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'calamus gladio fortior'

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Hotel Club Joins Tokyo Olympics

Japan Hotel Association asked Keio Univ. Hotel Club to take part in the Tokyo Olympics meal service in Yoyogi camp.

January 1, J.O.C. handed Keio Univ. Hotel club a formal procurement.

Keio Univ. Hotel club is very interested in this plan. They say that they have a mind to understand an actual state of hotel service and widen their in-

ternational vision through their practical experience.

About 8,000 players are to come to the camp and 14 dining-halls will be held there. Some of the universities that have hotel club and sight-seeing association, such as Waseda Univ., Rikkyo Univ. and Keio Univ. are to take charge of each dining-hall from Sept. 15 till Nov. 5.

Our Hotel club will take charge of three meals for 550 players. They will be paid proper wages.

To participate in this national scheme, the Tokyo Olympic Games, through meal-service is significant in itself, and will do them much of good. They will be demanded to take more thoughtful consideration for the players.

When she became a member of the United Nations, Japan should take into consideration entering into diplomatic relation with Communist China. Yet she establishing the normal diplomatic relation with Communist China. China has a peace treaty with the Nationalist. When these Chinas are talked of, it is often said that the one has a population of 700 million and that the other has a population of only 10 million and that the former, therefore, has to be given the right to represent China. But the later Taiwan has a population of 10 million.

For Japan, a decision on the problem of China, recently, becomes more difficult but the for the decision is fairly near at hand as the French Government recognized the right of Communist China.

So Japan should make clear the advantage and disadvantage. For example, is it an advantage to keep Communist China with its population of 700 million within its own borders? Or is it an advantage to trade with the Communist China of a large market? At present, in the permanent member nations of the United Nations, the United States is the only country opposed to the Peking Government representation apart from Nationalist China. For the facts, we should consider carefully, the direction of the problem. (I.S.)

I.I.R. Receive Ex. Student Applicants

I.I.R., Institute of International Relations, is collecting applicants for the summer schools in Freiburg Univ., in Germany, and Caln Univ., France, respectively. Two or three students will be selected with the first exam. of April 26 and the final of April 29.

The summer schools will be from the end of June to the middle of September in each university.

The expense for the students is 400,000 yen. The deadline of application to I.I.R. is April 25th.

I.I.R. (Institute of International Relations) is inviting host families for the two exchange students. The two students are Margaret Anne Randle of the University of British Columbia in Canada and Chandar M. Rai of Delhi Univ. in India. Host family, according to I.I.R., should be able to take care of a student more than two months, giving one separate room and breakfast and dinner. 8,000 yen will be paid by I.I.R. every month. The invitation will be closed at the end of April.

The problem of host family has always been the big one in accomplishing the exchange program and so in this year. I.I.R. says that to enrich the experience of exchange students and to keep program successful, it expects many volunteer families respond the invitation.

fism. At the same time the Japanese made a pathetic resolution that we'd take leadership in the peaceful and democratic world, leaving all our fate to international faith.

Kempo Chosakai and the Constitutionalists have often made a subject of discussion which was an earlier proposer of this article, Douglas MacArthur or ex-premier Shidehara.

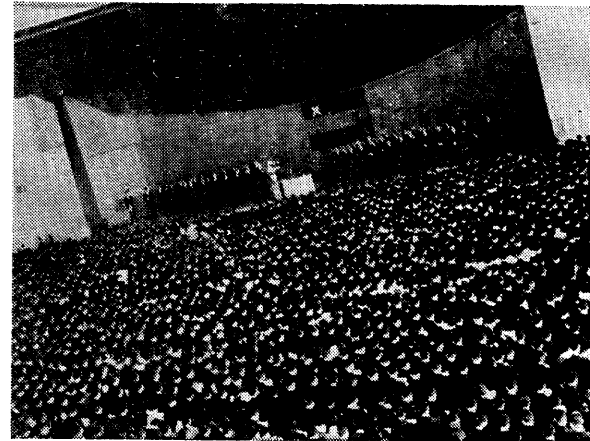
Some insist that Japan and America made out this Constitution. However, it is more important that there was a coincidence between G.H.Q. and Japan. This means there is only one final idea that every one in the world, seeks.

We must pay attention to the fact that the heads of Japanese Government intended to observe purely this constitution at that time.

Soon after the war was over, there arose the cold-war in the East and the West Camps, which came to head in the Korea War. Since then American oppression has compelled our Government to interpret the Constitution inconsistently. Government interpretation has changed many times under various political circumstances. Their arbitrary attitude tell us well how they make light of the constitution.

At last they have seen the limit of their unreasonable interpretation. Expanding the military power and Japan-America military co-operation by lawful means, anti-constitutionalists are trying to increase the Far East military crisis.

If we see their aim from a view point of a new international sense and conscience, we find that their anachronism is quite dangerous to our happiness.



Freshmen Meet Hopeful Spring

"You, freshmen!

Many talents calmly flow in your blood.
Your new day has come to cultivate your talents."

On April 6, President Takamura blessed to freshmen at the Orientation Ceremony in the Hiyoshi Memorial Hall. And he continued, "Never destroy your own talent in your college life like as other universities' students."

Yes!

Keio University, one of the today's many private schools meets with various problems.

Among the Orientation program put by all societies of Keio University throughout the days April 4-13, many of the problems of today's university were insisted by the self-government and scientific research clubs.

But very doubtful is how many of them are based on the firm conviction and come out of through argument.

Today, they are certainly in transition.

It is not needful that they do not interest in or not do the self-government activities and political activities.

Namely, to stop their activities is impossible as long as they are student.

So, appreciating the President's message, they need finding that they stand at the steep mountain pass to think about themselves.

Not only by themselves, this problem should be earnestly thought, but also by all Keio students especially by freshmen. (K. Urata)

The short-cut for Japan to sense has filtered into people of occupy an honored place in an late, however, it is not sufficient international society, is to take, yet to put this question to the courageously the neutralization plebiscite.

Now, we should once again meditate over the true significance of the lasting pacifism, the principle of sovereign power residing in the people and fundamental human rights.

We ought not to lose sight of these ideal courses. (Makoto Sasaki)

Arabic Chair Open April

On the contrary, Government has made many policies to infringe upon our human rights on the pretext of public welfare.

The opinion of Kempo Chosakai shows that they intend to give people much more duty in the form of devotion to the state and the national defense.

They think that the constitution has brought about, mistaken consciousness among people, such as an excessive estimation of human rights.

Remembering that every war was quite useful for the profits of the ruling class connected with the state power at the expense of the people, on the plea of loyalty to the state, we must watch out for their thought which intimates the very revival of imperialism.

It is true that constitutional

Recently the attention to the Middle Near East has been increasing. A chair for Arabian culture is to open on April for the purpose of understanding the culture and language, and will continue for four months.

It is the modern Arabic language chair under the auspices of Keio Foreign Language School, which is kindly given support by the Republic of Arab Embassy. The lectures are expected to be by the embassy staff. Mr. El-Sayed Abdel Aziz, and Mr. R. Kuroda, Keio Univ. and the teaching of Arabic from the beginning grammar, pronunciation, conversation and reading.

Four Parties Debated Upon "Japan in Asia"

Four political party oratorical meeting was held at No. 40 room in Hiyoshi campus under the auspices of the Keio debating club at 1:00 p.m. on April 9, titled "Chinese problem and the future relation between China and Japan" The orators were M. Ikeda (Liberal democratic party), S. Okada (Social party), E. Sone (Democratic socialist party), and S. Nosaka AA group. Based on this prin-

(Communist party), who are famous as the Chinese problem specialists. Finally Y. Kajitani, Asahi press investigator, interpreted about the meeting.

After this oratorical meeting, we think of the Chinese problems as following; Japanese diplomacy are based on supporting the United Nations, acting both as a member of the Free World and as one of the socialist party).

Kempo Chosakai Arouses Opinion

Kempo Chosakai (Committee organized for the purpose of investigating the National Constitution) is expected to make clear its final report in June. This problem, whether the Constitution should be revised or not, has long been discussed in many lines.

Upon this opportunity, Keio Univ. economics society, political science society and law society, etc., show a tendency towards examining this question from each stand point. On April 9, a lecture on this issue was given under the auspices of Keio autonomous committee.

Taking this opportunity, I'll touch on this problem briefly. It is the main function of the constitution to rule over a country, to protect people from the will of the state authority and to assure us of our human rights. Therefore, whatever point we may take, we must always bear in mind the first principle of the Constitution, the championship of our welfare.

First of all, when we study this question, we had better think of the social conditions which gave birth to this Constitution, from an objective, historical and extensive points, rather than the mere words' meaning, an aspect of facts or political purpose of the state authority.

We must be on guard against confusing the relationship of political influence and certain objective meaning as a modern constitution, and the public consciousness.

To make these thoughts concrete, there are three ways to approach this problem, 1st; the enactment procedure. 2nd; the historical meaning. 3rd; the substantial content of the constitution.

I'll sum up 3 points in con-

nection with the national sentiment.

(1) The enactment procedure. Some of Kempo Chosakai insist that the present constitution was drawn up half compulsorily, lacking in Japanese autonomy, under the Allied Occupation Forces. However excellent its contents may be, we can't expect to accomplish the democratic ideology so long as the main constituents are American.

Assuming national sovereignty, if we think of the constitutional principle as to define the form and the limit of sovereignty exercise, this constitution may well be called nonsense.

Having expected this invalidity-assertion, Douglas MacArthur tried to hold a legal continuity between the Meiji Constitution and the present Constitution, but in reality no one can deny that this constitution was made out on a new principle, admitting its political meaning.

We should remark that most people of those days granted this constitution with a good feeling. I think it right that their obedient acceptance was due to their subconscious desire for the democratic, and peaceful spirit of the Constitution rather than the financial bad condition and ideological poverty.

(2) Historical Significance. This Constitution was born at the heavy sacrifice of the World War II. This fact teaches us its deep historical signification and inevitability. It is this very democratic and liberalistic principle that has made us as free as we are now. Its actual profit and social effect should be valued highly.

(3) Contents of the Constitution.

I am going to tell you the

main points in question.

According to reliable survey of public opinion, most Japanese are content with the present emperor's position as the symbol of the state. The next percentage shows the number of present emperor system-supporter. (76%) by The Tokyo Simbun, The Mainichi Shimbun in 1959 and (54%) Government Investigation in 1960.

Kempo Chosakai shows a plan to strengthen the emperor's position as a sovereign through investing him with the diplomatic function etc., in spite of national opinion. The true purpose of Kempo Chosakai is beyond our understanding. It is too early for us to forget what has become the final end of Facism in Japan, composed of the emperor system, militarism and bureaucracy.

Article 9 is perhaps the highlight of the question. Article 9. Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce was as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat of use of force as means of settling international disputes. In order to accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph, land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized.

This article is famous for its lasting pacifism, and renouncement of the war potential, which is called epoch-making in world history.

Reflecting upon the result of the 2nd War, calmly all the people in the world understood how essential, world peace is, to the happiness of humankind. This Constitution reflects their earnest desire for lasting paci-

forfocuses on present "War and Peace" at the Crossroads

Either consciously or subconsciously, the two superpowers seemed to be grouping their way toward some form of universal order. Already many were saying that the great issue of the next decade is not Communism vs. freedom but, quite simply, the political organization of our planet—failing which both East and West may drift back to the Dark Ages.

Nuclear weapons have given man the ability to destroy civilization. Are we wise enough to control warfare and save ourselves?

We have not yet had twenty years of political and military experience since the advent of atomic weapons. Within this span such weapons have been used in one war and it seems reasonable to assume that grave consideration was given to their use by the chief antagonist in the Korean War, in Lebanon, the Suez crisis, and more recently because of Cuba. Let's reaffirm this problem.

National Governments Splitting

Lesson From Asia

At the end of World War II this period is the time when atomic energy, namely science advancement made progress and the mass began to think their own society seriously. That is to say in these days a peace campaign was considered seriously by the mass as the object of the mass movement. The content lies between war and peace has changed historically. For example, in former days when livelihood was not absolutely assured for people, war itself was thought to be bad, but unavoidable in real life. Then, after the war the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. often met to deliberate the problem of war and peace. In this period, however, this problem was not

what destructive power atomic energy has, (2) that socialism has already become not a mere problem of ideology, but an actual realization, (3) that people has come to understand the true meaning of war through the two world wars. On the basis of these promises, people could not help studying truth and closing-up the problem of peace in order to make the progress of mankind possible. Considering the advancement of the problem between war and peace historical-ly, its subjects came to be thought from a new standpoint since 1957. Before World War II, war itself was thought to be bad, but unavoidable in real life. Then, after the war the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. often met to deliberate the problem of war and peace. In this period, however, this problem was not

yet considered seriously in a sense, for two superpowers did not keep the military balance. But about 1956-57 the situation has been changed. For example on the side of the socialism the following affairs brought out. That is to say that out of the success of the Soviet artificial satellite, on one hand science has made good progress, but on the other hand ICBM was realized and military force had become dangerous. At the same time the economic services to Asia and Africa become possible in 1955.

Under these circumstances about 1957 there were born some conditions which were the developments of scientific skill and military force and an inevitability of economic interchange. In the West the combination in Europe which is shown in EEC (its treaty is coming into effect since January, 1958), came into question. On the other hand in the Orient division of socialist states, which was advocated in "Moscow declaration" brought forward a problem. In brief, judging from the present situation, the idea, which national state or economy is the essential point as the people, as the matter of course, is breaking. In short, in under-developed countries nations themselves become conscious, so the relation between socialism and nationalism can be explained not by ideology, but by her own profit and military force.

Such a phenomenon that national governments are splitting, relieves the confrontation between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. The problems in Asia-Africa, Middle-South America, are changing considerably. Namely, from the national or economic profits, these countries can really approach socialist states. For example, there were Nasel's attitude in Suez issue and Castro's attitude in Cuban issue (in this case as the U.S. policy was extreme and the impact of revolution which broke out in internal affairs, carried through the Cuban foreign policy, Cuba moved to the other side of the cold war, in short, Cuba participated in socialist nation.)

The present situation in Asia shows clearly the phenomenon of splitting national governments. After the war Asian countries became independent struggles went into confronta-

tion in cold war and each country had to take part in one side of the cold war. This situation had continued till the mid-century of 1950. This period pressed each country for alternative. Then, India and other countries in the East took a neutral attitude and in 1954 Colombo Congress and in 1955 Bandung Congress was held.

In this sense 1954 is the time when the second term was born in Asia, for "Five principles of peace" between Communist China and India were accomplished. And in Geneva Congress Indonesia was neutralized.

The meaning of "Five principles of peace" is to have recognized co-existence under non-allianism and communism. And this same spirit helped to stabilize the neutralization in Indonesia where exists a point of contact between East and West. The U.S. however, which has the military policy of anti-Communism, would not acknowledge these organization. Then the U.S. government organized SEATO and forced on South Vietnam and Laos the military policy of anti-Communism.

These circumstances, however, were changed under the China-India troubles at the border and the revolution in Laos. The China-India confrontation and then the coming disunion in communist states came up to the surface. This ended the co-existence between non-allianism and communism. The revolution in Laos came up to the surface the U.S.-France confrontation and SEATO became important carefully.

Under these circumstances in the inside of non-allianism, Asian countries, their own disunion broke out. Such a

Return to Greatness

On April 19, 1963, the French President told his people: "After the last world war, our country saw its power and influence terribly diminished in relation to those of the two world colossi. Until last year, it was divided and paralyzed by the aftereffects of colonization. France finds itself, for the first time in half a century, with a free spirit and free hands," and de Gaulle made it absolutely clear that France was stepping back onto the world stage.

De Gaulle made clear that the subject of aid would figure high on the results of his finishing trips to Mexico and South America (where the U.S. has long been regarded as the natural benefactor), and was discussed with Laotian Premier Souvanna Phouma and Cambodia's Prince Norodom Sihanouk when they came to Paris in the spring. Without actually saying so, de Gaulle gave the impression that he would be speaking for Europe.

Several semi-official and official French statements on the theme that we cannot eternally ignore the existence of a country of more than 600 million population had indicated that the French Government was thinking of "reconsidering" the question. Sources at the Foreign Office in England said it was a matter for the French government and it is not for us to

new great disunion is shown by the fact that the government of France and the People's Republic of China announced official establishment of diplomatic relations.

comment.

The U.S. Government also said it would stand firmly by its commitments to the Government of the Republic of China as well as to the Government of the Republic of Vietnam and to all other countries in our common endeavor to prevent and deter aggression and to promote the interests of peace. The Japanese Government watched carefully the results of the French recognition of Communist China on the world situations.

As for de Gaulle the destruction of the cold war (Yarta system) and the coming era of "Independence of nation" should be the first condition which stabilizes national peace at the nucleus era.

As evidence, the U.S. and Communist China, stand face to face and France and Soviet or England opposed as their own profits. Judging from these circumstances, Asian countries can not be now splitted with East or West or Neutral.

In other words, the alternative in ideology of the two superpowers is out of question and the consciousness what problem there are as the national organization combines clearly the U.S., she makes friends with Communist China from the point of the Pakistan-India relation. Cambodia, on the fundamental principle which guards the monarchic government, approached the Communist China and North Vietnam. Of course, as for the national profits under present circumstances people can stop considering the peace problem.

Atomic War Unlikely

About 1957 people objectively came to understand that the world war must be avoid. With these circumstances the problem of world peace came to be considerably entrusted the voluntary act of backward countries (concluding Japan) where had not played important part in the problem. On the contrary with Balkan circumstances before World War I, many wars would have broken out since 1950.

In fact the war in Korea in 1950 Suez, Lebanon, Congo extent to Cuba—many crises occurred, but the reason why the war could not break out open to consider.

This does not mean that military force does not become unimportant but after they could not select use of military force (war) and disuse of it (peace), military force came to be thought itself as a method of foreign policy to heighten authority and to gain public opinion. But it remains here that war becomes important and its effects come to add to colonies.

Growing opinion has it that atomic war is not only unthinkable but unlikely. Because nuclear weapons can wreak mass destruction on both sides, their utility as instruments of national policy is eliminated. Hence, it is said, because the Soviet Union recognizes this as

a fact, atomic weapons can be reduced or eliminated. It is wrong the traditional view is that the best chance of survival lies in having the preponderance in arms, particularly in atomic forces. Because history has had no experience of major nuclear warfare wherein the victor might become as devastated as vanquished. That is the grave risk in this age of fantastic weaponry.

In belief, from a historical point, to be molified the U.S. and Soviet is to press Asia and Africa countries. Considering the present partial nuclear test ban treaty, it is a short cut to whole disarmament, but on the other hand the pressure to Asia-Africa countries, especially the possibility of partial engagements is not decreased, but enforced.

This produces the greatest present inconsistency. It is much important that we try to resolve the problem in conformity with present step. A "balance of power" has been reached wherein neither side will dare use atomic weapons because each can destroy the other. Therefore, it is claimed, atomic forces can be refused progressively until a "minimum deterrent" posture is achieved which no longer threatens world destruction yet retains "parity" and immobilizes their use.

Powerful Peaceful Coexistence

At the end of the second world war, some years before Mao and his Communists had won control of mainland China, it was already known to students of the geography of Asia that the vital interests of China and of the Soviet Union were in direct and uneasy contact along the immense land frontier which runs from the Pacific Ocean to the heart of Asia. It was known at the time that Stalin distrusted the Chinese Communists, calling them radicals, "Red on the outside, white on the inside." What he really distrusted, no doubt, was rival Communist power right on his frontier.

As a matter of fact, in 1958 there was already friction between the two Communist states, and at the end of the year they tried to patch up their differences. In 1959 there came to the surface an open conflict of Chinese and Soviet interests. Khrushchev refused to help Mao in his conflict with us over the offshore islands, he refused to give him atomic weapons, or to back him in his border

dispute with India, or to intervene in the Middle East when the Americans landed in Lebanon and the British in Jordan by 1959 it was plain, then, that events were going to justify what had been foreseen at the end of the world war—namely, that despite their being Communist states, the ancient conflict between Russia and China was going to go on.

But in the Chinese-Soviet quarrel, not the policy, which prescribes the reactionary and assails it, but the idea what can trade with an imperialist that is peaceful coexistence came out powerfully.

In this sense, this dispute comes into theoretically turning point. Such the problem is brought forward that how much increase Soviet production and how deal the issue of national power in national relations and democratize the mass. As a matter of course, within the United States not to mention of European countries the important turning point in policy will be bringing out.

It appears to us that the

Chinese quarrel with Moscow has two-pronged motive—one is theoretical and ideological, and the other is jealousy and dislike at what is felt to be Soviet Russian domination in Communist councils.

Chinese jealousy of Russian leadership in the process of translating Communist theory into practice is certainly reinforced by nationalistic feelings and the belief that in the past Russia has benefited territorially in Asia at China's expense. In other words, traditionally there has never been any love lost between China and Russia and even the advent of both countries to communism cannot conceal this fact.

Meanwhile the Free World is making progress to a greater international harmony in a spirit of liberalism and there are hopes that Soviet Russia will gradually become more associated with the free nations for the general good. If Red China wants to stand aloof from the rest of humanity, it is almost certain to suffer loss.



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Communist View-point

We call it 'cold war', general affairs of the international relations after the war. Under cold war, the experiences and the conditions are not the same, each country has its own image and opinion as to Capitalism. But in spite of such different points and particularity, there exists common Marxism-Leninism and they have the common belief that they want to make Socialist States and then Communist States.

Move to Revisionism

... U.S.S.R.

Under Stalin's domination, he compelled national insolation policy on the people because he did not want them know the Western industry development and the masses' surprising contrast. And with the history 20th Congress of the Russian Communist Party (1956) as the turning point, Russian diplomacy changed to peaceful co-existence policy called revisionism. She find that Stalin's principle made international relations worse and intensified cold war. Then what is peaceful co-existence?

According to the new compendium of the Russian Communist Party, "It is one of the means to solve problems among nations, deny war and settle main problems through negotiations. It makes equality, mutual understanding and confidence between nations. It recognizes the right of all the nations to solve their problems of their free will respect strictly their sovereignty and territorial right, not to interfere in the internal affairs of their countries and on the ground of perfect equality and reciprocal profit, economical co-operation must be established."

In other words:
(1) Peaceful co-existence policy denies that war is inevitable and exclaims concrete possibility of abolishing war.

(2) Capitalist leaders should consent peaceful co-existence policy.

(3) Communist and Capitalist nations compete in peace and in end the Communist will win.

Russian point of view to the West.

a: Now she selects leaders of the West.

b: She analyses concrete conditions in detail.

c: She recognizes merits and demerits of the concrete subjects of the West, and she does not reduce these subjects to ideological viewpoint.

Russian point of view are gradually changing. They are not obvious now, but it will be.

1) The function of government and political party will differ. Government: It carries diplomacy on the ground of merit to the nation.

Political Party: It makes point of view to the West on the ground of Marxism ideology, and emphasises international proletarian union.

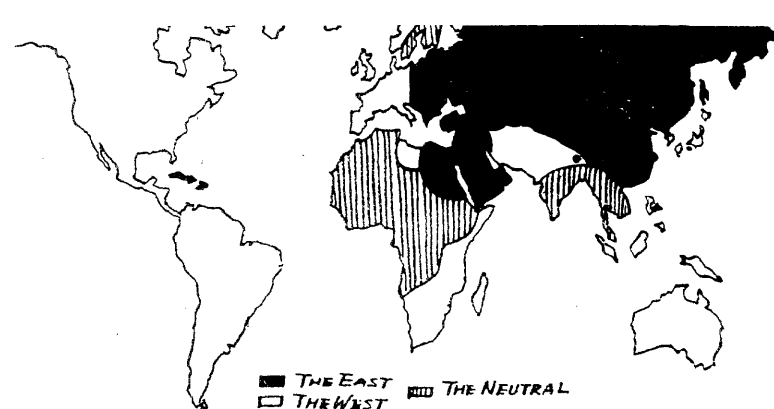
2) The masses has begun to recognize the West and Capitalism by themselves. They have tolerance which is derived from their consciousness to cultural union. Therefore Russian leaders cannot compel people anti-Capitalism image.

Self-awakening Against War ... Communist China

Liu Shao-chi (who is now the president of the Communist Government) said that the international main subject is "independent movement of nations" and international important opposition is the sentiment between the U.S. imperialism and anti-imperialism nations. He also said that after the world war II the U.S. has gradually dominated a great number of nations of the world, made many military bases and interfered in the domestic affairs of many other countries.

The Chinese think about peaceful coexistence like this. When communist government was established they exclaimed "To the friendly foreign nations to us, we will negotiate and establish diplomatic relations on the ground of reciprocal profit, equality, and respect of each territorial right."

She has five peaceful principles between India, South-east countries and others, 1) they respect each territorial rights 2) do not invade each other 3) do



not interfere in the internal affairs of each country 4) equality 5) peaceful coexistence. China thinks that different social systems can coexist but at the point of independence and justice of nations, imperialism and colonies can not coexist.

Chinese-Russia Quarrel

Chinese leaders have always started these two opinions about the relation among socialist countries about the relation among socialist countries and oppressed nations.

1: We must not enlarge ideological opposition to the strife between nations.

2: The leaders of the advanced nations of the world should support nations.

To the contrary, Russia pro-

posed the close of ideological quarrel. In such process Chinese leaders have made up particular "People's Logic", which opposes to the logic of cold war.

a: Recognition of cold war. According to this recognition, all the party members should improve their minds and judiciously control their public thoughts.

b: Support of the emancipation of nations.

Chinese leaders always think of the people in colony and poor people under exploitation of Capitalism. And they intend to take the world by their level.

c: Anti-imperialism. When the imperialism dies out all the people will be true human being.

Capitalist View-point

There are two view-points in the west. Western Nations and the U.S. differs a little at the point of attitude to the state of cold war, but they are originally in union concerning anti-Communism.

1: The U.S. Cold War is the battle of life and death and capitalist nations will die out, or Communist nations will.

2: Western Nations. Cold War is an unhappy and abnormal situation so in future normal relation will be recovered.

Follow Kennedy Line!

... U.S.A.

When the Secretary of State was John Foster Dulles, he thought that the U.S. was omnipotent. After he died, in Russia anti-Stalinism and thawing state proceeded and then in America, there was a strong request to re-examine her diplomatic policy. The immediate occasion of it was Russian scientific results such as launching of satellite "Sputnik". In 1961, when President Kennedy took his first step, all the world noticed him. But now in the age of national and international commitment, the policy can not be turned in a day, so, now the U.S. wants peace on the recognition of fear of nuclear war.

Therefore anti-Communism policy never changed, but when the U.S. considered the non-sense of nuclear war, she must change her image to Russia, and the thought that she must help low-developed nations.

Next, in Kennedy's inaugural address he showed enthusiasm to the world peace. "That both sides begin anew the quest for peace, before the dark power of destruction unleashed by science engulf all humanity in planned

or accidental self-destruction."

"So, let us begin anew remembering on both sides that civility is not a sign of weakness, and sincerity is always subject to proof. Let us never negotiate out of fear. But let us never fear to negotiate. Let both sides explore what problems unite us instead of belaboring the problems that divide us."

France

I. French particularity
(1) French public opinion is not only for the U.S.

(2) She wants more to be an Opposition Party in Western Nations than to be a faithful ally of the U.S.

II. The history of France-Russia relation.

(1) From cultural point of view, French is one of the Slav Nations and she thinks that cold war is the battle between the gigantic countries, the U.S. and Russia and that she is a spectator.

(2) From diplomatic point, France and Russia were an ally except some exceptions.

(3) From the point of thought,

Russia is a model of Communism and not only French labours but also all the French were influenced by Russia.

III. De Gaul

He want Europe (France) to be a judge to the U.S. and Russia. He puts Europe which was led by France at the center of his policy, he values their geographical situation, that is, Europe is between the U.S. and Russia.

IV. There are two opinions in France about cold war.

(1) From international viewpoint, she stands at a spectator. And in France they think Russia will be stronger than the U.S. in end.

(2) From national viewpoint, after co-existence they think liberal Communism will be born which likes socially planned Capitalism.

France offered recognition to Communist China. The reasons are these (1) Anti-Yarta System (2) To deny the signature of partial nuclear ban treaty.

(3) To recover her right to speak to south-east nations.

(4) Charm of Chinese big market.

Neutral Countries

These countries do not intend to support the East nor the West and they intend to make compromise between these two nations.

Positive neutrality

A.A. groups are over the half in the United Nations in number and great number of them are outsiders of cold war but also to make compromise the East and the West. Most of neutral countries are low developed and have mixture. These are great elements to compromise international intetnion.

Neutral countries are complicated in economic systems

The U.S. and Russia should entertain diplomatic relation through the United Nations.

Diplomacy through the United Nations has been depended on the agreement and co-operation among big countries. Therefore it is not accorded with the logic of cold war which is led by two big countries (U.S. and Russia).

Now in the process of intensification of cold war, they usually think that the United Nations is not the place to co-operate each other but a means to propel their own diplomacy.

But the true function of the United Nations is not so; we remember Kennedy's inaugural address. "To that world assembly of sovereign states, the United Nations, our last best hope in an age where the instruments of war have far outplacced the instruments of place, we renew our pledge of support—to prevent its becoming merely a forum for invective—to strengthen its shield of the new and weak—and to enlarge the area to which its writ may run."

* American attitude.

At first the members of the United Nations were almost Western Nations. The U.S. made

and political systems. For instance, India is parliamentary government but her economic system is aiming at Socialism. These mixture and under-developed states are important elements to improve the world peace.

The desire to release international tension, and sharp criticism of great powers are the mental foundations of the most of newly independent nations, or neutral countries.

use of it to make world opinion and to justify her own intention. She blamed Russian for using veto power and insisted that the U.S. did her best to make the military alliance.

* Russian attitude.

She was an Opposition Party so she insisted its original principle and she had no other means than to use her veto power.

Like this the United Nations' specific gravity was not so much in the middle of cold war.

But the state of neutral control and peaceful coexistence have come. The attitude of the two countries to the United Nations has been changed.

The members of the United Nations has changed very much. Newly independent nations have joined it. Therefore the United Nations has become the competitive place where the two big countries want to gain their justice in true means in current cold war.

Today in the United Nations A.A. groups have much in number, and they do not always justify current cold war, so there inevitably exists the chance of relief of tention.

* The advancement to the World Peace Organization.

In order to maintain world peace, the establishment of the International Authority Organization with the power of compulsion of decision is most important.

Now the tension between the two opposing political systems is intense, neither will obey such Organization if they cannot

dominate it. But if they consider that the friend and foe will coexist in the world is better than dying out of all nation, it is immediately decided.

(1) A peace conference must be held and it must have power.

A peace conference must be held by commissions who are from the U.S., Russia, Western Nations, Communist China, India and Sweden. They have to seek agreement, and should be neutral, or, it must not be profitable to either side.

(2) The United Nations become "A World Security Authority".

First, all the nations that want to join the United Nations can join it, of course, Communist China join it. And it is impossible to weigh the same weight for all the nations (population for instance), so we divide the world into several lower groups and each of them has the right of self government. Then only problems between the groups are presented to the United Nations.

The veto power, of course, must be abolished.

(3) It should have the power to prevent wars.

(4) International military force is necessary. The orders must have compulsory force and they don't fall to the vain standard, and at the same time lawful force is necessary to limit the military force of this each country.

We think a World Security Authority, international government, is one means to cut off the way to oWorld Peace.

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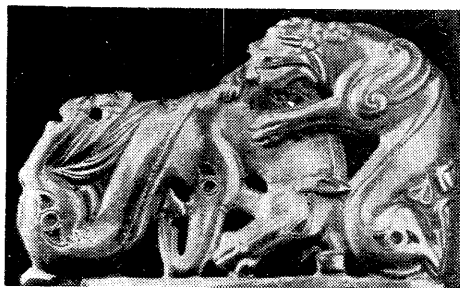


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TWO EXHIBITIONS FEATURE IMMORTAL TREASURES

By now, cultural inheritances are no longer in the possession of a race. In this sense, the decision of the Soviet Cabinet Council is very conspicuous. We can see them with keen interest.

Ancient civilizations were born in the river-basins 6,000 years ago. Since then, human cultures have made remarkable progress. In those days, who could imagine such a scientific, rational and convenient society of today we can have, in the twentieth century?

Modern Western civilization is, however, based on two functions, Hellenism and Hebraism. The former is Greek culture and the latter is the religion of Jesus Christ. When we want to understand Western Civilization which is so different to Oriental one, we can ignore neither of them.

The famous statue "La Venus de Milo" is not only conspicuous but also beautiful. We have found many points very friendly in her. Let's see them, it contains many interest matters. Standing before the statue, we cannot help realizing her very inaccessibility. The Louvre Museum in France is famous for "La Venus de Milo" and many other cultural inheritances. We don't miss a chance to see them.

LA VENUS DE MILO



Immortal beauty

Once there was a period when Greek gods and goddesses were accepted seriously by people. But now, they only inclined to be praised in poems, novels, pictures and sculptures. Though not believed in today, they are still the consolation for the human. They are human ourselves, human ideal forms, but cry, joy and suffer.

Therefore there must be a huge significance for us to appreciate her, "La Venus de Milo" in this rather rational society and the dry machine civilization.

The famous statue "La Venus de Milo" has arrived in Japan all the way from France. It is now being exhibited in the National Museum of Western Arts in Ueno from April 7 to May 17.

In opening this exhibition, Mr. Jean Chatelain, directeur des musées de France, sent his message to Japan as follows: "We chose this statue as the cultural ambassador to Japan. This expresses our deep gratitude for the nameless sculptor who realized the image of beauty 2,000 years ago under the skies of Greece". This brief message is also ours who accepted this statue in Japan.

Venus is one of 12 gods in Greek mythology. She was born from the foam of the sea. The goddess of flower made her up and the god of the wind flew her to Greece. Because of her beauty, all the gods of Olympus wanted to marry her, but Jupiter, the most powerful god of them all, made her marry the god of them all, make her marry the god of ironworks, the most ugly of all the gods, because he succeeded in making Jupiter's thunderbolt. The most beautiful goddess married him like this.

At first, she wasn't the goddess of beauty at all. Her original function was agriculture, harvest, marriage and birth in Oriental islands in the Mediter-

anean sea. As this belief attaining to Greece, she changed into the goddess of love and beauty. Since then, she has been adored by not only ancient people, but modern painters, poets and sculptors. Their hand-works still remain nowadays, and La Venus de Milo is one of them.

The statue consists of two pieces of marble. It was found in 1820 on Melos Island of the Mediterranean sea. Louis XVIII, the French King, was presented with it, then he offered it to France. Since then, it has been in the Louvre Museum in Paris.

Standing before the statue, we cannot help realizing her very inaccessibility. We, however, gradually find many friendly points in her. It is generally said that she is too noble, too intelligent to be human. But, when we find many points a little different to it, we never fail to be surprised.

In Roman Age, many statue of Venus were made. They are mostly sensual, coquettish and overly human. No doubt there is nothing like that with this statue. She is glorious to the last inch and never loses her pride as a goddess of beauty.

However, we have found many points very friendly in her. Let's see them.

Her profile is splendid. It is more beautiful than her front face. She seems to meditate, and she seems to have mercy. She may be thinking of the sufferings of lovers.

The ancient Greeks found the magnificent pose, "Resting Leg". If this pose weren't used in this statue, we suspect she may not have had such beauty as we see now. Venus, by necessity, inclines the upper half of her body to the right. It makes her waist line more womanish and elegant.

Let's see her back. She seems to exhibit a new aspect in her womanish beauty. Nobody can be calm when viewing the curved line on her back which rises under her modest hair.

There are many theories on her lost arms. But, it is true that she became "perfect" when she lost them. Nature helped the limited human ability.

Once, Heine, famous German poet praised Venus in his poem as follows:

I went out, one day,
to forget my old reminiscences.
Under the pedestal of Venus
I cried and cried;
Goddess looked down upon me
and said mercifully
"I cannot help you, dear,
though I should like to.
I have lost my two arms."

The statue is an everlasting treasure of the human beings of all the world. She will never cease to console not only poets and other artists, but the whole mankind.



Sacred Portrait

ERMITAGE ART

Ancient Spirit is still alive

A nomadic people of the tableland left behind many cultural inheritances. These enlightened or influenced, not to speak of the Mediterranean, Persia, and China, all over the world. We can never expect to have the national treasures of Moscow and Leningrad again.

Have you ever seen old Russian treasures? Fortunately, we are able to have a chance to see them. The exhibition of Old Russian Art is held at the National Tokyo Museum at Ueno from 11, April to 17, May, 1964. Of course, this new trial is for the first time in the world. The national treasures of U.S.S.R. are being watched with keen interest and curiosity, and attract public attention. It is true that Russian treasures create a sensation and episode.

Leningrad, so called Petrograd before the Russian Revolution, is an ancient city of U.S.S.R. This city was built by Piotr the Great of the Romanov dynasty in 1703. There are luxurious maroque style palaces consisted of "summer Palace" and "Winter Palace." Ermitage Museum of today is based on a Special Palace of the Winter Imperial Palace, which was completed by the Empress Ekaterina II, against the Summer Imperial Palace of Piotr the Great. In 1764 Ekaterina II decorated pictures collection

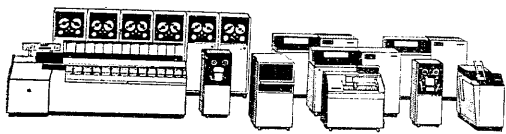
which she bought from a merchant of Prussia for this Ermitage Museum, this building, which is possessed of two million pieces some of them are Russian culture, primitive culture, oriental Soviet culture old coins and occidental pictures including Gauguin, Rubens, Renior, Raffaello, Cézanne, and Rembrandt, etc. is the largest museum of U.S.S.R., ranked with the British Museum and Louvre Museum in France.

Friendship between Japan and U.S.S.R.

This epoch-making exhibition at the National Tokyo Museum has about 250 pieces of Russian treasures and others. They are plaques made of gold, silver and bronze, collected by Peter the Great, sacred portrait of the Russian Orthodox Church in the Middle Age, Russian Arts and Craft decorated by jewels at Recent Times, and an eagle of ivory work which was presented by the Emperor Meiji.

The first trial will cultivate friendly relations between Japan and U.S.S.R. through art.

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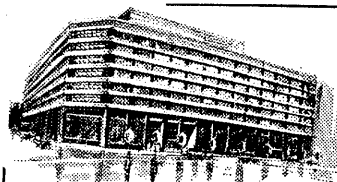
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Let's Give Cheer For Our Sports

The Keio Athletic Association was founded in 1892, so it must have a brilliant tradition and history of its own. The great tradition at this association has been constructed in a long time by great effort of great many people, and we are able to have pride for it.

However, the recent activity of each club of the K.A.A. is not so satisfactory as to make this tradition and history more brilliant.

We often hear the voice that the entrance examination is too difficult to get famous good players. But this is the same case to another distinguished universities, for example, Waseda Univ., Tokyo Univ., etc., and we should not hear such unreasonable complaints.

We dare say here that the part K.A.A. is playing in Keio Univ. is very great. Sports players should also be excellent students, and, if so, we will praise them and we'll give cheer without hesitation as representatives of our Keio. All the students will be happy if they could feel the love for their university through many kinds of sports match, and at the same time it must be an element for prosperity of our Keio University.

33 Clubs in K.A.A.

The Keio Athletic Association has 33 sports clubs and 1964 1.1.

about 2,000 students belong to each club. This is the list of the number of each club's members.

judo	114
archery	70
swimming	72
rugby foot ball	55
gymnastic	31
horsemanship	37
sumo	18
socker	48
basket ball	56
karate	69
yacht	46
volley ball	30
boxing	27
hand ball	31
soft-ball tennis	62
automobile	82
weight-lifting	58
kendo	80
boat	102
baseball	123
tennis	103
athletic	68
hockey	33
mountaineering	30
skate	47
ski	25
ping-pong	43
shooting	30
wrestling	24
American foot ball	53
fencing	18
badminton	33
soft base ball	28

Keio Wins Championship

The last match of the Kanto University Tennis League was held between Keio and Waseda at Hiyoshi Keio coat on 13th of April, and Keio defeated Waseda by 7-2. With this result Keio won a three complete victory against Hosei, Meiji and Waseda, and got the championship continually for two seasons.

1: Keio
2: Waseda
3: Meiji
4: Hosei
Keio 7-2 Waseda
Singles 4-2

Tanaka 3-0 Sakiguchi
Asukai 3-0 Watanabe
Inoue 0-3 Kuromatsu
Nakayama 3-0 Suzuki
Kushimoto 3-1 Suga
Tamura 1-3 Arisawa
Doubles 3-0
{Tanaka 3-2 {Sakiguchi
{Asukai 3-2 {Watanabe
{Inoue 3-2 {Arisawa
{Nakayama 3-2 {Suga
{Tanaka 3-2 {Kuromatsu
{Kakei 3-2 {Suzuki
12th, 13th of April at Hiyoshi
Keio 7-2 Meiji

Singles 4-2
Tanaka 3-0 Ogawa
Inoue 3-0 Suzuki
Nakayama 1-3 Nakai
Tamura 3-1 Arai
Nakajima 0-3 Tsuji
Kushimoto 3-1 Yamashita

Doubles 3-0
{Tanaka 3-0 {Nakai
{Asukai 3-1 {Tsuji
{Inoue 3-1 {Ogawa
{Nakayama 3-0 {Suzuki
{Tamura 3-0 {Yamamoto
{Kakei 3-1 {Hashimoto
6th, 7th of April at Hiyoshi
Keio 8-1 Hosei

Singles 5-1
Tanaka 3-2 Tezuka
Asukai 3-0 Kato
Inoue 3-1 Torimoto
Nakayama 0-3 Iwabuchi
Kushimoto 3-1 Kinoshita
Tamura 3-0 Katagami
Doubles 3-0
{Tanaka 3-1 {Tezuka
{Asukai 3-1 {Kato
{Inoue 3-2 {Iwabuchi
{Nakayama 3-1 {Torimoto
{Tamura 3-1 {Kinoshita
{Kakei 3-1 {Takami
1st, 2nd of April at Hosei

Spring series Open

The 1964 Spring Series of the Tokyo Six University Baseball League is to be opened with the games of Hosei-Tokyo and Waseda-Meiji at the Jingu Stadium at 11:30 on April 11.

In this season, in short, each team is smaller since they lost many main players during graduation. As for the championship team, it seems that Keio and Hosei will be for the cup, because of their fine pitching.

Keio, said to be at the head, seems to owe its position to the activity of Watanabe. His pitching is said to be the best in the student baseball world. As for the batting side, though the main players of last fall left the team, we can expect much of slugger Sato, Iishi, Moriya and Hirono.

Hosei, who won the championship last season, has powerful batters, and their fieldings is faultless. It is no exaggeration to say that the victory, depends there on the activity of Kihara. Keio

and Hosei are going to meet in the third week, and the matches may be the virtual championship tournament.

Meiji and Rikkyo have weak points in their pitching staff equally, so these two teams can not win against Keio and Hosei.

Waseda, having a great number of fans, seems to get out of the running for several seasons, yet if the interest of these fans is held, the league match can gain in public favor more and more. Tokyo has a chance to climb from the bottom rank by taking advantage of the fact that in spring, each team has new lineup and this spring the real power of every team has fallen in comparison to that of last season.

By the activities of these two teams Tokyo and Waseda, the match will be more exciting and amusing, compared to the other seasons. And it seems that there is much possibility for that.

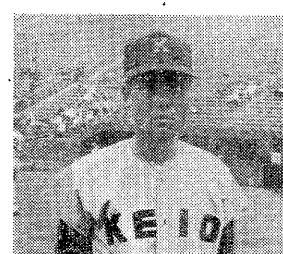
New Lineup of Keio Team

Keio's ace pitcher Watanabe is still well. The Keio team with a powerful pitching staff, who are said to hold key to the championship, is at the head of some championship candidates this season again.

It is only one Hosei's pitcher Kihara that can pitch equally with Watanabe; therefore, the Keio team may win the championship with our much trouble.

Watanabe is one of the most excellent pitchers that Tokyo Six University Baseball League after the war has ever had. It seems that manager Maeda will make full use of Watanabe's pitching to win the championship.

Keio's fielders, Ishiguro, Nishio, and outfielders, Hongo, Hamamura, Kitagawa, who play-



Pitcher Watanabe

ed as the Keio's main players last year, were off the lineup this spring; but as far batting member of a new lineup with the clean-up-trio made up of Iishi, Moriya, Hirono is as powerful as last year one; moreover the great scaled new lineup is more attrac-

Campus at a Glance

Congratulation, Mr. and Mrs. Preston! Exchange Student's Romance at Keio

Thomas M. Preston, the son of Lt. Maurice Preston, the commander of U.S. Forces in Japan, got married with a female English Literature Course of graduate of the Keio University. Literature Dept. and graduated from it this March.

Many foreign students from several countries are learning at our university and are enjoying college-life earnestly for their own purpose. 24 years old Thomas Preston from Tulare, Calif. is one of those students. He graduated from the Brigham Young Univ. and came to Japan in February, 1963. He entered Keio University and met Kiyomi Kanai on our campus during his one year life at Keio. His bride, Kiyomi Kanai comes from Mae-

bashi of Gunma Prefecture and her father operates his own business there. She learned at the English Literature Course of Literature Dept. and graduated from it this March.

The wedding ceremony was performed at the Sanno Hotel in Tokyo on March 29th. The very day, the happy bride wore a western-style white wedding gown and looked like a fairy of a cherry tree in full bloom.

The young couple plans to live in Tokyo until Preston enters the University of Hawaii in September on a scholarship to work on his master degree of Asian studies.

Yukichi Fukuzawa's Exhibition For Keio 100-Year Anniversary at Mitsukoshi

The exhibition about late Yukichi Fukuzawa, the founder of Keio University, was held at the 7th floor of Mitsukoshi Department Store in Tokyo from April 11th, Saturday from 12:30 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. the memorial lecture was held at Mitsukoshi theater. The lectures were given by famous Fukuzawa's pupils, Shinzo Koizumi and Takao Tsuchiya. A lot of Keio graduates gathered to hear this lecture. This exhibition ended successfully with respect to Fukuzawa during terms. Keio fully on April 12.



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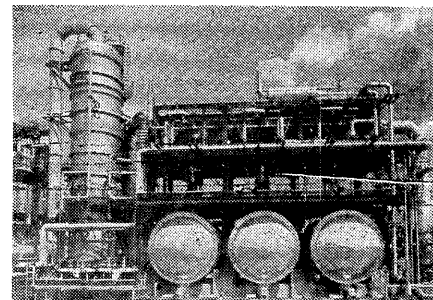
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Clamor For More Than Bread

"There are few earthly things more beautiful than a university," wrote John Masfield, in his tribute to the English universities. He admired the splendid beauty of the university, he said, because it was "a place where those who hate ignorance may strive to know, where those who perceive truth may strive to make others see."

With these words, the late President J. F. Kennedy began his speech at the American University on June 10, 1963. What a tragedy that he was assassinated by "the ignorance" six months later! The ignorance, which caused the unreasonable hate for Kennedy, is the result of the dangerous modern society. And the universities, including our Keio University and its student, cannot help facing this modern society.

Universities have been the centre of human culture since medieval times. They were important, for many of progresses in science, literature, music, and art born in the campuses of European universities. They were, in a sense, aristocratic, though we can understand that they have led the society actually, when we study the progress of history. And today, when democracy as the fundamental rule of the society denies the aristocracy, the danger of mass society appears especially in free nations. Can university play any role of leading the society in such a condition? "To lead" means not "to be the useful person for the ruling class" or "to be the person who thinks himself superior to others," but to be those who know the true value of human beings and those who have courage and power, to open the door for the future. All freshmen should ask themselves if they know these roles of university and its students. They must think why present universities are sometimes called "the mass-productive factory of white-collar" or "a school career publishing incorporated." They have to understand that the good employment or happy marriage are the result of studying in university and not the purpose of it. The students of university must be elite even in present democratic age. The way to be true elite will be extremely difficult, but we should endeavor to attain this goal by our daily activities.

However, the circumstances of the universities are insufficient to carry out these activities of us. From the outside, the pressure of political power is extraordinary strong (such as "University Controls Law"). Within the university itself, the studying system and the equipment need more improvements. "Man is a product of his circumstances," said Karl Marx. These words are not always true, but very important. The sensitive youthful days have an important effect upon man's whole life. It is beyond dispute that the education of this period has an immense effect upon each student, and further, upon the future of our nation.

Therefore, what is mentioned next is an urgent necessity.

First: Re-adjustment of university's surroundings.
Second: Improving the quality of professors.

Third: Conceive a realistic educational system for many students. (For example, "the quiz-master system" in the U.S. universities.)

Of course, we students must also co-operate to realize these programs and be responsible for them.

First of all, man needs bread, but now the bread alone is not enough. So let us clamor for more than bread not only for us student but for the future of Japan.

College life; What is it?

It contains infinite possibility but...

We, the members of The Mita Campus, congratulate sincerely all of the freshmen for passing the entrance examination. We think you have great expectation mingled with some anxiety in college life of Keio Univ. You, freshmen want to know everything about Keio Univ. life. Indeed a university includes infinite possibility and it depends upon you as to whether you should try it or not.

Here we make an entrance provisionally Mr. A who is now a sophomore and Miss B who is a Junior. We shall be very happy if our own experience can give you any help in your college life.

Struggle for something

Mr. A's talk

What did I feel when I enter Keio Univ.? I felt the smart characteristic, the flood of the students and mass education. But, all of these kinds of feelings are just merely impressions.

Then what is the difference between the high school and the university? I will make an answer in my own way. That is we are being treated as gentlemen, namely as a man of freedom and independence. This is the most different point in comparing university and the high school.

After being released from the restrictions of high school days, I did not know what I should do. This was a great problem for me. And I realized that I must find a certain obvious way which I pursue a true college life. I tried very hard to find what I should do. But I couldn't. I was lost for a while. I wasted time in embarrassment and confusion. I wanted to do something intensive. I had a desire just to act with enthusiasm, and splash the whole energy of the youth into something. But I couldn't find what it was. I struggled with and was afflicted by trying to get an answer to this question. And it may be wasted in the fuss of Class Company or the night Keio-Waseda baseball game. But it couldn't be the answer to the question. I only felt deep loneliness. And indeed the desire to find something exciting preoccupied me constantly. I tried to find it in class lecture but I was only disappointed.

Many of my friends tried the same thing. They expected to find it in the circles. Some of them joined the circle such as Tairen which demanded hard training, while the others joined the cultural club. I don't know how they got the answer to this problem, but I can imagine they have got something from it at least since they did

not give up their circle. As for myself I also entered some sorts of interesting circle. Indeed there were a lot of amusing and attracting circles in Keio Univ. But I had only looked at the surface of it, taking advantage of temporary enjoyment. Yet I couldn't find any significance in it. Aren't there any hopeful satisfying ways in my college life?

In the meantime, I realized that all these disappointments originated from my nature. I was now confronted with a new doubt. What is the purpose of entering the university? It seems that a great number of the students haven't got any definite purpose or will. As for myself, I also didn't have any evident purposes. I started to think why. I had some vague answer, such as—to get a good job, or find true friends. And some inactive or passive students may say that they entered college just because they have graduated from high school. But this cannot be a serious answer to this problem.

We want to believe that there must exist a more supreme purpose in the life of our university. I want to have a more definite answer to the problem and so I tried to have a perfect true meaning of college life. I have asked the senior students and my classmates their opinion to this question. But none of them gave me a perfect and suitable solution. They had some vague answer but their own long stretch of roads, however, and one of them said something like this, "University is the place where we learn, and the other things are just an addition to the one word 'learn'." Yes, that is right. The essence of the student is just to learn, and I was so busy to gain something from college life that I had forgotten the most fundamental problem "to learn".

Seeking for Truth...

Miss B's talk

I've been a little afraid of being a student in an university of co-educational system. I have spent two years college life which was one of the most eventful period in my life, I suppose. And one thought came to me that I must try to study anything whether I like or not. And I feel like being able to do anything, even only if I have a purpose in my mind, recognizing the realities, never escaping from them.

I had no clear object or purpose when I entered the Univ.

but my hope was somehow discouraged in the so-called mass-production education system and monotonous lectures.

I think it is the most distinguished character of the college life that we college students have free time far more than high school students and working men. So whether his college life is fruitful or not depends upon his way of spending the free time, I believe.

In my case I've joined the club activity and I've worked and played and still more I've

thought and learned many important things we can't get in the class room.

The lectures we study in the class room are of course very valuable, but all the problems cannot be solved by professor.

I've been impatient, because I don't know yet what is the truth, the good, and the beauty in this world and in my life. It is natural that we should learn those three things through study, but we acquire them through any other activity.

There are many other things that I want to do and must do while I'm a student.

I do love music, both playing the instrument and listening to

it. And I wish I have the chance of going to the concert as much as possible, because when I'm just in the beautiful sounds, I feel I'm living that moment from the bottom of my heart and I feel three things mentioned above even that moment. I can forget trifles troubles and find 'something' which gives me an energy. I don't know what is the 'something', but if we make more of every moment, our life time should be more fruitful and valuable, I'm sure.

I wish I do live always seeking after 'something' in the following two years and then in my unknown future.

Our duty to learn

Here we had two distinguished persons whose thought or purpose of the univ. was comparatively different. A, gained the conclusion that univ. is nothing more than a place to learn. He reached this conclusion by struggling by himself facing disappointments in the univ. And at last he realized that the most fundamental things for students is "to learn". But this commonplace conclusion has great significance. We sometimes faced the student who doesn't attend the lecture at all, and the student whose attitude cannot even think that he has a will to study.

It is highly necessary for us to think why we have entered and what are we seeking in this univ. We are confident

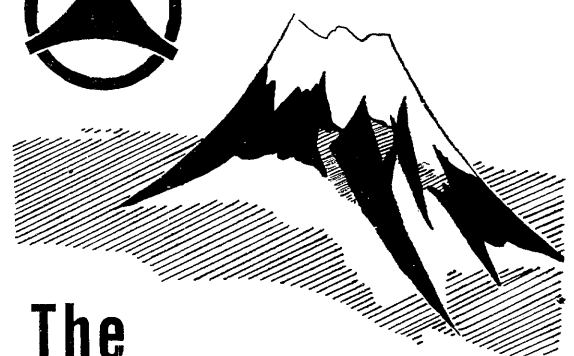
that if you, freshmen truly think of this problem you shall have the true meaning of college life, and its significance.

According to that report, there lies the common problem between A and B. That is they earnestly wished to get something from the univ.

They didn't get any evident answer either, but they are apt to have answers in their own way.

You cannot get anything unless you possess the will to learn. In that way A and B mentioned that the univ. is just the place for learning. If we lost this desire to learn, there is no meaning of college life. We must realize that we are no more than students.

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