

The Mita Campus

'calamus gladio fortior'

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Labour Union Go on Strike

Recently there has been trouble ones the allowances paid to the members of the Keio faculty, since teaching staffs salary is lower than those of state universities, and that the management of the private schools, like Keio Univ., are now making a poor showing in comparison.

The union, therefore, had planned to carry out on April 17 when a half-day strike scheduled by Korokyo (Council of public corporation worker's union), was averted. A member of the union's a sub-professor, said about the strike as following: this strike was planned to appeal about the cheap wages, not only to Keio Authorities, but also to society.

It has been said there are gaps in allowances between private universities professors who have charge of many chairs with many students, while the state

university professors have fewer chairs with fewer students a week, when the both professors gain the same income. This means that many of Keio teaching staffs are lacking in time and money, and the allowances are lower in substance.

This is a very important problem for us. Because of the overwork of the Keio professors the quality of the teaching staff is debased. What is worse, such a deterioration, also implies a debasement of the quality of the whole university.

Presently Keio Univ., as the other private universities do, gets their source of income mainly from the school fees and the entrance examination fee about four hundred million yen, half of which is paid for the personal expenses. So the way to raise their wages is charge the students more. However, this method has made the Mass-productive system and makes it difficult to enter the university for men ability.

The reason why this strike

was important, lies with the problem which troubles every Japanese universities—Mass productive system. Mass productive chairs can no longer to be increased, though recently the opinion that "We must look at mass production, system again" was heard.

Now, what is the best way for its solution? We think it is to accept Government aid, as do many foreign universities. But we think there are many difficulties in the realization of this plan. The private school has the right of independence, on account of its not accepting aid from the nation, which the state school have never experienced.

Therefore, if the university authority demands government aid, is it easily realized? We hope the nation will give active aid to the private schools and moreover aid without ties. Last, we think the students ought to support this aid activity and the Authorities ought to make an effort to realize it.

tion Students Council of Economic Dept. (Rizai-Gakkai) took the lead to request the Univ. for "Students' right in administration in Univ.", and undertaking a signature campaign for "More lectures of 'Das Kapital'" and was talking with the section of educational affairs. At the 3rd lecture the head of educational affairs replied to the students, getting angry over this matter, "We take much notice of this matter, but according to the rules the Faculty Meeting (Kyoju-kai) has right to decide for this matter."

The meeting opened on May 7th and decided to set two lectures of "Das Kapital" a week. One class committee-man said after class discussion for "More lectures of 'Das Kapital'", "At this Juncture all students in Keio Univ. must take notice of problems on Campus and not to follow the decision of Univ. blindly".

Regrettable Death of Haruo Sato

Haruo Sato suddenly died at home of the myocardial of 6 on the evening of May 6. He had taken an active role chiefly in the writing of poetry, fiction and literary criticism after leaving our school in mid-course. He became a member of the art academy in 1948 and was awarded The Order of Cultural Merits in 1960.

This spring our school had invited him as a lecturer and let him conduct a lecture of Shiron (essay of poetry). The period of this lecture was to be for about three months, but the number of the listeners for the lecture was great.

It is greatly regretted that we cannot further attend his lecture and can no longer see his figure.

Lunch to be More Expensive

On April 22, the Shokudo Kanri Committee (Administrating Cafeteria Committee) was held after an absence of two years. The reason was that a price hike for the Cafeteria was applied for by the Seikyo (the student's life co-operation at Koganei) and 4 traders who supply the Cafeteria in our university asked for a raise in prices.

On this committee the representative of the students and the school authorities were opposed and we found no resolution by this committee. A sequel of the committee is beheld on May 8. The Zenjuku Students Council Committee attach importance to the problem and hope to solve it as an example of the movement to expanding the rights of students-self-government and students' welfare.

Recently, the Seikyo (the students life co-operation) at Koganei applied for a price hike in Cafeteria on account of the following specific reasons. As Cafeteria of Seikyo at Koganei show a increasingly a greater loss under existing circumstances, the Seikyo threw open its records to the public. They debated the problem of a price hike on the Yonsha Conference Committee and in class at Koganei. After that their application was made.

On the other hand, The Green Cafeteria (one of the four traders' cafeteria in our school) happened to hear of the Seikyo price hike, and the Green and the 3 others applied for the price hike together which had previously stopped.

Then the students insisted: the reasons for the traders' price raise are ambiguous and they should throw open their books and records to inspection. The student's side charged that the school authorities had not held the Shokudo Kanri Committee for two years against rules to hold the committee once a month. Owing to such a part, the student side cried that the school authorities had made light of the Shokudo Kanri Committee's Authority and that the school officials plotted to reduce the student's right of self-government.

On the other hand, the school authorities insist as follows: It depends on students' desires whether the problem of a price hike should be debated by the Yonsha Conference Committee.

This is the problem between Cafeteria traders and the Seikyo. The reason is that the Seikyo composed of students as union members, and it is natural that the Seikyo must open their records to the students. But the traders need not reveal their records to the students.

So it is not the students' rights to force the traders throw open their record books to the public.

Special Reasons Of Koganei

The Seikyo (Koganei Life Co-operation), the other day, offered a written petition for the price hike with documents explaining the management from 1961 to 1963. The report covers how the price of food has risen

these last three years.

According to the report ¥475,000 in deficits resulted 1961, ¥898,080 in 1962, and ¥793,000 in 1963. The document reported, a price hike of personal expensed from ¥2,000,000 in 1961 ¥2,700,000 in 1962, to ¥3,400,000 in 1963, explaining the deficits reported. They said that even if the written petition was accepted, they will have to estimate ¥950,000 in deficits, and if not, ¥1,360,000 in deficits.

Koganei Seikyo mentioned a few unique reasons for managing difficulties in Koganei Cafeteria.

1) As Koganei is so far from center of Tokyo, the freight costs are more expensive than for other branch schools.

2) In the Engineering Department, a great many students use the cafeteria till late at night. So, the opening time should be put off till 6:00 p.m.

3) As the opening time is presently quite long, they must divide the workers into two parts so that they may observe the Labour Standard Law. The personal expenses, by necessity, increases.

4) There is no area for the professors, so it is necessary to bring food to them in the laboratories.

Unclear Reasons Of the Traders'

Three Cafeterias, Niko, Green House, Umezushi, at Hiyoshi offered a written petition for a price hike at the same time, following the Koganei Seikyo. Previously, Green House had worked on the other two Cafeterias to offer the petition. Mr. Matsushita, manager of Green house, said that Prof. S. Yamashita, Director of students' welfare, asked him to offer the petition. Mr. Matsushita accepted his suggestion and worked out the petition with the others.

Prof. Yamamoto said if the price hike for the three cafeterias came to realization, it should be, at least, after this autumn. But he will never permit the price hike of Hiyoshi Seikyo. He also said that he only allow the price hike to realize the deficits but not to increase. Further it is necessary to think through this problem so that the quality of the dishes may not become poor and unbalanced. He add that it is not desirable

for the Executive Committee of Life Co-operation to disagree against the price hike for the sake of disagreement alone. Prof. Yamashita denied to Mr. Yamashita that he ever suggested to offer the written petition. From these three Cafeterias, no documents have been offered yet.

These Cafeterias are very small, dark and always crowded. At lunch time there are not enough seats for all the students who wish to eat. Some of the Cafeterias are not so clean either.

Many students disagree with the price hike, but feel further that the Students Hall should urgently be taken into consideration for its poor facilities.

No Progressive Result Found

C.M.C. (Cafeteria Managing Committee) was held on April 22, and discussed how they should treat the price hike petitions, and how the C.M.C. should be managed. No definite conclusion was reached, but this committee will meet again in near future.

In this committee, students insisted to the school authorities that the petitions for a price hike, except K.L.C.'s, haven't any valid reason and they should make the three Cafeterias offer detailed documents.

School authorities answered that school can't interfere with commercial affairs. Above all, the meanings of the words, "Management," "Commission," and "Students' Cafeteria" are not always accurate. Therefore, they said, the urgent revision of the rules is needed.

The way of treating petitions was decided on as follows:

(1) The petitions, which Yonsha Kaigi (the Four Committee) do not examine, will not be accepted.

(2) If accepted, it must be re-examined by the Special Committee.

(3) The petitions must include detailed documents why the price hike is needed.

Now the Zenjuku Students Council and a few important organizations asked for a price hike in Cafeteria. But we think some of them distorted and radical. We hope representatives of student and the school authorities feel as follows:

First we desire the former not to go to extremes as students and not to miss their three aims of insisting on the right of self-government.

On the other hand we desire the latter as follows: why don't you make positive efforts to improve our Cafeteria?

You should recognize the fact that the student's life is closely related with the student's life co-operative and you should understand the student's life co-operative in this right.

Lect. "Das Kapital" Twice a Week

Trouble at the lecture of many students rush into one "Das Kapital" in Hiyoshi campus. A study report was discussed on April 30. But in scene of struggling for seat, Economics Dept. the lecture of always can be seen, and the "Das Kapital" was attended by many students (about 600), over the number of seats of the room and as usual trouble developed. We have only one lecture of "Das Kapital" a week, so used, but in vain. In this situa-

Campus at a Glance

FROM FRESHMAN'S LIFE IN MAY, HOPEFUL SPRING!
Many freshmen entered our university as usual this April.

Each student cherishes his own hopes for his school life, and almost everyone joins extra-curricular activities with freshman's energy. At Hiyoshi covered with beautiful green leaves, we see some boys training their voices by shouting loudly in the field. These boys are the freshmen of the cheerleaders club. They are training for the coming K-W games on May 30th.

This spring 18 freshmen entered this club to become cheerleaders and 10 to become bands-men. They have a hard training schedule with sports club three times a week from 4:30 to 6:30 p.m. and every lunch time. Freshmen need strong bodies to endure the hard training the purpose of which is to develop endurance and some of them can not last until K-W games.

Yes, this club is for men only, rough and traditionally ruled; they always wear school uniforms and the etiquette among grades is strictly observed. This is the unique point of this club. Their motives for entering this club, they say, are as follows. They satisfy the need for a fighting spirits in such roughness and severity.

Each member has a young man's normal problems, but such troubles fade away in the excitement of baseball. They are now training hard dreaming of the K-W games. Yes, this is the way of a freshman's life.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

This time we, staffs of the Mita Campus, have to decide the reduction of our press in its number of pages because of economic reasons. The new layout is as follows:
Page 1 News, and Campus at a glance
Page 2 Feature
Page 3 Feature, Sports Art
Page 4 Editorial, Student article

Tomorrow's Labour Unions

The spring labour offensive reached a climax on April 17. The importance of this offensive is sought in the half-day nation-wide strike scheduled by the National Council of Government Enterprise Workers Union (Korokyo). It was averted by the meeting between Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda and Kaoru Ohta, the chairman of the General Council of Japan Trade Union (Sohyo).

On the same day, the strike was held in Keio. (See details on page one.) The Japan Trade Union is featured on this issue to urge serious considerations by readers. Now, there are many problems in the Japan Trade Unions but particularly we want to focus on the improvement of labour productivity and industrial unionism.

Productive Labor Union

Recent movements toward a general walkout spearheaded by the illegal action of the National Council of Government Enterprise Workers Union may well be ascribed to the fact that a majority of workers were compelled by a considerably small number of purely political-minded union organizing members. Their prime objective appeared, first of all, to condemn the present cabinet publicly; slogans and speeches were more directed at or concerned with institutional inertia of the existing government. To put it differently, there were less demands directly connected to workers and their problems. The scheduled mass walkout failed to materialize mainly for the reason that public support definitely went to the government. Whatever the organizing groups' end, the outcome was nothing but a poor showmanship on their part.

It is not very difficult to tell how public would feel about a strike proposed by public service workers, especially when the memory of disastrous railroad accidents are still fresh, and ineffective counterfeasures are still the frequent subject of discussion among people. Should their slogans have been directed at more specific

problems belonging to their work, the public may find some points to consider and, in effect, may become a sympathetic factor.

This rough analysis of the situation seems to delineate the characteristics of presently existing labor organizations. Labor organizations of Japan are for the most part used as implements for ideological disputes, obviously abstaining from discussions for the execution of worker's rights given under present social system. Again it must be pointed out that their negligence of exercising the given rights for the betterment of their life definitely denied their existence as workers.

Conversion of present social system into socialistic system or any other system surely will not involve any change with respect to the nature of labor itself, but new system, whatever that is, will definitely present different set of rules for workers to abide by, and this set of rules can even more drastically cut the existing rights and freedom of working class.

All this is to say that union members have been quite successful in characterizing and propagating what they call "equal status to employer or capitalist," however, aside from their theoretical achievements, activities of union members for the materialization of their needs directly related to working conditions are yet to be seen. It is exactly out of these needs that the functions of labor unions should be interpreted and appreciated.

Be it a democratic society or socialistic society, efforts to attain high labor productivity will be sought much the same. Improved labor productivity leads to the increased gross national production output which consequently means the increased amount of goods per head. This economic idea can be shared by both Marxism eco-

nomie theory and liberal economic theory. Although it is a purely scientific concept, it is often the case that efforts for improving the productivity are confused with political propagandas by alien agents or capitalist classes. Misconception of this sort must pose more problems in future labor-management relationships. However, a foreseeable danger in connection with rapid technical progress lying in the part of working class should definitely be not overlooked, and certain standard of morality and social responsibility on both the part of labor and management must be urged. Expansion of business, and the expansion of the nation as an economic unit, in turn, is something that should be counted as merit, for this expansion will, at least, satisfy materialistic needs of the nation and its people.

Now, in full awareness of these facts, the future course of Japanese labor unions should be the next question. Before

proceeding with complex situations of present, a restudy of labor unionism in its initial stage should be helpful in understanding its purpose for which the union was organized.

The labor movement has its roots deep in human history. As a movement for individual rights. Its force comes partly from the political evolution of the Anglo-Saxon peoples. Before the rights of individual as citizen emerged, a series of historical achievements such as the signing of Magna Carta, the rise of parliamentary system, the enunciation of a bill of rights, male suffrage, and universal suffrage had to be recorded. From these struggles modern concepts of democracy have emerged. It may be said that the idea of unionism was conceived as an inevitable result of individualistic philosophy. The labor movement is not at all a mass execution of mob rights, but an execution of individual rights for individual well being by means of an organization joined by people sharing common interests and rights. Incognizance of common interests and rights and whatever is shared by union members, therefore, is something that affects the essential nature of unionism. Without the knowledge of common interests and right what it is there left for unions.

Promising Future

It will be indispensable that harmonization of labor and management should be requested in order to make progress of labor productivity. Highly developed productivity raises gross profits as well as causing cost reduction and the victory of foreign trade at the present free trade rate. But when management quotas easily are attained, can labor gain right wages? Laborers must have the same rights as management, if they are to gain just wages.

Why is an employees' union unsuitable? Let's investigate some problems. Here are following characteristics and defects in the employee union system.

(1) A member of a trade union has to belong to its own enterprise. This situation prohibits laborers to move freely among enterprises.

(2) Usually trade unions consist of workers in the workshop and "white color" in the office. This causes labor splits. That is to say some of them form another union (the second union).

(3) Big enterprises form big scale unions. On the other

hand small enterprises form the small scale unions. Therefore, the difference in livelihood between them is considerably wide.

(4) A great number of unions are generally classified by each enterprise. For that reason, laborer's power becomes weaker and weaker compared to the manager's.

In short, it will be pointed out that employees' unions are generally unfit. Well, how and where can they be improved? Of course, it is better to move into an industrial union soon. It is necessary that the relation between management and labor must be broken to move into an industrial union. So long as the mechanism of a life-employment system do not collapse, an employees' union will not collapse. But it is impossible immediately. Fortunately the following probabilities come into view.

Developments of innovation, claims for the same wages for the same labors, and labor's dissatisfaction with in a life-employment system—these are all good symptoms moved an industrial union.

Then, by allowing the unem-

ployed and temporary employees to take part in the union, the trade union itself becomes a greater power, and that should cause an employees' union to move an industrial union.

It is most important whether a labor union can control a

labor market which is its fundamental function as a labor union. In this sense, it is also good to change to an industrial union from an employees' union.

It is only a trade union that can accomplish the modernization of the industrial structure and labor market in Japan.

Strife in Workshops Required

We are going to consider how National Councils of Japan Trade Union, particularly Sohyo (the General Council of Japan Trade Union), should work towards the aim "Improvement of production rate by co-operation between the labour and the capital".

First to examine Sohyo's attitude. We think that self criticism, on the part of Sohyo is necessary for the improvement of the labour movement and this self-criticism has been lacking in the past.

According to Sohyo slogan—1: On the ground of economic strife which is the labourers' fundamental method, Sohyo will establish the rights of each union.

2: Sohyo promotes industrial union strife by first encouraging strife on the local workshop level, next on the district level, and finally, on the nationwide level.

3: Sohyo hopes to be the leader of the promotion of labour union unity.

This statement says that the weakness of this current workers' union lies in its organization machinery. Japan's Trade Unions were developed by small interest groups, and are not representative of the labourers' hard struggle, so they have many troubles and weaknesses from the labourers' point of view.

Have the labourers tried to improve and strengthen these keypoints? Have the union association moved forward regularly? "No", then "Why?" That is because they have tended to use violent means instead of political agreement in each enterprise. Then what should we do? The labourers think that "The answer to this question is to meet the demands of

labour and use these demands to base on organized unity." In other words, we must make efforts to improve labour conditions such as wages unemployment and to establish the right of association. These are the reasons for trade unionism.

National councils, especially the General Council of Japan Trade Union (Sohyo), do their best in workshops where regular improvement is difficult.

This work must be performed as a workshop movement in each enterprise. This is, indeed, very difficult, for in Japan conditions in each trade union are not connected with trade unions, that is, "they are not unified for an industrial union." With these conditions if the member of the union do not do their daily honest labour to tide over these difficulties or if they should think their mission is in political strife, however fine their reason might be, the aims of the union are not performed. In the Union's workshops the daily business of the union should be actually carried out and their members' economic interests should be protected. Each member must feel the significance and utility of the association in his daily life, not only by his thinking.

If this is carried out the connect spirit of the labour-management relationship will be promoted and industrial unity will result.

Therefore the members of the subordinate organization cannot follow and they are stirred or devided. The most active and strong unions, or the veterans of political activity, feel that it is not sufficient or too hasty to protect members' interest and stabilize lower unions. This alone is not a true association.

Tradition and Modernization

In these days when the liberalization of trade and technical improvement, international competition is becoming more intensified the relation between labor and management in Japan seems to be in the necessity of ploughing off the old-fashioned character for a modern one. However, on the contrary, there exists a doubt if it is possible to plough off the "old-fashioned" relation between labor and management which is based on the traditional thought, i.e. "friendship between master and servant", which has been so natural to the economic growth of Japan that actually it contributed, in a sense, to a

marvelous high economic development after the war. An ideal of modernization is indeed separated from reality, and the difficulties remains to change reality to conform closer to our ideal of modernization.

So the new management relationship seems to exist as a combination of the good points of the old system and the necessary changes for modernization. In the last few years, fortunately, leaders in both the labour and the management fields have taken into consideration this problem from a purely economic standpoint beyond prejudice or rivalry.

(Continued on Page 3)

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Tradition and Modernization

(Continued from Page 2)

A segment of the employers have recently shown serious reflection on their attitudes toward the labourers no longer believing labor unions are a always undesirable and that the strikers are always led by some "RED" leaders. And they are beginning to recognize the labour unions and to regard them as the partners of economic development. This is the recognition of the principle that labourers and employers are essentially not opposed to each other and that the function of the employers in a free, economic society is realized by the co-operation based on the voluntary creations and efforts of labourers and management alike.

It is not a very progressive posture when we observe that they had regarded laborers as a lower class and that they controlled by paternalism. To their minds now, the labor unions are the equal partners in developing their business, the relation between them is not one of a distinction of social position but where both laborers and employers are equal as human beings.

In an economic sense, this "man-to-man" relation means that laborers are the sellers of labor efficiency and employers are the buyers of them in a labor market. On this notion, they, the buyers, appraise laborers as "labor efficiency" as a commodity. And it is on these dealings that they acknowledge an equal position to laborers.

Beneath this progressive attitude of a part of the employers is the due proposition that their partner, the labor unions should be mature and inclined towards realism. So, the "modernization" of employers' side is indivisibly bound with maturity of the labor unions. The labor unions in Japan have been political conflicting organization as far. So, Japanese statesmen called their members "outlaws" and the labor unions "Red". When strike occurs they can think of only a counter move of public order. It is requested that such reactionary policies of the labor union should be converted by labor unionism.

Actually, "Sohyo" has recently expressed this opinion. And they have come to feel acutely that the activities of the labor unions should be aimed at the protection of economic gain of the members. They recognize now that the labor movement is not revolutionary nor political but a movement which represents the simple claims of economic gain. This shows in a sense, the maturity of labor unions after the war. They are doing their best in maintaining the fixed market as the sellers of labor efficiency on the free labor market.

In the back of these approaching attitudes, one reason for anxiety is left. Employers, taking the posture for the modernization, emphasize that the labor-management relation in Japan has been developing retaining the characteristics which are peculiar to Japan based on the long tradition. On this basis, the personnel management system of today is constructed. So in an occasion to form a new relationship, it is always necessary to carry things gradually making the best use of the old good traditions of Japan.

This good tradition of Japan includes, for example, a long service wages system, a life employment system and an employees' union. Thus the group of employers in Japan carry on the modernization of laborer-relation and exaltation of partnership preserving the old idea—"friendship of master and servant" (the old fashioned human relations) which has long been practiced in the industrial world in Japan.

At the root of such an idea of preserving worthwhile traditions, there are not any modern human relations which admit each other to be equal and not different. On the whole, they still remain the lower class which has not equal qualifications compared to employers. An idea of "friendship of master and servant" and that of an equal relationship which labor unions stress cannot be in existence simultaneously.

On the other hand, looking at the labor unions' side though the conversion of an employees' union into an industrial union is most strongly requested to improve the position of laborers, it seems that some of them feel at home in the old status system which is said to be a good tradition of Japan. It is true that sometimes they receive most kind-hearted treatment from their masters. The basis of an employees' union is the employment relation in which there is no mobility of labor force and their status as often promised. Thus thinking, between the human relations which labor union suggests and old good tradition of Japan which employers long for, there is something common in character. This may be the most obscure point in the laborer-management relationship problem.

In the age of liberalization, of innovation, and international competition the relation of laborer and employer of Japan is closely observed by the whole world. In this state, it is natural that both sides should begin to consider the relation between them. However can the modernization and maturity that is required of them be accomplished if the basis of their idea is still based on the "friendship of master and servant"—the traditional ideas of Japan.



"The story"

Jane Hudson, a thirty eight years old private secretary was completing her trip "around Europe" with an Italian holiday in Venice.

She was an excellent secretary, but lonely as a woman. However, she enters romance! She strolled to the Piazza San Marco to enjoy the unique atmosphere of this Piazza. And she happened to meet a middle aged man. She discovered later that he was a master of "Renato di Rossi's Curio Shop."

One day, sometime after she had reached Venice, Jane met Renato at the side-walk café for the first time in her life. She was very happy. Renato gave her a fragrant and delicate gardenia which Jane couldn't forget. They enjoyed dancing and the brilliant fire works. Everything in Venice was splendid. But she realized that this happiness didn't last forever and she had already made up her mind to leave Venice in two hours. She said to him. "I had a very pleasant time during my stay in Venice and it has meant much in my life. But it is time for me to leave Venice and You. If I don't leave now I will never be able to leave."

Jane waved as the train pulled away, remembering the white gardenia still held in Renato's hand at the platform. The train parted and parted.

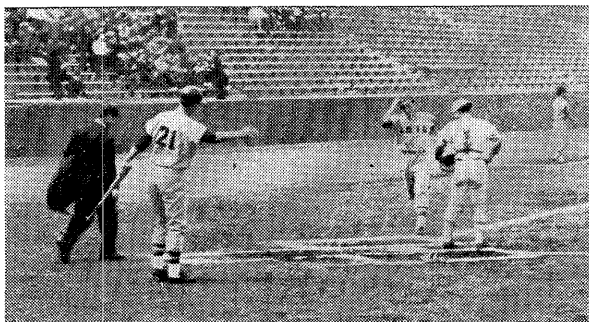
"My Impression"

The story itself is not so interesting for me, but it gave me an important lesson of determination.

Katharine Hepburn starring as Jane is passionate in a sense,

Keio Marches to Championship

Keio-Todai baseball games were held on April 18 and 19 at the Jingu Stadium. The games were the first ones of this season and important because the new batting line up, including the giant clean-up-trio; Iishi, Moriya, Hirono, had to be judged their real value by Todai's ace pitcher Nihari, who showed nice pitching at the first game against Hosei on April 11, bringing the victory with the score of 3-2 to Today.



Eto scored first by Iishi's single—K-T first game

In the first game, Keio leader Hirose's two baggers, but ed Todai with the score of 3-0 it was too late to counterattack. The second game was held on April 19. Keio team scored 6 runs making the game one-sided and added two more runs by Moriya's homer and others in the seventh. Meanwhile Keio's three pitchers, so good condition. Sato relieved Watanabe at the bottom of the last inning, then Todai hit and three runs and gave scored two runs by pinch hit- Keio an easy victory by the score

but she realized when she should depart. We think the sooner she left Venice, the more beautiful memories she had in her mind.

It is difficult for one to leave when the moment means so much. I don't know yet the true meaning of love, but Katharine Hepburn and Rossano Brazzi told me a secret of love. Love in a moment must be the purest, the highest and the most unforgettable.

Jane will surely cherish her beautiful memory of a summer with the poetic scenery of Venice, Renato and a white gardenia.

Although the white gardenia was not given physically to Jane, its beautiful blossom will always remain in Jane's heart.

Devid Lean, the producer of the Picture showed his sensitivity at the last scene and the departing train in Venice.

(released by Towa Film Co.) (K. Ueki)

Le Promontoire by Henri Thomas

In a word, this "Le Promontoire" (the promontory) is very difficult to understand. "Le Promontoire," which purged desires for extrication, is a literary work in expectation of a high abstraction. It will provoke a great interest for us to analyze this "Le Promontoire" in consideration of images of avant-garde novels, for example, "Planétarium" by Nathalie Sarraute, "La modification" by Michel Butor, "La Jalousie" by Alain Robb-Grillet (these are the works of anti-roman), and especially, "Les Vases Communicants," a surrealist work by André Breton. But rather, Henri Thomas is a good-mannered author. It is not too much to say that the mental transfiguration process leads to powerlessness of words in this "Le Promontoire" as against those research and creation novels.

Purification toward the immortality suggesting a metaphysical dimension beyond the usual transfiguration, has a taste of weariness like an unattainable Arcadia or a fantastic Utopia. On the other hand, there is a great seriousness. After this, there are only transparent and endless space similar to "the phantom of no return". Generally speaking, extrication out of a daily life is an absent world and a faint soul transcending our pathetic emotions. In this sense, the description of a monotonous place, so called a promontory composed by Henri Thomas, is not only conspicuous but splendid.

"Le promontoire" is a valuable harvest of French literature excepting for lack of accent or intensity.

When a man lying sprawled on the rock of the Promontory beholds changeable lights, all, including languages, loses its meaning through his experience of a border between essence and nothingness. Then perhaps he realizes for the first time a unification of the twilight world. And a singular theme in this "Le Promontoire" is valuable in spite of it being monotonous story. (M. Yamane)

of 8-3 over Todai.

K	110	010	003	6
T	000	000	002	2
T	000	200	010	3
K	303	000	20x	8

Crushes Hosei's Hope

This was the most important game in this season, because as you know, Hosei was the first winner of the last season and Keio is most hopeful for championship in this one.

In the first game both teams sent their ace pitchers to the mound namely Watanabe (Keio) and Kihara (Hosei) and it was very interesting for us.

In the first inning Keio scored 2 runs with 2 timely hits by Iishi and Ohto, and with the help of Hosei's infielders errors. These scores were very lucky for Keio as Watanabe's pitching was reliable to defend the score against Hosei's batting line-up so Keio team could go on the game with easy sailing.

But in the 5th and 6th innings Hosei scored one run each with Etoh's (Keio) error and Kama-ta's (Hosei) timely hit. Then the game was tied at 2-2. The rooting sections of both sides were very excited.

The game was decided in the second half on the 8th inning, especially Watanabe is best. As Iishi, the first batter of this inning, smashed 3 base hits between the left and center. Besides to our enjoyment, next batter Hirono hit over the right-fielder cleanly.

The second game was start-

ed with the same lineup. The game become decisively in the first inning. For Keio's batting was more powerful than was expected and scored 4 runs with Ohto's, Matsukata's and Eto's timely hits. Hosei's ace pitcher Kihara was knocked out in this inning.

In the 5th and 9th innings Keio got two runs, while Hosei could not take advantage of a few opportunities and only got one run.

Thus Keio crushed Hosei and gained two winning points in this seasons.

H	000	011	000	2
K	200	000	02x	4
K	400	010	001	6
H	000	001	000	1

Mgr. Maeda says

When we visited the Hiyoshi Baseball Ground, the place was filled with enthusiastic atmosphere. We interviewed manager Maeda. He said, "Of course, we have confidence to win the championship of this season, but we only finished four of the total games and still have to play with Meiji, Rikkyo and Waseda.

We must warn ourselves not to over-confident. Our pitching staff is very powerful, and especially Watanabe is best. As for batting, I can expect Iishi, Moriya, Ohto and Hirono very much.

We want to do our best in the rest of the games one by one. Our Keio will march on the road to championship, I hope."

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Recognition of the Communist China

The Chinese Trade Fair in April had appealed to the great number of Japanese people who became interested in the neighboring nation which is under a different social economic status. The people might be able to understand more precisely about the actual condition of the Communist China through the exhibitions which stress emphatically the slogan of "Self-Improvement."

The interest of Japanese to the Communist China grows stronger especially after the recognition of the Communist government by France. The recognition is not the result of De Gaulle's whim but the result of necessary advance of the history. Nobody can stop or turn the advance of history (even for the protection of "freedom" or "democracy" from "the aggressor in the East").

As Mr. Pompidou, prime-minister of France said, "The Communist China is a naked king." She is "naked" because she needs the help of the West for her economic development. She has just been called "a clothed king," for the U.S. sake. We call it a kind of "myth" which the U.S. made. Following the story of the myth, Japan, as many other free nations who could not survive without the U.S. aid, signed the Peace Treaty with the Nationalist government in Formosa. However, each nation is now strong enough to walk by herself, so the U.S. will have to keep on believing the myth alone by herself if she still wants it.

Yet the government of France which has started to destroy the myth, is not so innocent as the child who cried out that the king was naked. The biggest motive of her courageous action must be the desire for her national interest. Her official reasons, "for the sake of the world peace" or others, are only decorations. We can blame it as the national egotism, nevertheless we also find it necessary to seek for the national interest when the nation wants to develop (or to be richer).

In the French case the desire for the national interest takes her away from the U.S., and in the Communist China's case it sends her away from the U.S.S.R. (we will not agree with their desire for having H-bomb although it is another purpose of their actions.) This tendency of seeking for each own interest, so-called "Polarization" is general in every nation. It reminds us of the days before the World War I when every nation was eager to enlarge her sphere of domain. Now that the present is the age of nuclear Weapons, there must never be another war. So the national interest should be centered for peace.

As for Japan we will be able to gain something from the association with the Communist China, besides be able to contribute something toward the peace of the world.

First, 700 million people will be a vast market for Japanese economy which is the strongest force in Asia. Second, the normal relation with the neighboring nation makes the alien force in Japan not necessary. Third, we can rebuild the traditional cooperation in culture which possibly may lead us to the new Asian civilization.

Moreover, we hope that Japan can play some role in dissolving the cold-war between the U.S. and the Communist China. And we surely believe that it may help the advance of history as well as the world peace. Prime-minister Ikeda often says, "With forward looking position," but the true meaning of looking forward is not to follow the direction of other nations even if they look forward, but to look beyond the others and go forward first. The next runner after France should be Japan, or we shall never be on the top in the future.

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Observation of Students Going Abroad

As Japan has entered the so-called "open economy" in April, it is expected that the number of people going abroad will increase very rapidly. So we have studied the problem of what we expect by going abroad and what is true meaning of studying abroad.

Many Problems Left

	Last year	This year
Institute of International Relation	22	29
Investigation circle	10	5
The others	150	?

As you can see by the list above, fairly many Keio Univ. students went abroad last year (from April in 1963 to April in 1964). This obviously shows that Keio Univ. students are blessed with a chance of going abroad and compared with other universities it is one of the blessings of Keio Univ.

Looking further detail of the IIR exchange students problem, the colleges which Keio students studied abroad were Stanford (U.S.A.) British Columbia (Canada), Loyola (India), Freiburg (Germany) University de Caen (France).

Going into details of the students, 6 students went for a year, 16 students went for a certain term such as summer or spring vacation. Such being the case, there are two ways of studying abroad, one for a year and the other for around three months.

Considering the short time studying abroad system, there are some problems left, for can the students really learn the subject he wants to in such a short term? It may be said that this situation is relied upon the conditions of the term facing the students, and the suitability from a economical stand point. But, in practice, one who has studied abroad in this way mentioned that he was not academic but just the experience of having been abroad.

In Keio Univ. there exist many circles in which one can study foreign countries. Recently these circles seem to have increased their frequency of going abroad. For example, The Latin American Studying Circle is one of these circles. Four members of this circle went the U.S.A., Panama, Columbia and Ecuador for the purpose of presenting their studies on economic conditions in Ecuador last year. And, we believe, they had obtained good results from their travels.

But this circle has problems too. One of the members of the Latin American Studying Circle had mentioned as follows, "Recently it has been noticed that the students who enter this circle have only the desire to go abroad and they don't realize the true significance of their circle itself. If it were so it cannot be said that is the right attitude for college students who are going abroad."

But considering today's "open economy" situation, those students is not completely bad for the economy benefit as a result. So now we are going

to ask Prof. Kiyooka for his opinion on this problem and how we students should be on the occasion of going abroad. Prof. Kiyooka began his talk there are two ways or attitudes in your going to foreign countries.

One is going to a country like U.S.A. of which you already have a good previous knowledge and the other is going to a country which you don't know much about.

If you are going to an advanced country your attitude or purpose must be a definite one such as to master English or acquire knowledge in a specialized field. It is nonsense for the students to go to an advanced country just for the purpose of the tour or adventure. Moreover it is the loss to our country to use such precious dollar in that way.

On the contrary if you are going to a country such as those

in Africa or Latin America which are all new to you, your mental attitude can be different. You should face those countries with the feeling of exploration or curiosity, and it is not so great a problem whether you can speak local languages or not."

Lastly he mentioned "No matter what country you may go, you must keep in mind some definite problems which you will examine in the country you are going to visit."

Keio Students Need Internationally Minded

Prof. Ikuta who went EL SALVADOR recently mentioned about the college students of EL SALVADOR studying abroad, as follows:

"In EL SALVADOR, most of the youth belonging high society will not enter the college of their own country, but will study abroad in American or

European universities.

It seems that they will come back to their native country from foreign universities with wide education and culture. It is not too much to say that "EL SALVADOR" is being dominated by the persons who have studied abroad.

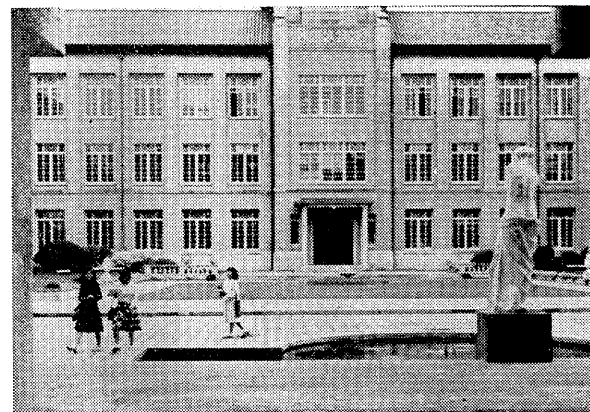
Look at the Keio Students, only a few of them who went with me could behaved as an international-minded person with wide common-sense and a nice manner as "EL SALVADOR" high society students exhibit.

I hope Japanese students who want to study abroad or go abroad will have wider common-sense. This common-sense means not only the knowledge of the languages but also their general manner and the necessary elements for a good citizen of the community.

In conclusion I may say that you must strive to become more internationally-minded.

Firm Spirits

TSUDA-JUKU COLLEGE



The Tsuda College is located in Kodaira in the suburbs of Tokyo. It is surrounded with the pastoral landscape of the Musashino Plain.

Flower-beds among beautiful lawns and the courtyard with a statue of Venus and Grecian urns provide cheerful and restful scenes. It was founded by Miss Ume Tsuda in 1900. Seeing "the book of Tsuda College outlines," the purpose of Tsuda College is, in the main, to shape one's character based on Christian principles. The object of education, envisaged by the founder and her successors, is to train wholesome, well-rounded and service-minded women with a solid academic training.

The adequate facilities for English study are fully equipped; They are the Language Institute, the Language Laboratory and etc.

We met several students and talked much together. Their English knowledge is very excellent. Almost every student

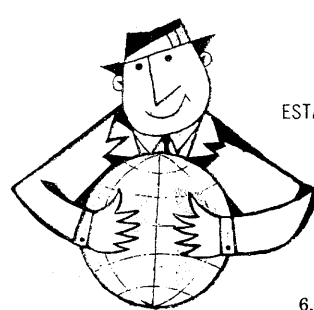
inside them. But one student talked a very interesting thing. "Some of us are wishing to be treated as normal girls instead of the hard worker."

Answers to what they want to be after graduation were; a teacher or an employee of a company. Anyway to get a job is a pretty important problem for them. In fact, 80% students wish to find employment and employment rate is 100%.

We asked them what they think about Keio Univ. They answered; "I know the name, but I don't know quite well," or "I don't know anything about."

They said, "Though most of us have boyfriends, we don't want to be a girl who only follow the will of boys." And they added "As some of us have no boyfriend yet, you the Keio boys can be..."

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