not the same with cooperation of the U.S.

The Foreign Ministry used to be said to be a branch of the Washington Foreign Ministry and we can't help thinking it still is. Nowadays we think that international relations is one of the biggest obstacle to autonomy.



Each column indicates the annual percentage of Japanese trade of A.A. nations ('58, '59, '60 left to right).

Something to be solved

In 1960, when the New Security Treaty had been revised, Japan had to co-operate with the U.S. in the political and the economic fields. And the military side is especially important for the U.S. For Japan, then the affection of the U.S. in these fields is still great.

Recently, Japan has become most modernized nation in Asia due to the high rate of economic growth and the development of modern industrial techniques. These facts caused Japan to be a leader among the other nations in Asia, where modern-capitalism has not been established as of yet.

Under such circumstances, there should be some points to think about concerning the relation between Japan & the U.S.

We of course do not assert to abolish the Treaty in the manners of the Socialist Party, however, reexamination should be done.

From the U.S.'s point of view, Japan might surely be the breakwater against communism in the Far East. But nobody can help feeling a repulsion to the contradiction of having another nation's army in his own independent country.

Is it so important to have the U.S. bases in other nations today when the U.S.S.R. is maintaining a policy of peaceful co-existence?

And from the view-point of the Japanese, the U.S. army in our homeland, especially in Okinawa, is not agreeable.

The Okinawa people in the bottom of their heart really wish to rejoin Japan. Is there any necessity to keep Okinawa under

the present situation despite their ardent wishes?

These problems cannot be solved without the help of the U.S. government which is supported by the people who wish to live in peace. The U.S. assistance is needed also in determining how Japan, with her experience of the A-bomb, will be able to promote world peace, because it clearly states in her most progressive constitution, "the renunciation of war".

In the situation of a peaceful co-existence, the Security Treaty, with its effect of obliging Japan to go into the whirlpool of cold war, will prevent the progress of world's peace. For that purpose, we Japanese must act in the neutral position and must not belong any specific group. We surely believe that this is the most prompt way to realize the world's peace. And in this way we should have to abolish the Security Treaty.

These situations are not a satisfactory way to Japan in the near future. To be so contact with the U.S. in economic and military, Japan can not act independently in diplomacy.

This can be found in the problem of the two-Chinas, the Japanese government treats this problem with vague attitude. And for the trade matter it says it will permit civilian trade to some extent, setting up a clear distinction between economy and politics. They never think to enter into diplomatic relation between Japan and Communist China.

To treat with communist countries we cannot ignore the dangerous point, but we must not be afraid of that. If there

are a great deal of benefit by Chinese trade, we must go beyond the danger and the ideology which lie between both countries.

There are some people in Liberal Democratic Party who went to Communist China on the commercial errand, but their real influence on politics is small. It is said that this fact cause to the latent pressure of the U.S.

And this is the great gap of diplomacy of Japan.

This gap can be easily proved by the attitudes which Japan had taken in the failure of China Committee in 1957.

At the China Committee proposed by England, England released the restriction of export to Communist China, according to the common sense. And as a result, all the nations which belong to China Committee except the U.S. agree with English decision immediately. But Japan who is the nearest country to Communist China and having the long intercourse with her must agree with England immediately, but has not actually played any initiative role. It is quite right that British newspaper said at that time, "Japan's dilemma, terror for U.S. displeasure". And this fits also today's situation of Japan. As we understand the diplomacy to be independent and independent negotiation, there could be no diplomacy in Japan in true meaning.

In consequence, the true independence of Japanese economy, as well as that of politics, will be able to be established when we have the solid sense of "independence."

ASAHI EVENING NEWS

朝日新聞の姉妹紙・定評ある英字夕刊

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The gravity of Japan-China relation

Absolute necessity Of relationship

The diplomatic relation between Japan and China dated two thousand years ago. Japan has constantly adopted everythings and knowledges of China and has made their progress. It is not too much to say that the culture and the history of Japan has her origin in the diplomatic relation with China. Both nations are of the same letters and the same tribe and have entered in the diplomatic relations which have friendly continued almost 2,000 years. But Japan committed great crimes against China, during the pre-war days. We, Japanese, should not forget those crimes.

Japan's trades used to be composed of chiefly with China, partly with Southeast Asia, and the U.S. in the pre-war days. In the post-war days, however, her trades have been chiefly occupied by the trade with the U.S. And Japan's trade with the other nations are of small scale and prevarious. Japan's trade with the U.S. has always been the excess of imports, and so Japan brings deterioration to herself in the international incomings and outgoings.

So we must cultivate a stable and promising market by all means for a steady progress of Japan's economy. Then for us Japanese, we consider the trade with Communist China first of all. China will be a great market in future. It has about one-fourth population of the world, with large territory and vast resources.

If Japan is thinking of conducting to world peace, we think Japan should endeavour to improve the relation between the U.S. and Communist China.

This relation is in the worst condition, and the task of improvement is very hard, but the worse the situation is, the greater its task. From the view point of both the geographical situation and of historical relation, Japan should be a mediator to the two countries.

From the view of geographical, cultural and historical relations between Japan and Communist China as mentioned above in columnus, it is never strange that the both nations should establish their normal diplomatic relation. The Japanese and the Chinese should make effort to improve the relations between them for the two countries and for the world peace. We hear that Communist China has now faced to her grante troubles in economy. Now is the time that Japan should make efforts for both nation, Japan and Communist China. Friend in need is a friend indeed.

Post-war history

When we think about the relation between Japan and China, we are apt to look only some parts of the present situation. It may safely be said that such way of thinking cannot understand the real problem, so we need to reflect the historical progress between the two nations after the war once again.

In 1949, Communist China was established in Peking. But at that time the relation between Japan and the mainland had been out off for long time since 1945, so majority of Japanese people were not much concerned about the event.

New China hoped Japan the following matters:

- (1) Never revive an aggressor nation
- (2) Be a democratic and unarmed nation according to Potsdam Declaration

- (3) Never be a far east military base of any foreign country.

In addition, they wanted to keep in touch with Japan peacefully in order to work together for economic and culture development.

The U.S. announced in 1950 the seven principles for peace treaty with Japan, and Japan concluded the Treaty at San Francisco separately without China and U.S.S.R. in 1951.

While China, previous to this, had issued the statement on the peace Treaty with Japan based on Cairo Declaration, Yalta Agreement and Potsdam Declaration. The Japanese government (the third Yoshida Cabinet), however, had postponed the answer, because they thought it must be better for Japan to conclude the security treaty with U.S. in the first place. Above all most of Japanese at that time unconsciously hated communism, so they might hope to join the liberalism countries and they wouldn't try to estimate Communist China rightly. Moreover in 1952 Japan concluded the treaty with Formosa (Nationalist China) which was then virtually the provincial government of China. Communist China in Peking issued the statement that the way of Japan was entirely unlawful and they never recognize the treaty.

Hard problems wait For the two countries

There are a lot of problems for Japan in the way of getting to the normal diplomatic relationship with Communist China. To solve these problems one has to take into consideration the danger to brake up nuclear war or at least diplomatic confusion of Japan.

First problem is which one of Communist China and Nationalist China should be the representative country of China. For this problem, each of the two government claims its sovereignty over China. Both say it never happens that National China and Communist China are different countries. Furthermore Communist China in main land says this problem is purely domestic affair.

Japanese majority opinion is to admit big China as regular formal country anyway. Japan has Sino-Japan Treaty with Formosa since 1952 but when the fact that this treaty was made by the force of the U.S. was disclosed some years ago, Japanese people got angry at the U.S.

It may be safely said that the real world situation is well described by the Nationalist Chinese big seat in the United Nations. The two China are not only the two China but also the two forces in guard of the two blocs in cold war. To solve this problem is the urgent thing for relieving the world tension but it should be done without any war. The idea to make new two China is the most realistic way to solve the problem.

The participation of Communist China in the U.N. is coming up as the next big problem. Japanese Government has been always taking negative attitude toward this problem. It is the clear fact that there exists the great country with its great population, and great potentiality in politics and economy, and also it is clear

In spite of the bad political situation, trade had been continued considerably and the first Japan-China trade agreement was concluded in 1952. Some Japanese hoped that they were able to enter into diplomatic relation by Prospering trade.

Prime Minister Kishi formed his cabinet in 1957 which aimed at joining hands with U.S. still more tightly. The confliction occurred about the trade agreement between Japan and China, and it caused utter severance between the two countries. At that time Japan took the policy for trade without concerning present political affairs, but China, insisting that economy and politics should not be separated, never recognize then Japanese attitude.

New Japan-U.S. security treaty in 1960 irritated Communist China very much. But Chinese might appreciate the attitude of Japanese people who made great effort to strive against the ratification of the New security treaty with U.S. Then trade has been begun in 1960 after two years discontinuance.

We are now standing on the new step. There may be a great many problems which should be solved in the future. But when we consider about Japan-China relation, the most important thing must be always understanding.

that the world cannot be the real world without one big country. It is generally hoped that Japan will take more positive attitude to make this participation in existence.

After the sino-Russia talk in July, Communist China is taking aggressive attitude and going to be isolated from other countries. It is said she will no doubt have nuclear weapons in the near future.

The Communist China's possession of nuclear weapons would be the great obstacle for the development of the relationship between the two countries.

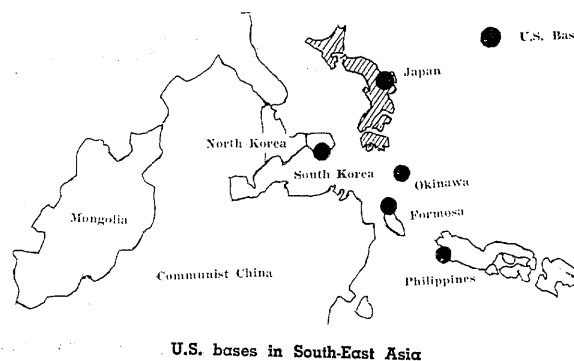
Communist China used to take the non-politic-economy-separation policy and still does not soften it. Even though she propose between-government trade, Japanese Government has to be afraid of the counter-attack from the U.S. And to have the diplomatic relation with Communist country means somehow anti free-world; especially against United States, for Japan.

In Japan, the big parties, Liberal Democratic and the Socialist Party, are taking different ways to approach Communist China; the former negative, and the latter positive. Liberal Democratic Party and the government say the best is to take quiet posture toward Communist China. It's because the party and the government are afraid of the U.S. attack and Communist China's political impact upon this country.

On the contrary, the Socialist Party has been sending many delegates over there and declared the slogan that American imperialism is the common enemy of Japanese and Chinese people.

Non-political people who want there are great in number.

As mentioned above, the problem mainly come from the world tension. It is hoped that Japan should take more confident and positive posture to make new era in the Far East.



U.S. bases in South-East Asia

On the way toward Advanced nation

Japan has become well-known as the most highly economic developing country and she is expected to play more important role in international political world. We reviewed the problems about the United States and Communist China relations with this country. In this column we are going to make general survey of Japanese relations with other countries in the near future.

Foreign Minister Ohira made Scandinavian trip and West European trip in this September. His purpose was to see the real situation of the welfare countries in North Europe, to know the opinions of the leading countries in Europe about the problems of East and West world which is much changed by Sino-Russia talk in July and the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, and to develop the trade with these countries.

Japanese diplomatic policy to European countries is that she is developing economic relations to make her own economy more powerful.

Last year Japan made up the pending treaty of commerce and negotiation with Britain and she will soon be admitted as a member country of O.E.C.D. (Overseas Economic Cooperation and Development).

It is necessary and will surely be beneficial for both Japan and European countries to

keep their economic relations close.

Most people lay stress on the role of our country in South East Asia.

Today Japan, finishing up the reparation problems with the countries here, has good relations with trade, economic support or other respects, for example, receiving many students from every country.

Some say it's responsibility to support these under-developed countries, because Japan is the only country that has highly developed industry in Asia.

Foreign Administration Affairs emphasize, in its blue book on diplomacy, that Japan must put much more effort to helping countries in under-developed stage.

One thing which should be kept in mind is that Japan gave great damage to those areas during the last war. The people in the South East Asia don't still forget Japanese cruelty at that time, as seen in the recent reparation demand from Singapore. It is advisable that Japan should be careful to the feeling of people over there in establishing true friendly relations.

After many deadlocks Japan-Korea negotiation is going to reach to agreement soon. It may be good thing to open a new era in the relation with Japanese people and Korean people, be-

cause the former had been taking advantage of the latter for 35 years from 1910 to 1945.

But while in friendly term with the south part of the Korean Peninsula, Japan utterly shuts out coming-in-and-out of people with the north half part. Socialist Party or other people are accusing the coming new era of being the first stage to block out north Korea and Communist China with making NEATO (North East Asian Treaty Organization).

Japan-Korean Treaty will leave some question about the cold war in Far East Asia. The tense situation in Far East Asia is strengthened with the breakdown of Sino-Russian Talk. The Free World side has army and navy bases in Japan, Formosa, Okinawa and Korea mainly supported by the United States or in hand of the United States.

To make the situation soften, Japan must take much more positive attitude toward the United States for gaining Okinawa, where nuclear weapons are installed, of which sovereignty is in Japan.

The last pending problem is the territorial problem with Soviet Russia. As the South Kurilian Islands were denied by Russia, Peace Treaty has not yet signed with the two countries.

The Japanese Government is insisting on these islands originally belonging to Japan and is taking waiting posture for the change of the Russian attitude. Socialist Party argues that Japan had better sign the treaty with the compromise that Japan will take only tiny Habomai and Shikotan Islands, and that she should later discuss about the whole Kurilian Islands.

Anyway it will be long time before Japan gets her original territory.

Foreign Minister Ohira will have address in the coming United Nation's General Assembly. He is going to say Japan will put most of its effort in through-United Nations diplomacy. Since Japan was admitted as a member, she has been highly estimating the role

(Continued on Page 6)

True independence required

The ancient Chinese proverb says "Wise men do not touch with dangers."

The ministry of foreign affairs seems to be wise in general when it decides foreign policies of Japan. An official of the ministry of foreign affairs replied calmly, "We, being in the duty of responsibility for the country can not act so irresponsibly as some parties members do." And a clerk of the Liberal-Democratic party gave a comment, "We, also, feel a kind of irritation at the careful words of them. But the carefulness is because of their nature of bureaucrats. We can understand their situation."

The latest example of Japanese diplomats' carefulness has been shown in the case of "the Economic mission to Communist China" including few diet members of the Liberal-Democrats to the mission, for it might not be in favour of the nationalist China government. The unwelcome attitude of Nationalist China, in this case, is the danger from the view-point of Kasumigaseki.

We can easily find many other examples of "dangers" that had been carefully avoided by the Japanese government. The case of Communist China's representative right in the United Nations is one.

The back grounds of Japan's too much carefulness or negativeness in foreign affairs have to be made clear.

(a) The traditional negativism. In the later days of Tokugawa period, the Bakufu government was forced to be negative by the pressure of advanced Western nations.

The Meiji era rulers of Japan thought "the modernization," which means to follow western countries was the only way to make Japan wealthier and stronger.

This thought made Japanese government hasten to be aggressive and imperialistic. Then the bureaucrats of foreign affairs were not so careful at beginning battles, and World War I had paved the way for the rising of fascism and its tragic end. In those days of Japanese militarism, "The negativism" gave way for "the expansionism."

Is the negativism in a sense an inevitable character of less advanced or small nations? (b) Bureaucracy

The carefulness of bureaucrats is general nature of them; in other words, that is necessary for the better function of bureaucracy. The trouble is, however, that Japanese bureaucracy is accompanied by too much negativism in Japan, as the human nature of Japanese.

This kind of negativism is criticized many times by public opinion.

These two factors exist since the beginning of modern Japan, though, the negativism gets more distinct and it is showed especially in the concernings of the U.S.

What is the new factor? (c) The special relation between Japan and the U.S.

was the only foreign nation for Japan; and is still the most important nation in the economy and in the military. The Security Treaty guarantees the special relation of the two nations.

Under such circumstances, it is no wonder that most of leaders of Japan were and are friendly and obedient to the U.S. The leaders, who used to be the firm supporters of the ancient-regime, had changed their belief to faithful pupil of American democracy from servants of Emperor.

The negative attitude and careful action were required for them. Because those would be useful for having more aid from the U.S. to make revive Japanese economy. They have done well at this point. Their effort had born the surprising growth of Japanese economy.

But why have we to be obedient and negative to other nation after the independence?

The negativism of foreign policies sometimes makes us suspicious whether Japan is independent or not. To be the true independent nation, the true independency in diplomacy is required. Have we been fixed the requirement? If the requirement is fixed, the national interest should be considered first. "What is necessary to Japan?" must be asked first. "What is necessary to Free World?"—How often we have heard this question, and how few we have heard the first one!

The first problem is to be as follows; "Is the advantage of non-free world equal to the disadvantage of Free World?"

A Comment on the Moderns

by Makoto Fukuzaki

There are two big attacks on the moderns in the present time. There are the fear of the nuclear war and the stress caused by the attack of the present material civilization. People live in this reality, but how many persons are there, who know the real situation and what they should do? The modern developing civilization will increase in the power to rob the moderns of their power to know the essential human being. We, the moderns, should take note as early as possible before we appear in the verge of a human crisis such as the Cuban crisis last year.

Two attacks and men

It is true that in any period when a man may live, he can not be free from anguish. It means that a human being can not obtain eternal peace, no matter how many long years he may exist on the earth. The reason is shown to us from human history. The history of human beings had been the history of battle between reason and instinct or greed of man. In a certain period in history reason of man got a dominant position over greed of man, on the other hand, sometimes greed superceded over reason. But neither has got a perfect victory. If either of the two got a perfect victory, the world of man would have been changed to a Heaven or a jungle. In this battle there is not a perfect victory or defeat. Namely, man has a tragic fate of never ending the battle between reason and greed.

The Second World War, which ended about 20 years ago, is said to be the biggest and most terrible war in history. But in spite of the hope of the people of the world, the world could not be happy for these 20 years. There was no big war, but people's mind could not be free from many troubles. One of them comes from the cold war between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. When the crisis became most dangerous in Cuba last year, people knew their duty was to fight against the devil that tries to destroy humanity. The cold war between capitalist states and communistic states should be changed to the battle between reason and greed of man himself. And man cannot escape from the tragic fate of this battle. Man has to live carrying it on his back.

However, the battle between reason and greed of man in the civilized society can be more realistically and keenly noticed in our present daily lives. When mankind completely dissolves the fear and the unrest of ruin of mankind in future by nuclear war, the battle between the two will become the most terrible and unavoidable to mankind in highly civilized societies. The attack of civilization upon man is now increasing. In a highly civilized city many machines, electric cars, electric utilities, automobiles, elevators, and so on, are very important to city dwellers. For they are very convenient to us and they make us use our time more effectively. City dwellers want ready made goods which can be used immediately. They have a trend of considering unfinished things and green hands valueless.

The trend is for people to require complete love in movies, they fall into the illusion that they had real love when they see movies. There are so many

people in cities, many of them have flirtations, but very few who can experience true love. Many young people feel the passion of love from movies, not through their own love. Modern city dwellers are fond of watching pro-baseball games and other sports, but they do not play them by themselves. And they do not work in the fields, they do not know the splendid joy of harvest. Namely, city dwellers are beginning to live passive lives. Long long ago a man made his house, food and clothes with his own hands. This ancient man could easily live alone, but the modern city dwellers does nothing but receive from others.

Then, in the present time the scientific arts have grown to be a strong power in this world. Industry attended by science cuts many trees and destroys in much nature by building many factories around us, thereby cutting us off from nature. Moreover recent development of commerce added gaudy colorful advertisements in cities and also cut city dwellers more and more off from nature. City dweller receive little of the favors of nature. Thus the high development of industry and commerce gives a high level material civilization to them at their sacrifices of pure human feeling and health. In societies where machines have strong influence upon people and many social systems the individuals of these societies are always made blind. In such cases power of the individual has hardly any influence upon his society. The youth who has many big dreams, powers and abilities must have difficulty in displaying his power. The modern society asks for young men to match the social mechanism and to be completed men. There is no question about a young man's future possibility of creation. The modern society has a trend of a strong systematization and division of labor, and the individuals are expected to work in it. He has no room to display his whole personality or independent creation. But if a man carefully watches and thinks about human nature, he will find that this trend is natural in the human society.

When modern society grows even large many more people will feel the oppressive attack of civilization even more clearly than they do now. Even now pains of people are considerable. It then is quite natural for people who are oppressed by such circumstances to want to escape from them and to have a true human life. But to escape from civilization is not a good attitude, and to try to destroy it is not good either. For, human history, especially that of city, has been inevitably advancing along with human nature. Namely, the battle between reason and greed of man inevitably

made the modern material civilization. Now we live in it and we are not allowed to escape from it. We are now joining human history.

To know and to love

Now, let's pay attention to the big city dwellers in Japan. These people have few question about their own circumstances. The moderns are buried in the big and too complicated society. Many of them do not see the nature of the present civilization, it's past and it's future direction and fate. In the present time there are very few who notice the evil influences and stresses caused by the attack of civilization. Even if they feel them terribly, they can do nothing but bear or close their eyes from them. The moderns are entirely too defenseless and powerless to resist and to improve their circumstances against the attack of civilization. For, the individual's power is absorbed in social systems and most people think that only politics has the power to move society; they feel that the individual has no power to do anything about it. And they lay the blame on politics or society and not on the individual himself. There are too many people in cities and their human relations depend upon persons around them, but they must feel mental isolation. The modern time has grown too big and complex for people to have good and human like relationships. But a man can not live alone.

Now, it seems that there is no effective guidepost of thought which gives a power of life to people. In Japan the traditional Buddhism harms rather than helps because of it's difficult scriptures and feeling of mutability. Christianity still does not penetrate into the mind of Japanese. The power of religion is universally decreasing. We have no great man who can teach us a philosophy which would enable us to live better in this world. The old philosophies can be mere references to the moderns, because they were the philosophies of the old philosophers themselves, not of us. Now is the time we, especially young man, should get our own philosophy by which we can live in the present day. We, as individuals, need not have a good general philosophy which would lead mankind, but each of us need one that helps us lead our own individual lives.

Then what attitude of mind should we take at the present time? As mentioned above, in the modern times there is a trend of increasing mental pains and unrests due to the increasing material civilization. To

escape or avert from it is not a good attitude of man who joins in human history. There are young men in these modern cities of Japan who drive cars recklessly and behave towards the opposite sex like beasts in some jungle. Also we can find many plain young men who waste their time in useless chatters. Both of these types are examples of figures knocked down by the menace of material civilization of city. All of them are steeped in self-satisfactions, and their minds are separate from the true stern reality of their lives. The real modern city dwellers are required to have high intellect and reason, abundant sharp susceptibility, and a strong and elastic soul, which are not defeated by the attacks of modern civilization.

At first we should fix our attention on this reality and intently watch ourselves in this situation. Then we will know our real selves and we will be able to know the real nature of the human being in the present society. We will also know the nature of the human being in history and the natural world at last. To know reality is the first step to decide one's good action now and in the future. If a man knows the real nature of himself as a human being in a modern city where we can hardly have lives surrounded by nature. Then he will know the nature of his own being which he could not know due to the big and oppressive, deep and misleading fog of the civilized city. He will know the real meaning of man in society and in nature and in his relationship with other men. Consequently, it is natural for him as a man to come to desire to love nature and living things. Even the animals of the lower orders do not kill their own kind. It goes without saying that a man should not kill other men, if the saying "Man is the lord of creation" is really true. It is man's duty to love all existences on the earth and to fight against the greed of man. For, it is only man that can love, and man is the only animal that must fight against his own greed.

It is very important for the moderns to know the fate of the tragic battle between reason and greed, which a man must carry on his back, and then it is more important for us to make desperate effort to get even impermanent peace by watching this reality and loving all existences. This is the only way to improve our society. The great men and geniuses of old well knew it and acted in the leading roles of this tragedy, on the one side, those who do not know it must play the comedy in history. This kind of comedy is the most pitiful kind of tragedy.

Our Library

"Film Aesthetic Primer"

by Keiji Asanuma

It seems that most of the customary books of study on the beauty of film dealt with the study of beauty by giving examples of individual works. But the writer of this books says that it can be thought that a film unlike other arts includes much more important factors besides beauty, namely, we can not grasp enough of the beauty of film itself without understanding the relationship between those many factors and the whole art of the film. Therefore, he says that only the aesthetic study of film is not the study of the aesthetic film, but we should think of it as the philosophy of the art of film. And he tries to teach us the beauty of film from the structural and essential elements of film.

At first, he analyzes a film from the historical standpoint and compares it with music, the novel and drama. He analyses "the nature of time" in a film according to "the nature of time" in speech, and say that the time in speech has various times, past, present, future, but films are always put on the screen in present time. Even if it is a scene of past, its past is not the past of past, but the past of present. His view is very interesting as an actual theory.

And moreover, the writer ex-

presses his idea about subject to be expressed in films. That is to say, the writer says that formation and combination of image is based on the director's expression itself, because expression techniques in a film ought to be decided by only one director. Therefore, it is not possible to make a general rule about making and combining images in a film. Expression techniques which are used in one work is available to only one film itself. Moreover, he says, such techniques lead to individual directing, and directors always must continue to strive to make their own expression technique.

Mr. Asanuma's idea is right for person who deals in art theory, but a person who has such an idea was very few in the world of film theory. Many persons has believed for long time that a general rule of expression did exist. Such thinking has given relief to many directors and they were being driven to use their talent in the commercial film. Consequently, the ideas of this writer will stimulate scenario writers and directors.

At any rate, this book contains much, and to read this book will be very useful for the students of films and movie fans.

On the SCREEN "THE V.I.P.S."

Besides the direction of Anthony Asquith, all the staff is made up of first-ranked people in all parts for this production. It can also be said that the most important aspect of all is the choice of actors and actresses; this can be shown by the fact that Elizabeth Taylor, is co-starring with Richard Burton.

Several couples of travelers who have come to the London Airport to take a plane to New York City, have their own problems to which this flight means a lot.

A wife has left her husband to run away with a man younger than she is. A movie producer would have to pay the tax of a million dollars unless he left England that day. A businessman set up a company by himself, but it's about to be seized by a bigger firm.

The most part of the story is carried on in the special lounge of the airport and in the hotel of B.O.A.C. Air Lines, but the relationship between each couple cannot be seen.

The film was well made as a drama which reflects a real phase of life, and it tries hard to show a profiles of modern people.

All the characters are supposed to be "very important persons" socially, and they don't seem to suffer economically. But



Liz. Taylor and R. Burton

once we get to know them deeper, we find each of them has a big problem, and we come to a conclusion that even very important persons or high class people are not always the happiest.

This whole story is based on this theme, so it has a power of impressing up in many ways. But, if you see this movie expecting to see only that world-famous-couple, you may get bored with the other stories which do not concern them. This boredom may be caused by the fact that these two persons are exceedingly attractive...

We cannot say it's an excellent picture, but it can be well ranked as an A-Class production. (S.M.)



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Champion Asukai

The Kanto Students Tennis

Kanto Student Tennis Championship Tournament was held at Waseda, Gakushuin, Meiji and Keio Tennis Courts from 29 Aug.

More than 25 players took part in this tournament from Keio Univ. Five players were given the seed. The 6th seed was Tanaka, the 7th Sugino, the 10th Asukai, the 12th Matsumoto, the 16th Yamanaka.

On the 6th day, Yamagishi-Nakajima (Keio freshmen) pair beat Sugino-Matsumoto pair (Keio senior) with strong service and advanced to the semi final game. But they were defeated by the Gakushuin pair in the semi final.

In the singles Asukai beat Sugino (Keio) on the 5th game, successively he beat Suzuki (Nihon) in the 6th, game, Kuramitsu (Rikkyo) in the semi final and Takahashi (Rikkyo) the first seed in final. He got the championship for the first time.

Takahashi often made drop shots, but he was in bad condition because of his leg's cramp. Asukai attacked on back with strong service and passing shot.

In the doubles Asukai's pair was defeated by Yoshii-Nishimura pair (Gakushuin). He was tired as he had had 12 sets on that previous day.

Singles (male)			
The 6th Game			
Takahashi (Rikkyo)	4-6	Suzuki (Waseda)	6-4
Matsumoto (Keio)	6-1	Inoue (Keio)	6-4

Kuramitsu (Rikkyo)	6-1	Sakiguchi (Waseda)	6-2
Asukai (Keio)	6-0	Suzuki (Nihon)	6-6

Semi final			
Takahashi (Rikkyo)	9-11	Matsumoto (Keio)	6-4

Asukai (Keio)	6-2	Kuramitsu (Rikkyo)	6-4
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82 Keio Players To Mainichi Cup

The 42nd Mainichi Tennis Tournament was held from 5th to 15th September at Jingu Tennis Court and other 10 courts.

As this tournament was open to ordinary people, 415 persons attended the male dept. of singles. From Keio Univ. more than 80 students participated.

The seeded player from Keio Univ. were two in singles, Tanaka ranked in the 14th and Sugino in the 15th. In doubles only the Tanaka pair was ranked in the seventh.

Keio's Asukai's activity is expected, because he got the championship in the last Kanto Student Tennis Championship Tournament.

Final			
Asukai (Keio)	6-3	Takahashi (Rikkyo)	6-0

Doubles (male)			
Semi final			
Tanaka (Keio)	6-4	Ochi (Waseda)	6-0
Asukai (Keio)	6-4	Sakiguchi (Waseda)	6-0

Yoshii (Gakushuin)	6-4	Yamagishi-Nakajima (Keio)	6-2
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Final			
Yoshii (Gakushuin)	6-4	Tanaka (Keio)	6-2
Nishimura (Gakushuin)	6-3	Asukai (Keio)	6-2

Singles (female)			
Semi final			
Kuromatsu (Waseda)	6-2	Kitamura (Waseda)	6-0
Murakami (Keio)	6-2	Sasamoto (Nihon)	6-2

Final			
Kuromatsu (Waseda)	6-0	Murakami (Keio)	6-0

Asukai Says :

Although I had won the championship in my high-school days, this is the first victory since I entered Keio University.

But I am not so deeply moved. In this tournament, the ace player of Waseda, Isao Watanabe did not take part in. Because he went over to Brazil to participate in Universiad Games. Therefore nobody could tell who would win in this match.

At first, I was defeated in the doubles competition, as I played twelve sets in the semi-final match and I was tired out. I might say, this victory must have been by a good luck. If I dare to say, I owe it to the careful plays because of bad condition at first and to good net plays.

From now on I intend to master more sure service and stroke.



The opening ceremony was held before the Keio-Tokyo game. The Keio team headed the entrance march of six teams.

Captain Nishioka In Good Condition

The Tokyo 6 Univ. Baseball League

The Tokyo Six University Baseball games in the autumn season opened at the Jingu Stadium on September 7. The games of this season was begun a week earlier than usual. At 11:30 a.m. all the players of six universities marched into the ground led by Keio nines, the champion team in the spring season, and Hosei, Meiji, Rikkyo, Waseda and Tokyo followed in the opening ceremony under the fine weather.

After the Emperor's Cup was returned by Nishioka, captain of Keio team, he made an oath for their playing in this season. The series of baseball games for about two months started with the first ball tossed by Mr. M. Sasaki, President of the Rikkyo University Athletic Association.

Noticeable Rival Hosei

Keio with its outstanding pitching staffs and powerful batters are favoured to win autumn league honours and its third consecutive Big Six Crown.

The team with the biggest chance to stop Keio is Hosei University. Hosei's pitching staff and batting lineup can mean real trouble for the Keio team. Keio and Hosei are scheduled to meet each other in the third week of the series and these games could decide the winner of this tournament.

Keio's manager Maeda said, "This season the Hosei team will be the powerful rival for us again, and Meiji and Rikkyo are formidable teams for us, too."

Our batting condition is now very good, especially Nishioka's. Our ace pitcher Watanabe is not in such good condition now, but we are not worried about him as he will get himself in shape before this season begins.

Therefore, we are confident of our victory this year, too.

Captain Nishioka said, "This is the last series at Keio before graduation. Fortunately, I am in better condition now than I was in the spring, so I am hopeful of success."

Ace Watanabe said, "My condition is not too good at present. But before series we have some training games and I hope to perfect my pitching during this time."

Starting member (Keio)

- 1 Hongo
- 4 Takagi
- 6 Ishiguro
- 3 Nishioka
- 9 Kitagawa
- 5 Moriya
- 8 Hamamura
- 2 Sato
- 1 Watanabe

Easy Victory over Tokyo Univ.

On September 7, Keio Univ. team won a 12-1 easy victory over Tokyo Univ. in the first game of the Tokyo Six Universities Autumn League.

After gaining the lead of one run in the first inning, Keio was given a splendid chance for adding points in the fifth inning. At first Hamamura walked to the first base by a four-ball count without an out. The next batter Sato under the pretence of bunt, knocked an assaulting hit to the short-stop.

When Nihari, ace pitcher of Tokyo Univ. team, too aim on the batters Hongo and Takagi were walked by four-balls each and pushed a runner to home base.

The third batter Ishiguro got a timely three base hit between

the center and the right field bringing three home. The hit decided the game, and Nihari descended from the pitcher's mound.

The Keio team including its seven pinch hitters took four runs in the six inning, one run in the seventh and two runs in the eighth against Tokyo Univ.'s second class pitchers.

Meanwhile, Keio's ace pitcher Watanabe permitted only five hits. After two outs in the last inning, Tokyo's fifth batter Abe hit the game running sole home run, keeping Tokyo Univ. from a shut out game.

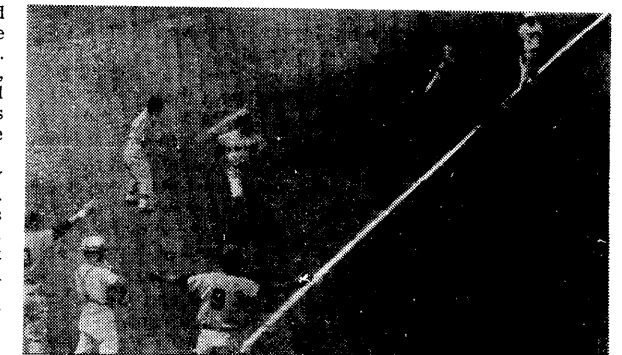
The second game, Keio held on for a 13-1 big victory over Tokyo Univ. Thereby Keio gained bring one of the five points needed to win the tournament.

The first game

T	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
K	1	0	0	4	4	1	2

The second game

K	0	2	0	1	6	0	2	1
T	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1



At the bottle of the fifth, Keio got three runs with Ishiguro's three base hit. The third runner Sato, the second runner Hongo and the first runner Takagi successively home in.

Campus at a Glance

There are many Keio students who had very interesting experiences during this summer vacation. We introduce you two stories of them.

Editor.

Ninoshima Work Camp

Four years have passed since the Ninoshima Work Camp was founded. Many members of the Mita campus have taken part in this work camp. Every year, during the spring and summer vacations, about thirty students go to Ninoshima Gakuen, an orphanage on Ninoshima-Island. This orphanage, in which about two hundred children live, is eight thousand meters south of Hiroshima City. The summer work camp of this year was held from August 1 to August 9, including two days' pre-camp at Kure City. We lived a very pleasant life with the orphans and had many experiences that we could not have had any other way. At the same time we also couldn't but feel keenly the poverty of politics. Beautiful scenery, mild children and figures drenched with severe rain on the pier, as they were seeing our ship off, are ever present in our mind.

May the orphans' future be bright.

Junior of Economics Dept.

Camp Store at Hayama

Every summer, the Keio University Advertising Society for Scientific Research opens "Seaside Tea-room" which is a "Camp Store" on Hayama beach. We as members of this club had a chance to make a study of interior decoration,

marketing-research and such various jobs as waiters and waitresses. All members had the same opportunity in weekly shifts. But nine other members and I had to spend all summer vacation on Hayama beach. Those were indeed unforgettable days. Every day began with radio exercise in the morning. It was quite nice to breathe the fresh sea-breeze. At first we failed in some of our duties, for example we forgot to put sugar in coffee, or over baked bread, but the more we worked, the more smoothly we could say the word; "WELCOME!" And when the Store was closed in the evening, we were all very tired. One night it happened that we caught a robber who was, much to our surprise, only a junior high-school boy.

On August 15 we invited thirty pitiful crippled children to our Store, and enjoyed swimming, playing a game of striking a watermelon with them very much. They showed us a great pleasure and we were also very glad with all our hearts. We met the many difficulties and hardships through this Camp Store but could do nothing but this our club activity through all summer. However, I will never forget this fruitful and interesting memory for all my life, I'm sure.

Junior of Economics Dept.

K. Nagao



Lake Bagsvard near Copenhagen in Denmark.

Osamu Mandai, cox of Keio eight crew, described his impression about their expedition to Copenhagen as following:

We started from Haneda Airport for Copen. at 10:00 p.m. on August 4 and reached there in the next morning. We, however, could not begin our training because our boat for the race had not been brought from

Japan yet. From August 8 we had trainings of rowing.

The tournament races of European Rowing Championships were held at Lake Bagsvard in Gladsaxe City near Copen. from August 15 to 18.

On August 9 we were the top crew which entered the village prepared for players where the primary school was applied as our lodgings.

Lake Bagsvard was not wide enough to take the course for 2,000 meters. In the middle of the course the lake was constricted in width and it seemed like a bottle gourd. When we reached there, it was already autumn season and cold winds blew strongly from the sea which caused the wave on the water-surface. Moreover, the condition of the climate was not so good.

In all, 97 crews from 23 nations took part in the European Rowing Championships Regatta of this time. From Japan the Keio Crew competed in "eight race" with 11 foreign crews.

As the result of the regatta, German Crew got the championship of "eight race" and Japan Crew ended with the 9th place in 12 crews.

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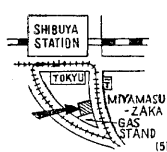
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Step to Entire Ban Treaty

This is the beginning of the new era, now that the nuclear test ban treaty was signed by U.S., U.S.S.R., and Britain. It has long been considered that the discontinuation of nuclear weapons tests is the first and the most important barrier which lies on the way to the release of the human race from the fear of the nuclear war. Although the entire nuclear test ban treaty was desired, we are satisfied with the result of the partial nuclear test ban treaty, which made the first step toward "peaceful co-existence". Moreover it made the realization of a general and complete disarmament possible in the future. The gears of history at last have begun to go round the normal revolutions. It is a wise policy that the three big countries of East and West thought that more tests of nuclear weapons would only hasten the annihilation of the human race, and, what is more, that the wasteful employment of resources doesn't add to the welfare of the human race at all.

We the Japanese people, the only people in the world to suffer the miseries of the atomic bomb, has advocated for many years the total prohibition of all nuclear weapons, and has maintained direction and effort toward disarmament. We express gratification and joy that the fear of death was rather lessened by this treaty, in as far as the three big possessors of nuclear weapons have agreed to prohibit their tests in the atmosphere. However, the threat of war cannot be removed unless nuclear weapons are entirely banned and a general and complete disarmament is realized. We must still keep up the direction and effort toward total disarmament. The second and the third steps have to be made to make the most of this treaty.

In sharp contrast with the warm atmosphere of amity of three big powers are the icy refusal of France to join the pact and Communist China's vitriolic denunciation of the agreement. On French side they may feel uneasy about her nuclear power when U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and Britain have almost reached the completion of its research and quantity. On the other hand China accused the U.S.S.R. of selling out to the "imperialist" Americans by signing the pact. The ideological dispute between the two Communist powers rendered the situation difficult. However, since the popular voice of world supports this treaty and thus moves forward to ease international tension, both opposers should carefully examine the world situation and nuclear problems and not to row against the stream.

Surprisingly enough, however, pliability is seen everywhere when we read the items of the treaty. It prescribes that joining nations can secede from the treaty with an announcement three months before. Optimism is still not allowed. At this point the world voice becomes more effective. If the voice of every nation co-operates and one world voice is swollen into the same direction-disarmament, any nuclear weapons tests will not be exercised by the nuclear-powered countries.

The whole world is going to undergo a complete change of international relation today. While the world is to ease the fear of "cold war" and some hope was brought to "peaceful coexistence" by the agreement of three big powers, there arise another serious affairs in international relation such as an ideological dispute of two big countries in Communist world and a disunity in Free World which was made by De Gaulle's France which seeks to revive the glorious old days in Europe. These are, in one view, the expressions of displeasure to the arrogant attitude of U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and Britain. As shown clearly in the nuclear test ban treaty of this time, we feel that the world affairs, especially that of world peace, are left in the change of three big powers. With this tendency, the normal balance of power cannot be gained. The life of the whole people depends just on what the big powers say and do.

In this complicated and fast changing world situation, we the Japanese people, considering the contradictions of "balance of power" above mentioned, must keep our eyes open to what is going to come about in the world affairs and not to become the outsider of the world. We must speak and act as a leader, not a follower, longing to world peace.

Though the world tension was rather eased by friendly agreement on nuclear test ban treaty, there will be no happiness and prosperity of human race, unless it is the agreement of the whole world.

Find the True Meaning of the Circle

Many students in Keio Univ. belong to some circle group. Why do they enter them? Why are there so many such groups in the university. To begin with, let's consider the essence of the circle group. By considering this problem, students will be able to see why they enter the club. Then we will explain the roles of circle as a group, and next, the peculiarities of it, the cause of attraction, and last, the roles of the members.

At the present, students have been forced to learn in a mass production system, and so they are not satisfied by university education in itself, and they always try to see what they are. They enter some circle for the sake of spending fully the college life. When they reaffirm the above problems and can find the answer, they will surely be able to spend college life without uneasiness.

The Roles of the Circle

Circle as a group has three roles each member completes to fulfill his own individual requirements.

First, group task roles: this means services towards accomplishing the circle tasks.

Second, group building and maintenance roles: the necessary things in building up the state of the circle, supporting it, defending it from its dissolution, and increasing its peculiarity.

Third, individual roles: the

The three roles above mentioned should be summarized in two endeavors, as follows:

(A) the endeavor to promote and obstruct the maintenance of the club.

(B) the endeavor to promote and obstruct the resolution of the circles tasks.

Four Attractive Peculiarities

There are four peculiarities in circle which form, maintain, and develop it. (1) Cohesiveness: How does each member feel towards for his own circle. (2) Circle standard and pressures: to establish the standard thought and action in circle and to pressure members in order to agree upon it. (3) Circle goals and locomotion. (4) Leadership. Above all, attraction for circle should be necessary.

Why They Attract?

1. The case of circle being attractive as the mediation of achieving individual goals. In this case a student enters the circle because he believes it will be his benefit in the future. Summer Camp is one example of such benefits. This Camp is held every year with the purpose of giving the students the opportunity to hold discussions and lodge together. This year it was held under the auspices of S.C. (Student Counsellors). The theme was "What's the real college life?" Some lecturers took part in this discussion. Many participants earnestly discussed the many aspects of this theme. Some said that they gained good results and found good employment, because they applied themselves to their studies. They think that university is only the means of entering into good employment. Others said that they studied properly and also enjoyed themselves. They don't think university education in itself to be important. Why did they enter the university? What purpose do they have in college life? When their reasons for going to a university is considered, some of them have purposes, of course, but some have no purpose at all. They enter the university, thinking it merely the thing to do.

2. The case of circle activities being attractive. Generally, many students enter the circle for this reason. Especially when they enter a sport club. When

students enter the circle for this reason, circle activities can be easily managed and continue for a good while. Take, an informal tennis club for example in which all members enjoy playing tennis and nobody complains of circle activities. In spring they take trips together and in summer they lodge together to play tennis in some district. Of course, they sometimes have bitter experiences. Particularly, in formal sports circles (Taiiku-Kai) there is much hard training. But in this case circle management is easier than that of the other case.

3. The case of human relations in circle being attractive: Man requires friendship, support and recognition, and respect from others. Friendship has a lot of merits. When you meet with dispute and discord, you can understand how great friendship is. You cannot love others in the true sense of the words. When you love others, your love is always caused and motivated by something beautiful or valuable of its object. This is applicable not only to your love of god but to his love of others. Therefore even if you insist that you should love others, and even if you come to love them truly, your love is no more than a strong ego-centric desire, and accordingly none of human problems will be solved with it. Support and recognition from others will give you confidence. Students enter the circle to fulfill these requirements. It is difficult for a student to find which circle is best. Therefore, they enter one of the circles in attempt to fulfill these needs.

Though three cases are expressed, they can not be readily distinguished. Generally these three are thoroughly mixed.

Moreover these three are summarized in two cases. First, the case of the circle being the object for one's desires (including circle activities, circle goals and human relations). Second the case of the circle being the means of meeting individual goals. Of course, these two must be mixed. Perhaps all members will have these two cases and should have them.

record them. 7. To be subordinate: to accept obediently to others. If each member carries out the above seven roles, circle activities become vigorous and the circle develops.

However, there are some roles that prevent a circle from developing.

1. To attack: to criticise other's feelings, actions, values and circle activities.

2. To be an obstacle: to oppose other members without reason and express trivial things.

3. To display: to be proud of oneself, boast of one's performances and attract others by acting conspicuously.

4. To defend: to show one's individual feelings, and make excuses for one's behavior.

5. To drop out: to be cold-hearted and indifferent to the circle.

6. To be an authoritarian. To give others orders dogmatically and assert one's status.

7. To be independent: to manifest one's own uneasiness or individual worries for the sake of seeking sympathy. By excluding the above seven roles, circles can develop. Each member must exclude these seven roles to promote and to develop the circle.

6. To express: to explain the contents of functions and to

Some Obstacles Seen

1. To encourage: to accept, approve and admire others.

2. To mediate: to attempt to mediate between members, and reconcile disagreements.

3. To compromise: to compromise with others by giving up one's own opinion and acknowledging one's mistakes.

4. To attract: to draw others into circle activities and give them a chance to participate in the circle.

5. To establish: to establish circle regulations to maintain circle activities according to these regulations.

6. To express: to explain the contents of functions and to

Deeds with Self-consciousness

As shown above, circle as a group is analyzed on base of social psychology. These problems are a matter of course. However, it is doubtful whether each member realizes these above things. He must consider, at least, his own actions. By considering this analyzation, self-consciousness will occur to him naturally. If students have this consciousness, they will be able to group evidently the purpose of the university, become part of the "elite" and make the best use of what they have acquired through their studies.

The problems of mass production will be solved in some measure. This consciousness makes them have a critical spirit and, moreover, they will come to behave with responsibility all the more. When they begin to behave, they must always have a firm resolution, if they may fail at times, they need not be discouraged. If they hoped to be independent and have self-consciousness, they lead world peace opinion.

will be able to have firm resolution. How can they have self-consciousness? This is the difficult question. Students have to find for themselves this answer in college life and in circles. For this purpose it is useful to consider the essence of the circle.

Advanced —

(Continued from Page 3)

of the United Nations and the contributions to making world peace. Japan is ranked in bearing the expense of the United Nations. She will be rather active in helping United Nations activity.

Much voice, however, is raised home against Japanese attitude toward problems argued in U.N.

She has been always dependent in making decision. She is need not be discouraged. If they hoped to be independent and have self-consciousness, they lead world peace opinion.

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