

The Mita Campus

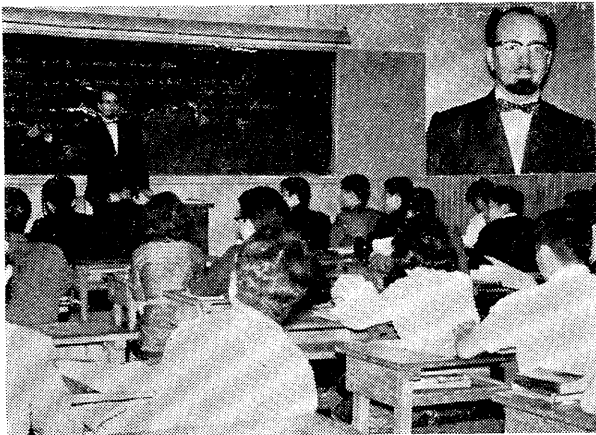
KEIO UNIVERSITY
1858
'calamus gladio fortior'

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Mita, Tokyo, Japan

June, 1964 Price ¥20

Spanish Chair Opened by Mr. N. N. Barreto



N. N. Barreto teaches spanish at Mita.

The elementary spanish chair by Mr. Noel Navas Barreto, Ambassador of Nicaragua to Japan, was begun on May 15 at Mita. He told as follows at his start of his lecture.

"A few months ago I visited Keio University with the 146 members of the central American Economic Mission, and ever since I have considered myself a friend of this progressive University.

I had the opportunity to meet Professor Kiyooka, responsible for the foreign relations of the university, and offered to collaborate with him, in the understanding that this would

be a courtesy of the Embassy of Nicaragua. I had known that Japanese are pretty good for foreign languages, particularly for Spanish. So, I decided to teach them.

I have about 60 wonderful students and I plan to teach Spanish to them for at least one year. Later on I might have time to help them also with Latin American Literature. Boys and girls are equally intelligent and realize the importance of Spanish as a tool to do business with Spain and the Latin American Countries. There is no question about it. Spanish follows English, from the com-

mercial standpoint, in Japan.

With my wife and my little 27-month girl "Sayonara (a most popular Japanese name) I came to this country last December. I speak a little Japanese, and do not think it is too difficult. It is just a matter of trying hard. So I am doing, although a sure bet is my pupils will learn Spanish faster. I mean it. I congratulate them."

"Fukuzawa's Works" Accomplished

The lecture meeting commemorating the accomplishment of the complete collection of the Founder Yukichi Fukuzawa's works was held on May at Mita, Hiyoshi, Yotsuya and Koganei Campuses. President Takaura, ex-President Koizumi and many other graduates of Keio University attended the meeting.

Yukichi Fukuzawa's complete works have been made in 1898 when Fukuzawa was still living. The second one was made in 1950. But because of the narrow financial circumstances, the publishing Committee had to make the select works of Fukuzawa firstly in 1951 to 1952. And after that the anniversary of the 100th anniversary of Keio Gijuku was commemorated publishing of the complete works the first volume issued in 1958 and the last volume in this February.

In this latest edition new materials are collected, such as the domestic account book of Fukuzawa's. Also inserted is an explanatory note about person's names which are not familiar to contemporary people. So it is not too much to say that this is probably most carefully documented biography in Japan.

On seventh of April an exhibition of these materials was held at Mitsukoshi department store. Prince Akihito also came to see it.

Memorial Lecture for the Late H. Sato Held

On June 2, a memorial lecture for Haruo Sato was held. To this lecture came Mr. Daigaku Horiguchi, Mr. Shotaro Yasuoka and Mr. Kenkichi Yamamoto and told of their memories about Haruo Sato. Kenkichi Yamamoto related that the late Haruo Sato had a poetical, extempore and humorous spirit.

The Memorial lectures for the late Haruo Sato were held on June 2, on Mita Campus under the auspices of the Mita Bunkaku (Literature Association of Keio Univ.) Following Mr. Shirai's opening address, Mr. Daigaku Horiguchi, poet, gave us a speech under the title of "The white Manjusaka" of the friendship between him and the late Sato after bowing to the picture of the deceased. His speech was as follows...

"I was introduced to the late Sato by Tekkan Yosano, our master, and his wife Akiko who was one of the greatest woman-poets that Japan had ever produced, at the Shin-Shi Sha of Tekkan Yosano. Then we studied together at Keio Univ., and were destined to continue a true friendship for 54 long years. In Keio days, we preferred to go out of school, taking a walk from Mita, through Shinbashi, Ueno, to Asakusa, discussing poetry. The last meeting with him was in front of the Venus of Milo at the Ueno European Museum. Then he suggested to me to make a poetical composition with the theme of the Venus of Milo. I suppose that he would be waiting for me in heaven having already made up several verses of the beginning with that keen consideration." That we knew so well.

Following Mr. Horiguchi, Mr. Shotaro Yasuoka, novelist and graduate of Keio Univ, said that



K. Yamamoto tells of his memories about H. Sato.

Haruo Sato was a great poet in the epoch when Japan had been tired beautifully to European culture, and that the characteristics of the time reflected a calmly maturing literature.

He also talked of the memory of the late Sato's declining years as a literature living in different epoch, criticizing Sato's literature.

After Shotaro Yasuoka told Kenkichi Yamamoto, critic of literature about the late Haruo Sato, he included in his talk a comparison of other famous writers. The late Haruo Sato had an improvisive spirit. He

once said that prose was one part of me and that poetry was all of me.

He had desired to study under some master till his death. He became a disciple of Kafu Nagai, but he greatly regretted it, and wished study under another master. In comparison with Hiroshi Akutagawa who wished to use elegant words which he later wrote down, he wish to write a composition as if he was speaking fluently.

"Junichiro Tanizaki is not so much a poet as an artist. To the contrary he was not much an artist as a poet."

Hiyoshi Commercial Dept. Begins Seminars

A series of seminars, intended for about 350 sophomores were conducted by the Department of Commercial Science in the middle of May this year. The first seminars of this kind in the history of the department they consisted of the studies for language, history, philosophy, ethics and literature. More than 30 participants in each of the seminars did studied under the guidance of professors who were invited to these seminars.

Why is it that these seminars were intended for the sophomores in particular? We asked Prof. Inada, an instructor responsible for the seminars. At this question, the professor answered as follows.

First the purpose of a seminar is to eliminate many evils which present university education has brought about as a result of the "Mass-production" system.

Secondly, we hope that students will realize the significance of academic discussions and studies through seminars. Such realization will make students attend the classes with a more positive attitude.

Thirdly, apart from the pleasure of studies and discussions the students will be able to form a firm basis of group study and keep in close touch with university teachers who face often inaccessible to students on account of the "mass production" system.

It is true that seminars help students to realize the drawback of the mass-production lec-

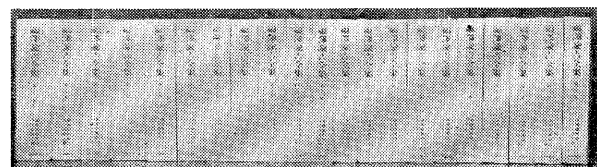
ture and are expected to grow into an object of envy to the students of other departments in Keio University. When these seminars were planned, our anxiety was how much interest the students would show in them. To our surprise, more than 600 students attended the applicants' guidance while the committee did not do sufficient preparation. This speaks for the fact that they had much interest in the seminars. So the authorities deserve praise.

Then we asked a final question to Prof. Inada whether or not there is any connection between the Hiyoshi and Mita seminar. He replied to us: Both seminars have nothing to do with one another. Our seminars aren't preparatory for Mita seminars. It is under consideration whether the seminars for freshmen should be opened or not in the autumn of this year.

The policy underlying the Department of Commercial Science is fairly positive. It is desirable that all the students of the department can attend seminars in the future. In this sense, all students ought to make all possible efforts for the sake of their juniors.

Bunren Week Held

The "Bunren" (The union of cultural organizations) held a Bunren week from 8th of June to 13th of June on Hiyoshi campus. Included were picture exhibitions, presentation of the re-



sults of studies, etc. will be given from 5th of June to 22nd of June. Other main entertainments were lecture meetings, an oratorical contest, music concerts, a film festival, a tea ceremony, a short training course of dancing, "Rakugo", and so forth.

Summer Seminars Seek Applicants

There are some ways for us, university students to make the best of the coming long summer seminar. This year, Political Study Group, International Relation Club and Student Counselor Club, are planning to hold the seminars.

The summer seminar under auspices of the Political Study Group will be held at the Nihon Seinen Kaikan (Public Hall) near Meiji Shrine from September 6 to 8 when several famous people now active in the political and economic field will give interesting lectures. The political Study Group hopes that lectures and discussions would awaken the participants to the consci-

ousness of the responsibility for society and make the school life very significant. And last summer seminar A. Fujiyama, M. Suzuki, T. Okamoto were found among the lecturers.

President Recommend by Written Law

The regulation of committee for recommended candidate of president has been established by intra-school common consent and has been put in practice since May 23.

Because every year till this year when a few candidates of presidents were recommended, the way of recommendation was unclear and was not condifed. Though some candidates were recommended only by each faculty till this year, there were in addition senior high school, middle high school, and office workers were allowed to take part in recommends respectively a few candidates for president, and the representatives of 8 groups pick up three candidates from them and from them a council elects finally a president.

So a new president will be decided by the latter part of June.

Demonstration Against "Japan-Korea Talk"

About 100 (total number) Keio students took part in demonstration for obstructing "Japan-Korea Talk" on May 29th and June 4th.

At Hiyoshi Campus on both days, the Council for obstructing about "Japan-Korea Talk" had a gathering to make students know "Japan-Korea Talk," and took part in the demonstration, which is under the auspices of "Zengakuren" which is opposed to the "Japan-Korea Talk".

Ruined Korean has been held for gain by the U.S. which comes from the imperialist of the U.S. After the settling of a Military Government in Korea the help of the U.S. has been decreasing.

Then in place of the U.S., Japan will have a talk, and be given the chance, by means of reparations between Japan and Korea, to export capital to Korea there by squeezing the Korean people by making use of the cheap labor in Korea which has many unemployed. Japan will make Korea a colony like states as in pre-war time. The "Japan-Korea Talks" from the point of humanish are to help Koreans and the ourselves.

For the question "What will become of Korea if "Japan-Korea Talk" are not be help," the Council for "Japan-Korean Talk" said, "As long as the government doesn't change the social structure in which there is disparity between the rich and the poor, the proletarian revolution will finally take place." "Now judging from the historical view, capitalism has already come to its limit, which can be seen from the evils of capitalism in every part of society today."

He added more: "We must fight to obstruct "Japan-Korean Talk" not only for Korean people but also for ourselves." "In pre-war days Japanese students were informed and were forced to take arms."

"So we must keep our eyes on the trend of politics not to be mislead and must show our attitude by demonstration. Consciousness without action is the same as tacit agreement. "We must prevent our ruin by boycotting "Japan-Korean Treaty". Actually Japanese ruling class is achieving their purpose step by step while we are not aware of it.

Next demonstration for obstruction "Japan-Korean Talk" will be held on June 19.



Japan Tourist Industry and Economy

In this addition we, the members of the Mita Campus, have studied the Japanese tourist industry from an economic viewpoint. At present in Japan there are a lot of undeveloped tourist resorts, and the full development of them will give us a big chance to acquaint for foreigners with our resorts. In this way the tourist industry can be used to earn the much needed foreign currencies.

In 1956 the income of sightseeing in Japan was 3.1 per cent of the total exports. When it is compared with the so-called tourist countries like Austria and Switzerland, Japanese income from sightseeing is about 1/7 of these countries. The government and the people must recognize this fact and make efforts to develop the tourist industry.

We will investigate Japanese tourist industry according to the following headings.

(1) The present situation of tourist industry in Japan;

(2) Comparison with foreign countries;

(3) The policy in future—advertisements, transportation, hotels, exploitation of resources, language.—

Recognize the Importance of Tourism

The tourist industry is important in every country. Its utilities are these. (1) It promotes international goodwill and cultural exchange (2) It contributes much to the economy.

I: Invisible exports
When we look at the state of exports and imports in Japan, imports have been more than exports from pre-war days until present days. (War means World War II) It is an excess of imports over exports. It is invisible exports that makes up for trade deficits.

In pre-war days, Japan had much shipping income and was rated as a shipping country. Japanese ships transported cargoes and travellers between two

nations and their cargo rates and passenger fares were a tremendous asset to Japan. On the other hand, many emigrants in South America and Central America sent back to Japan their savings, or remittance money.

In pre-war days this income had considerable importance. But the situations perfectly changed in post-war days. Most of the ships were sunk or destroyed in the war. In these 20 years the shipping world gradually regained strength, but the rate of the shipping is far from the level of pre-war days. And the remittances from Japanese in South America and other countries is also less than the pre-war days like this, as most of the invisible exports are inactive, the role of the tourist industry is very important.

In 1962, Japanese tourist income is about 150,000,000 dollars which is 3.1 per cent of the sum total exports and it stands eight in the line of export goods.

2: The sum total of the tourist income, 150,000,000 dollars.

In the last five years, the tourist income has increased. In 1962, it is twice as much as that of 1958. And now it is

said that the tourist income is as important an export article as iron ore. This tourist income means consumed money while visitors stay in Japan, that is transportation fare by railways, airplanes, motors, hotel charge, board, and others. When the foreign travellers

Table I: Tourist Income (A) and Total Exports (B)

	A	B	A/B (%)
U.S.	921	20,479	2.2
Italy	847	4,581	18.5
France	639	5,909	10.8
British	616	11,167	5.5
Switzerland	473	2,437	19.4
Austria	354	1,260	28.1
Japan	150	4,555	3.1

visit to our country, the Japanese can get money.

The income from tourism can be divided into the following categories, and their respective percentages are as follows: Transportation is 18 per cent; hotel and board charge is 26 per cent; amusements and souvenirs 46 per cent; and others, 10 per cent. When tourist income is compared with other exports, it stands 8th. But pre-war days, especially in 1936, tourist income ranked in 4th place.

3: The peculiarities of the tourist industry.

The tourist industry does not need capital. For example, when they make clothing in Japan, they must import the raw materials, such as cotton and they are manufactured into clothing.

4: The number of the foreign tourists. The unit is ten thousand people.

1) Americans 14 (50.0%), 2) British 2.0 (7.1%), 3) Chinese

Unit: Million dollars 1962

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1.9 (7.0%) 4) Philippines 1.5 (5.2%) 5) Australians 1.3 (4.6%).

5: Tourist industry in foreign countries.

See the table I
6: The factors which help increase income from tourist.

The international world peace is most important. If transportation among countries is broken by political problem, travellers cannot move. And next, the times of travellers' countries is also an important factor. Now American travellers are numerous, so when economic difficulties beset the U.S., American tourists will become scarce.

Introduce Japan Positively

To invite foreign tourists to this land, we must first of all, introduce the charms in Japan, and by this we must allure foreign people into visiting this beautiful land.

Next, we must create conditions which enable them to visit this land with ease, by offering them full information about sightseeing Japan.

And every country makes such sightseeing publicity the

In addition to these, the problems of Japanese sightseeing publicity campaigns are as follows.

The first is to give positive aid in the publicity campaign of PATA, as a counter measure to the positive joint campaign of European countries.

The second is to survey tourists markets of the Pacific and the Asiatic zone and with it to bring good results to the sight-

Table II: Foreign Visitors (A), Assumption of Spending (B) and Spending-Export Ratio (C) in Japan

Year	A (people)	B (dollar)	C (%)
1936	42,568	31,220	4.0
1951	56,238	14,828	1.1
1955	103,121	45,219	2.3
1959	182,020	93,855	2.7
1960	212,314	115,913	2.9
1961	248,650	137,300	3.2
1962	278,277	150,000	3.1

most important prop of its sightseeing policy.

Our sightseeing publicity campaign in foreign countries has been practiced from old as a national policy.

Such a publicity campaign began with the activity of the International Tourist Bureau, a juridical foundation, established in 1931.

In the year 1931, the Foundation established foreign offices and its members for sightseeing publicity.

After World War II, the organization for publicity underwent many changes, but now the activity has been past on to the Japan National Tourist Association Inc. which is governmental sponsorship.

The publicity network of the Incorporation consists of foreign offices and staffs stationed in the main cities abroad.

By 1963, thirteen foreign offices had been established. But compared with the network of other countries, our network is not as large.

The present purpose of foreign publicity in main countries is as follows.

seeing publicity campaign.

And moreover we must take into consideration the possibility of introducing some new publicity methods into the campaign doing "off seasons" in order to keep up a continued interest in Japan all year round.


The government produces one film about Japan per a year, and publishes such printed matters as picture postcards, posters, calendars, and pamphlets, and distributes them through 103 Japanese embassies in foreign countries. And to contribute articles to some writers, under the auspices of the tourist industry, famous papers and magazines.

Those descriptions about Japanese sights are very effective in attracting to our country the foreign tourists. Japanese embassies in foreign countries which have many tourists inquiring about Japan, have a full-time on-the-spot staff for propagating sightseeing information.

In Japanese embassies to foreign countries, they intend to give foreigners sufficient opportunities to sightseeing movies and prints made by J.T.A.

Table III: International Tourist Organization

Brief name	Full name	Main purpose	Members
IUOTO	International Union of Official Travel Organizations	Promote international tour in world scale	87 countries
PATA	Pacific Area Travel Association	Attract foreign tourist to Pacific Area	21 countries
WATA	World Association of Travel Agents	Promote international tourist industry	160 agents
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	Economic development, higher standard of living, exploitation of natural beauty	20 countries



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Present Situation and Policy Guides are Lacking

To begin with, I will make mention of guides for foreign tourists. There are many English speaking guides, but really few are other foreign languages guides in our country, Japan. It is because that in high schools or colleges we almost learned or are learning English, not French, German, Spanish or others. So we scarcely have opportunities to study these languages. Japan has to invite many of non-English speaking people for sightseeing, it must increase lots of foreign languages guides. To make matters worse, there are few who make guide their profession, and many of them are doing guide as their side jobs. So the active guides are less than the numbers actually listed. The chief reasons are that income of the guides has not stability and is cheap in proportion to hard labours, and that guides have no labour unions and the health insurance systems as the other general workers have. It seems that good labour-environment is

needed for guides to work easy and comfortable.

It is said that hotel working staffs cannot speak even English except in big cities. It is desirable that workers who can speak English are assigned in hotels, at least, if they wish more foreign tourists come to Japan. We must pay more attention to foreign languages.

I suppose that numerous Japanese think that Japanese manners, customs and morality are much different from those of foreign countries, and that tourists are surely bewildered in Japanese style. But they are also human being, so their fundamental thoughts are not so different from ours. Accordingly we need not take servile attitudes to foreign tourists, be more conscious of them and change our own manners, customs and morality. If we take the special attitudes to tourists, it will lead their misunderstandings to Japan and Japanese. It is the very time when are able to have bright future for the sake of world peace.

Good Publicity Required

At present, international tourists come through the Haneda International Air port or Yokohama Port. And they have to go to Tokyo area at first because the entrances are connected to that area.

The blue print of the second international airport in Kanto area or Osaka is to be completed in few years. The second airport would certainly help inviting the international tourists into our country. A plan to construct the second airport in Chiba Prefecture is strongly suggested.

The tourists would stay in the hotels and would go to see the sights around there. In such occasion, the main problem is of course the formidable language barrier. There is a lack of signs in English that would enable tourists to find out where they are and what they are seeing. In Tokyo, incidentally, even Japanese-speaking people often cannot find addresses,

since there are no street numbers and in some cases, no street names.

The wide and nice first-class highways are being constructed in the beautiful country-side. Nowadays in Europe and in the United States, a tourist can drive so-called "rent-a-car." But in Japan, the international tourist cannot drive it as the license given by a foreign country is not admitted by Japanese government today. So they must use buses or trains.

The sight-seeing bus can be arranged for the international tourists, and it is quite popular as it is the best way not to get lost in Japan. But on the other hand, taking sightseeing bus is not always the best way to see real Japan. In Tokyo, there are a lot of traffics and it is advisable that tourists have good use of streetcars or trains instead of sightseeing buses or, in some cases, taxi-cabs. The Japanese taxi-drivers are famous

as "Kamikaze," or rough driving and most of them cannot understand English.

When they want to use buses (not sightseeing buses), they cannot understand where the bus goes and what the name of the bus-stop which the bus has just stopped then is. The following is the suggestion by a lady tourist to this reporter. 1) Putting the

Hotel Needs English-speakers

The first impression of the international tourists about Japan is often formed in hotels or Japanese style inn or ryokan. Today we have quite many nice and comfortable hotels not only in Tokyo but in other towns and cities all over Japan. European style hotels are open to all foreign guests. When tourists, however, want to spend a night in ryokan in order to suck up the air of Japan, they often bump into trouble. Most ryokan have no English-speaking employees and are not willing to accept foreigners.

And if they are accepted, then the guests of ten complain about the lavatory or food just because they are not western. A foreign tourist, who had once been refused by a ryokan and had

mark number on the bus, 2) Inside the bus, diagram of the bus-line with the names of all stops or at least of all the terminals in Roman letters instead of Kanji characters, should be adopted, the lady herself had an embarrassing experience of discerning her bus home by the only one Kanji. She got lost as the character she learned to be "Eki" meaning "Station" which comes after name of place name like "Tokyo-eki" or "Tokyo Station."

to stay in a European style hotel in Kyoto, expressed her sympathetic opinion that the ryokan must have had awful experience with impossible foreigners soon after the war and have come to hate all foreigners. But the point is the language barrier. The master of a ryokan outside Tokyo said that he tried to employ somebody who can speak English in vain. He said about the reasons that people prefer to work in cities and not in country side, and that he cannot afford to pay a qualified person an adequate high salary. Big hotels can afford to do so and they are more expensive accordingly. Moreover, these hotels have good road connections to highways, and if they don't have, they can afford to build roads themselves.

Natural Beauty Developed

All the international tourists who visit Japan by air would say that they are first struck by the magnificent sight of Mt. Fuji, but they will soon find out that it takes a long time to get there from their hotels. Businessmen build hotels and ryokans around Mr. Fuji in order to make money without consideration for the natural beauty. An international tourist who had been in Kyoto area grieved over the ultra-modern western-style hotel standing against the old Japanese temples. He thinks that we should build hotels more appropriate to the scenery. Imagine how strange it may be to build Tokyo tower close to the Mt. Fuji!

The large ice-skating rink has been built in the suburbs of a space among mountains. The space used to be filled with visitors in all seasons except winter when it is too cold to enjoy hot springs. But now,

place is filled with visitors even in winter. A mammoth amusement park is being constructed in the desolate country-side near Tokyo. Thus the development of the natural beauty is going on and on. Such are a few examples of clever way to develop tourism. We, Japanese should always keep it in mind not to spoil our natural beauty.

In addition to the problem of development, there is another problem with the international tourists who spend the night in Tokyo or in other big cities. In Tokyo there are many good places for men to enjoy their night life, but unescorted women tourists and foreign couples can not enjoy their night life so much. Go and see hotel lobbies at night, you will find the large numbers of international tourist sitting and just chatting in the lobbies as they do not have a place to go to. Why Japanese do not make a place for them to enjoy?

Japanese Ministry of Tourism Required

In observing the prospective balance of receipts and expenditures in visible trade, it can be noted that although some improvements can be expected in receipts from the transportation industry, yet in overall consideration the deficit will increase. Moreover, as regards income from special procurement, which has occupied 63% of the overall receipts, it is feared that a drastic cutback will occur in the same period under study (present fiscal year).

Under these circumstances, it is easy to see that improvement in the balance of receipts and expenditures in invisible transactions will depend to a large extent upon the increase in tourist receipts.

Unfortunately, for that reason, tourism as a vital support of the economy in Japan has not yet been seen as such by either the Japanese Government or the Japanese people.

In developing tourism in Japan it is the most important that the government and the people acknowledge the necessity of tourism. Of course, it might be difficult to raise the level to 10% in Japan, not to mention 20%, as in Switzerland and in Austria where the rate of travel receipts to exports is about 20%. But it is desirable that after ten years or so its rate should become at least 5% (it is only 3.2% now) in Japan.

For by 1970 in Japan income from special procurement will have become 23% of the invisible receipts and so it is necessary that the travel receipts

should be increased.

To accomplish this aim, we Japanese, first of all, must know the circumstances and a Japanese Ministry of Tourism similar the one, which has been already established in Switzerland, must be established sooner or later.

But we must not forget that in international tourism to the earning of foreign money is not an object but a means. Tourism itself promotes stability, national prosperity and a higher living standard. The development of tourism helps foster world peace and mutual understanding among the peoples and the nations of the world. Thus, tourism is a most important industry which should be used to help maintain the free enterprise system, while contributing to the improvement of receipts and expenditures of foreign trade.

One of the most important aspects in promoting international tourism in this country as well as enhancing international amity, is to take every measure necessary to see that all the overseas visitors to this country fully enjoy their stay here and finally leave Japan with happy memories and a good understanding of the country and the people. To make this possible, necessary facilities and services should be ensured and provided to the tourists visiting this land.

Outstanding among the problems are frontier formalities, tourist information centers, travel agents, various measures for preferential treatment of foreign visitors, tourist guides etc.

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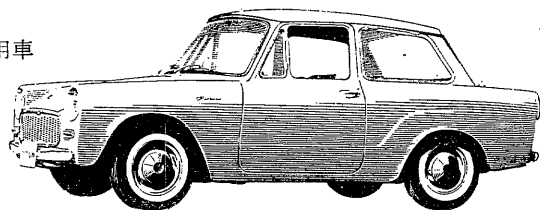
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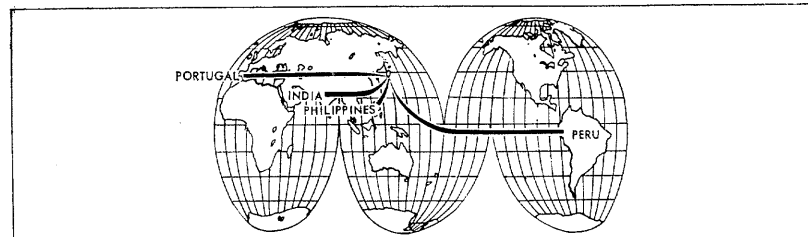
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NEW MODERN LITERATURE

Do you know the electronic expression, indifferentism, neo-dadaism, expressionism, chaosism?

It is a fact that today, drastic upheavals have been demanded of literature and art. This transfiguration or the trend of literature in other words, which aims at the inquiry and creation of "new novels" has come into the limelight and created a great sensation in the world of journalism. They are the avant-garde experimentalists called "Anti-Roman" or "Anti-Theatre", in opposition to "Nouvelle Vague" of cinema art and the standard-bearers who are represented by Alain Robb-Grillet, Michel Butor, Nathalie Sarraute, Eugene Ionesco in place of such existentialist writers as Albert Camus, Jean-Paul Sartre, and Simone de Beauvoir.

In England in which "the Beatles" has been very popular, a group of "Angry young Men" are on the stage and "Outsider" by Colin Wilson has much been in the mass communication.

Now, we let's have a view of the modern literature of the world for the introduction.

Après-Guerre of Japan

In the Japanese literary circles which are in disorder but whose crowd plentifully the promising writers are K. Kaiko, K. Ohe, S. Ishihara, M. Kita, Y. Kurahashi, and J. Yoshiyuki etc.

They face reality as it is, standing aloof from the complex of European modern literature and Marxism. "The season of the Sun" and "Challenge" by Ishihara and "The Adventure of Daily Life" by Ohe have attracted attention, as two are the ones that shoulder the new age.

"A clump of plant on the sand" by J. Yoshiyuki puts a question from a different angle about the existence of human beings and it is far from the literary expression and complex. By criticizing and absorbing the fruits of the après-guerre literature, and upon it a peak has been made as a herald of the new literature. Such is the state of our literary circle.

"Beat Generation"

"Beat" bears such a meaning as a few opposite groups, "resisters in a corner," or "isolated hermits." It is the drive with slogan that one should be a pure practitioner who expects no effect. It repels the civil settlement and adjustment and daily life under way, and tries to escape from those. This too is a physical impulse or and irresistible melancholy. Among them is the type that wears a moustache and keeps silence dressed all in black, and "hat" that shows the direction of exhalation and explosion, and

"cool" that shows concentration and engrossment.

This "Beat Generation" was given for the first time after "The Subterraneans" "the Town and the City" and especially "On the Road" won popularity and ever since it has maintained its stable place like "Lost Generation" of A. Hemingway etc. As "Beat" writers, Allen Ginsberg of "Howl," John C. Holmes, Gregory Corso, Ferlinghetti and Peter Orlovsky are listened not to mention the name of Jack Kerouac. On other hand, they are under criticism that their repulsion or resistance are emotional, whimsical and impulsive, further that the drive is no more than the disguise of cheap intellectualism. Concerning the direction and the possibility, Mr. Shioichi Saeki says that their aim is to return to namelessness as it should to from the accepted label and to continue to maintain or regain its naked fame. It seems that this opinion is to the point.

Surréalisme

At one time, "Surréalisme" which has been tried by André Breton, etc., in comparison with Salvador Dali in Pictures, had slogan that one should be a destructive revolutionary spirit, which affirms suicide, murder, guilt as a theoretical results of metaphysical resistance. According to Albert Camus, "surréalisme" is a chaotic gospel that is placed inside the province of impatience, and lives in a wounded frenzy and at the same time in the strictness from which a moral sense is felt and in a triumphant obstinacy.

While the dispute between Breton and Camus is well-known, the former works have still posed many problems. In this sense, his "Les Vases Communicants" is worthy of note, this work was published in 1932 when Breton had lost the mental balance. It may be said to have made him assume the leadership of surrealism and keep him a thinker who is and will be of importance. On the other hand, Louis Aragon, a communist writer, is famous for poems and essays not to speak of his novel, "Les Communistes." At first, he ran "surréalisme" movement with Breton and others, but after attending the conference of revolutionary artists in Kharkov in 1930, seceded from the party and acted on socialistic realism. We must call our attention to the fact that he puts press news, advertisements, notice-boards and monuments as they were in his. "Le Paysan de Paris" based on "surréalisme."

"Anti-Roman" and "Anti-theatre"

Anti-Romans are novels with "no person" or "the second person only," for example, in "La Modification" by Michel Butor, or with "the First," "the second" and "the third person; the person is hidden in geometric description, noticed in "La Jalousie" by Alain Robb-Grillet, whose hero is invisible. The evasion of adjectives, the monotonous use of present form, the same descriptions repeated and the break of common order of time are practised. The standard-bearers are Henri Shimon, Michel Butor, Alain Robb-Grillet, etc. including Nathalie Sarraute in "Planétarium" who described protoplasmic psychology with deep layer. Though this revolutionary "Anti-Roman" was named collectively by journalism, the writers have tried individually to search deliberately new ways and forms in seclusion. While pointing to the new realism, these are prejudiced and have tendency of workman-like, professional, indirect and metaphorical. On the other hand, "Anti-Téâtre" experimented by Samuel Beckett Eugene Ionesco, etc., are the play which has no label yet. Acrobatic words are used in these adventurous plays and it is feared that "the avant-garde" lose modern rationality and power of life. Thus, these experiments and

trials certainly make the masses. These imitative novels have appeared lately in the U.S.A., England and Spain, etc.

Unanimisme

"Unanimisme" denies the customary story with a person as the central figure by making human groups more significant than personal individualities. It adopts the opinion that the psychological ground of individualities is acquired by the intersection at group psychology. Jules Romains represents this school. His unique existence has been recognized with the "Le bourg régné" (the rebirth town), whose hero is town, and with the play "Knock."

"Angry Young Men" and "Outsider"

After the 1950's, the word "Angry young men" has become in prevail for the first time with J. Osborn's drama "Look back with anger". Though look like anarchistic, they are very interested in human society. They intend to resist against bygone glorious of British Empire which still remains nowadays, for example, Sues problem, nuclear weapons, and the class-system and try to feel a delicate change of English society.

They publish "Declaration" which refuses any kinds of "ism", nor "assertion". Authors express their opinions in their own ways, by rather in a vague ones. For example, we can list some of them as follows: John Brin, K. Eimis in "Lucky Jim", John Wein in "Come down soon", Stuart Holroyd, religious existentialist in "Outsider". But, they come of the lower-middle classes as opposite groups of intelligent authors or Oxonian (for example, Angus Wilson, Christopher Isherwood, Graham Greene, Joyce Cary, Leslie Poles Hartly, and Iris Murdoch, etc.)

"Outsider" means those who live in the human society but never want to belong to it. This word never stands for "those who commit sexual crimes subconsciously".

Today England is heading for the third way, namely for the way to a welfare state. "Outsider" was born in this rather decadent part of her civilization. "Outsider" was born in this rather decadent part of her civilization.



"The Cardinal"

Stephen Fermoye, an American who had been merely the father of a little parish was finally designated cardinal, a glorious position. He also lived the din and bustle of the world as ourselves, and he was tried. First of all, he gave rise to complications between love of blood relationship and protection of the Catholic doctrine. After all, he determined to keep the commandments of God, so his sister had to be dead instead of her baby. Death of his sister let him recognize his limit of a father, and threw him into despair. He could get the free time to consider calmly by a large-hearted cardinal, Glennon. It was not long before he found out his mistake. Noticing unfathomable depth of God's love, he returned the holy order again. Through many social problems, a segregation between White and Negro, a confusion of the nineteenth-twenties and, moreover, Nazism by Hitler, he always tried to make efforts for relieving eternal pains of human beings. He attended the inauguration of the cardinal with a deep emotion.

"My impression" The story itself was more interesting than serious for me. It was why the story was going on with familiar social problems, I think. Beginning with a hero's private or spiritual sufferings as a father, the story developed into big problems one after the others. Once, he was in despair that he couldn't help his sister, but he overcame this difficult by recognizing the limitless love of God. I was deeply impressed by the scene of a solemn Mass in Roman Catholic Church. And I will never forget the voices of hymn of Roman Catholic beyond the noisy voices of an assembly of Nazi. I think those who don't know Roman Catholic can understand the story easily. Tom Tryon starring as Stephen Fermoye is the very right man for the character. This picture was produced by famous Otto Preminger. (Y. Takemoto)

"Hipster"

With the appearance of American realists adopted was the quite new energetic pattern of "Hipster", the dangerous fore-runners of distorted character which is likely to be a central expression of human nature.

This word means a adventurer experienced something. Hipster in a city who wanders about in search of acts at midnight adaptation himself to Negroes' laws and Hipster is practically called "White Negro". The philosophical clanged ask for the absolute freedom of sex and sexual enthusiasm. Bohemians, misunducted boys, Negroes and it include Jew and Negro writers.

Hip is to know, or to have

This word means a adventurer experienced something. Hipster in a city who wanders about in search of acts at midnight adaptation

cool cat. (M. Yamane)

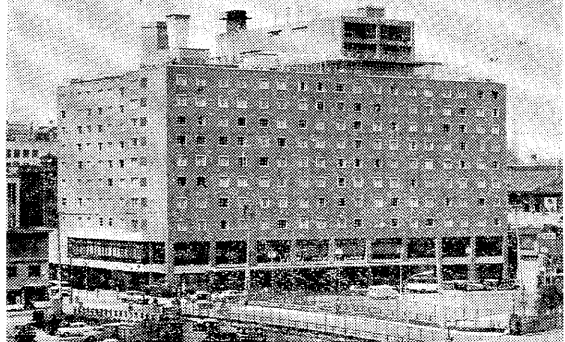
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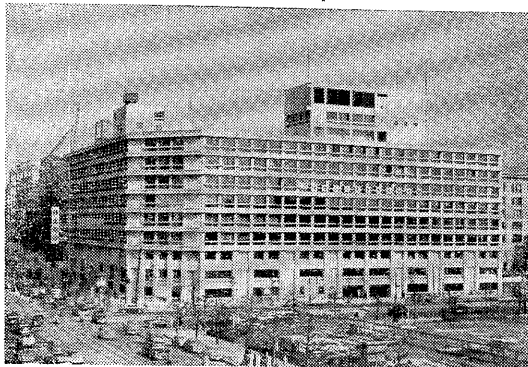
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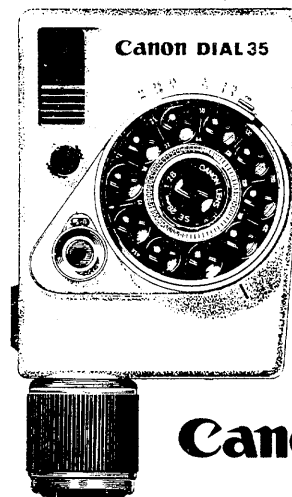
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Dr. Koizumi Talks About Baseball

We called on Dr. Shinzo Koizumi at his house at Azabu and had a conversation with him about baseball.

Campus: Good afternoon, Dr. Koizumi. As I often saw you at Jingu Stadium through the last series, I imagine you must be a devout fan of baseball. . .

Koizumi: Yes, I love baseball very much. When I was a student of Keio Univ. I have some friends in the baseball club in K.A.A. and I used to go Jingu Stadium very often.

C: Did you play any sports in your younger days?

K: I played tennis chiefly for myself, but I like to play baseball too and I often took part in the game of class tournaments of Keio Univ. I think I can throw the ball from the pitching plate to catcher's mit directly even now.

C: Would you please explain the pleasure of baseball?

K: Baseball is the interesting of all the games, I think. Because it is exceedingly complex and delicate, and besides the match is usually influenced by luck, so we cannot decide which will win until the moment when "Game set!" is called. I know one of the most interesting games which I saw in "LIFE" of December '41 edition. It was the match between Yankees and Dodgers in World Series. Yankees had been leading 3 points until 9th inning. In the last inning Dodgers filled the bases, but it was already 2 out, and batter's count was 2-3. Next ball he fanned. "Yankees won!" All of the spectators thought so—but the catcher passed the ball behind. Two of the runners scored and to make matters worse the catcher threw wildly to second base, then Dodgers got four runs and won the game by only a catcher's error.

I cannot recall such case in another sport. As for boat racing the winning team will be decided after two-thirds of the course is finished. And as for rugby or soccer the match is limited by time.

C: Did you see the K-W baseball game every season?

K: Yes, the first game was held in 1904, and from that time I saw almost all the games up to date. At early times Keio was defeated continuously for several seasons,

but in 1928 due to the good activity of Miyatake and Yamashita, Keio built up the so-called "Golden Age". I remember that time as the most outstanding of all the traditional K-W games. When Mr. Koshimoto was manager, the stripes of Keio's stocking increased one by one every time Keio achieved a complete victory. (win 10 games with no loss)

C: Do you like to go to Jingu Stadium even now?

K: Of course very much. I feel refreshed when I enter the stadium and see the beautiful green lawn. I think it is a very genuine sensation to root for our friends or our school.

C: We find some students who go out of the stadium when their team was dealt fatal blow. How do you think about them?

K: Such attitude may not be genuine friendship. Do you know what they call "fair weather friend"? All of us should be a "thunder storm friend" as well.

Dr. Koizumi answered very willingly our questions and we had a very good time in his drawing room.

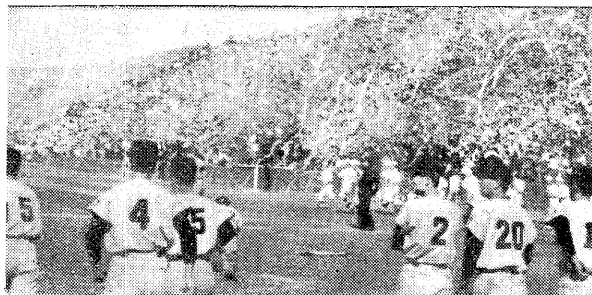


Dr. Shinzo Koizumi

Personal Record of Shinzo Koizumi

May 4, 1888
Born in Tokyo
1900. Graduated from the political science department of Keio
Got the teaching job in Alma Mater
Studied abroad
Become a professor in Keio
1933 to 1957 President of Keio
1959 Received the Bunka-kunsho Present
Chairman of educational affairs section
Emeritus professor
Doctor of economics
Member of the Japan Academy
Councilor of Tōgushoku
June 6 by T. Matsumoto

Championship to Waseda



The traditional K-W baseball series of the Tokyo Big Six Universities Baseball League in spring was held at the Jingu Stadium on May 30 and 31. If Keio win a winning point, it wins the championship, while Waseda if it defeats Keio 2 games straightly, it wins the first pennant victory in seven seasons.

All of the fans excited very much and the stadium was filled with more than 60,000 spectators.

First Perfect Game By Watanabe

In the second game, between Keio and Rikkyo, Keio's pitcher T. Watanabe made the first perfect game in the 39-year-old history of Tokyo Big Six University Baseball at the Jingu Stadium, on May 17.

Firstly, describing the content of his delivery, his pitching was most effectual with the control of curves which he interweaved into speed-balls. Almost all Rikkyo's batters overlooked his curve-balls and failed to hit his favorite speed-balls. Watanabe hurled 82 pitches which were broken down into 11 infied grounders, four outfield flies, three infield flies, two flies in the foul ground, and seven strikeouts. Keio's catcher M. Sato, realizing Watanabe's weak points, led him expertly to this honor.

K 001 000 000/1
R 000 000 000/0



Taisuke Watanabe

Keio's manager Mr. Maeda said, "There are three requisites to perform perfect game, they are the perfection of the pitching, the completeness of the fieldings and a good luck, I think. After two outs in the bottom of the 9th inning, taking the field, we the members of Keio team were mentally embarrassed with greatest stress during the game. And we were all strained, but even if some-

Tenacious Waseda

The first game of the traditional K-W series which the championship may depend upon came to the victory of Waseda team with tenacious and fighting spirits after a K-W fast battle in 13 innings. With both sides tied at 3-3 all in the bottom of the 13th inning, Ogiwara tripled off Keio ace pitcher Watanabe over right fielder with no out. Waseda had the best chance to gain its winning run, while Keio

was thrown into a desperate pinch. Of course, Keio had to burn its boats behind it; Watanabe made the next two batters walk deliberately to load the bases. After one down, however, Waseda's slugger Otsuka cracked a sharp single to right field to drive in the winning run for Waseda.

Waseda jumped on early 1-0 lead over Keio with a single, an error and a sacrifice fly, but moved two runs ahead of Waseda 3-1 on two safeties and a sacrifice fly in the third inning and a single and triple in the fourth off Waseda ace hurler Miyamoto. Judging from Keio's ace pitcher Watanabe's condition recovered since the 2nd inning, it seemed that two-run lead meant Keio's victory, but Waseda with tenacious and fighting spirits overtook Watanabe persistently to knot the score in the seventh. Waseda's pitcher Ejiri, who appeared as pinch-hitter of Miyamoto in this inning and relieved Miyamoto in the next inning, showed his capacity, in his both very nice pitching and sharp batting to destroy a veteran team Keio.

The Linescores
K 001 200 000 000 0—3
W 100 000 200 000 1—4

Keio Is Beaten Unexpectedly

The second game was fought under the fine weather of early summer. Keio nine was beaten by Waseda nine by the score of 3 to 8 and missed the Emperor's cup again.

It being expected that Keio's ace Watanabe would stop Waseda's straight win, Waseda jumped on Keio's starter Watanabe from the top inning and got 4 runs ahead with successive hits.

In the third inning, Keio tried to make its counterattack against Waseda's ace Miyamoto. The eighth batter Matsukata

slammed a solo hommer over during the left and the center field to narrow the lead to 4-1. Moreover after two out, the first batter Eto and the second Suzuki hit successive singles, and respectively obtained the first base and the third. The climax of today's match was the moment when Iishi, one of the Keio's heavy clean-up-trio, appeared in the batter box. Keio, however, regrettably lost only one splendid chance to conquer Waseda's hurler Miyamoto owing to Suzuki's failure in his own steal to second base.



Matsukata scored by his own homer

On the other hand, Waseda's batting exploded again to knock out Keio's ace Watanabe and added 3 runs in the sixth inning. In the seventh inning Waseda added one more run off Morikawa, who relieved Watanabe.

After all Waseda gained 8 runs with 16 hits, while Keio checked 3 runs with 7 hits from Waseda's ace Miyamoto. Keio allowed Waseda the championship of the Tokyo Six University Baseball Games in spring season, which was almost in Keio's side, after the lapse of the seven seasons.

Waseda 400 003 100 8
Keio 001 000 020 3

	W.	L.	T.	W.P.	Pct
Waseda	9	2	1	4	.818
Keio	8	3	0	4	.727
Rikkyo	7	5	0	3	.583
Meiji	5	8	0	2	.385
Hosei	4	7	0	2	.364
Tokyo	2	10	1	0	.167

Campus at a Glance

One Year Passed by Since Co-ed Center Started

The number of Co-eds of our university has been increasing rapidly year by year and one year has just passed by since Co-ed Center started their activities in Keio in order to solve some problems peculiar to co-eds.

Last June, after the start of Rengo Fujin Mita-kai in March, the first trial called "Shushoku-Koza" (a guidance to securing employments for co-eds) was held successfully and actual activities began in response to demands from several quarters. This center has its importance in the meaning of talking with each other raising problems with the increase of co-eds by their ownelves. Especially, the problem of working for girls is selected as a regular theme and lecture meetings treating this problem has been already held three times. The last meeting was held from May, 18th to 22nd and this time concrete problems of employment for seniors were discussed.

This center has not yet grown as large as to introduce the actual employment for students,

but it is much pleased with students as it can give actual guidance.

While the pretty social hall only for girls, called co-ed Room, where any one can pass her free time as she likes, was established at Mita Student Hall last September. It was a small room, but it was pretty decorated with blue and red colored desk and chair, and a large looking glass suitable for a girl room. It is utilized by many co-eds, for example at lunch time this pretty room is filled with gay laughter.

But this center meets some troubles now. The committee of this center was broken-up in May after the third shushoku-koza and they transformed this committee into a study-circle, the result of which is to be established at Mita-Festival. The most sincere problem is that they can get only little co-operation from all the students. Now that the co-ed room is mingled with our school life, we hope many co-ed will join this activities to solve their own problems.

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Monstrous Rival for Democracy

It was in our June issue of the Mita Campus, 1963, when we analyzed the Soka Gakkai as "a political-religious monster" in this country. During one year from that time the Soka Gakkai has shown few movements, though recently it has attracted our attention again by its declaration that the Soka Gakkai will run candidates for the Lower House in next general election.

Such an ambitious decision is also useful for propaganda purposes because several magazines reported it in their top articles: and in those articles some leaders of the four parties commented on their vigorous rival to be. None the less there is nothing new in their attitude. Magazines, as well as other means of mass-communications, focused attention on the extraordinary approach of the Soka Gakkai. This way of reporting will only help propagation, and it can never direct public opinion rightly. We know that over 10 million people cannot be ignored, but the criticism must be in a way so as not to favor the believers of Soka Gakkai. Because this criticism, besides being a compromise, protects democracy.

The parties, namely Liberal-Democrats, Socialists, Democratic-Socialists, and Communists, as they used to, judged Soka Gakkai's running for the Lower House from the viewpoint of their own merits and demerits. They are agreed that no great threat could be expected for them. They said nothing about the Soka Gakkai's potential to become so large that it could wield tremendous influence. In fact, the Liberal-Democratic Party, which co-operated with the Soka Gakkai in the last election of Tokyo metro-polis governor, looks upon it as a religious pressure group. Socialists and Democratic-Socialists warn of Soka Gakkai for their supporting classes: laborers, farmers, and minor enterprisers are in common with Gakkai's. Communists criticized it most fiercely and precisely. All of these four parties said that Soka Gakkai has no positive policies, only negative ones. We agree with them on that point, nevertheless we are not satisfied with them not having given any deep thought over the causes and the possible danger in future, of Soka Gakkai's expansion. The Soka Gakkai is superior to all other parties in its organization, yet it has also something superior to them in appealing to the people.

The Soka Gakkai itself is now not just a religious group with military order an aggressive persuasion, but the greatest group of the masses in Japan. The leaders are skillful and reasonable, however it must be difficult to keep unity among 10 million members especially when they act in the political field, where "an agreement coming out of disunion" is the fundamental rule. This is also the rule of democracy and democratic diet system. If the leaders of the Soka Gakkai try to force unity under the name of Nichiren, they will be the enemy of democracy. Or if they allow the disunity, the Soka Gakkai itself will be no longer a religious group. This is the paradox between the religious character and the political ambition of the Soka Gakkai. We think the future of Soka Gakkai will be the disunion into several groups due to differences in political stance.

We believe in the steadiness of democracy in Japan, stability of government, and in the growth of the economy that will make the people more affluent, but on the other hand there are still dangers which may result in the expansion of the Soka Gakkai, such as the state of mass-society, lack of a sound religious basis, and poverty. So we must make an effort to overcome them, besides always being careful of any group which threatens the existence of democracy and the liberty.

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Student Movement Needs A Great Advance

Since the so-called An-Po Struggle the student movement has been on a turning point. The student movement is losing its significance, and it is a great pity that the self-governing activity in Keio Univ. should be at a low ebb and remarkably isolated from the ordinary students.

So that it is claimed to make a new aspect of Student Movement, and the reformation of the Self-Government Committee.

The Transition of the Student Movement

What is the cause of the dullness of the Students Campaign of Keio Univ.? Before seeking its cause we had better study the main campaigns which have been carried out, in our campus. The Self-Government Committee of Keio was born in 1947 as an affiliate of Zengakuren.

In the course of few days, however, Keio Self-Government Committee seceded from Zengakuren for doubting so radical ideology of an executive committee of Zengakuren and some of the committee belonging to the Japan Communist Party. And at the time of so-called "An-po Struggle" (struggle against U.S.-Japan Security Treaty) Keio Self-Government Committee newly affiliated herself with Zen-Jichiren.

Keio students participate the movement of An-Po Struggle as one of universities, but the clear and fixed purpose was not there in existence among the leaders of the day. They were floated like a duck-weed. At the early steps when the executives have no united opinion students of Keio seemed to participated in demonstrations in mood and moved only out of impulse. They were disposed to be carried away by the impulse of the moment without thoughtful discussion research and investigation, and difference of quality broke out between the executives and students.

Indeed, An-po struggle taught us the importance and necessity of firm connection between the students and the mass. Nothing have proved the greatness of it at the moment of An-po Struggle, and in fact the concord of students and mass construct a great power and lead the campaign to success to some extent. But after the An-po Struggle the student campaign could not gain the mass supports and the isolation between students and mass gradually increased. Then what was the course of this separation? There we can find two main reasons.

First one is that this isolation came partly from the excessive political activities of the leaders. But general students also are to be blamed for allowing to leaders to go their own way.

The second is the indifference and apathy of the mass. Most of mass became indifferent to politics from their despair,

and they waste most of their life in seeking temporal enjoyment. And the student was disappointed in the object (mass) of having no effect, losing essential purpose, and aim. And they are to give themselves to despair. The mass disgust the Students Campaign and the students disappoint the mass. Because of this, the isolation of the mass and the object having no effect, students campaign became dull.

And at this very moment President Takamura issued a statement instructing the students to refrain from being involved in political movements neither in or out of the campus.

It was an inevitable consequence that most of the Keio students permitted that statement and that result was as President Takamura pleases.

The Reformation of Autonomy Committee

And here we can find out another reason for the apathy of Keio students. This is the executive committee of Keio Self-Government which has no obvious aim and a half-hearted approach, when it comes to executing a plan. The Keio Self-Government Committee, assuming the support of the students, can not even raise a question to the university authorities. And often the Keio Self-Government only gives data of the question to students, and never thinks to take this initiative or leadership. We can not ignore that this attitude accelerates the indifference and the isolation between the Committee and the general students.

The reformation of the Self-Government Committee System could to accomplish getting rid of this dullness among students first of all. Then what is the concrete measure for bringing about this reformation? There we can find two ways.

First, open the campaign by having the Self-Government Committee conduct a class debate in relating to leadership, while explaining the significance of the political struggle not in a one-sided way. And at this juncture, we must prevent the appearing of strictly personal matters appearance, and moreover the Self-Government Committee System must a place in the reflection of students generally.

erally.

Secondly, is to reform the methods of the electioning. Generally speaking, most of the students do not pay close attention, or the committee should not act as if they have nothing to do with a class committee. These phenomena result in the early election of a student who can not afford the time to elect or who is not suitable for a committee. At least six months or so is required before they can be come accustomed to the affairs of the university. Automatic admittance gives no time for new comers to think and study about what a student self government really means, and how it is to be carried out. So to remedy this evil, we should like to propose that a period of six months be given to new comers as a term for them to study student self government itself, while the student authorities try every possible means of letting them know and understand the structure or student self-government and its policies.

An Opinion of Bungakukai
 The solution of two problems is claimed to the present student movement. One problem is that the present active students consider each affair as a phenomenon and their activities have not the constant purpose. They should have one consistent purpose and then be critical against the present social system, the capitalistic system, which flows under many affairs.

The another problem is that their demonstration is not effective for the people intoxicated with the peaceful time. On the contrary, in a vicious society a demonstration may be essential to the student movement. So

A New Aspect of Student Movement

It is natural that student campaign should dull in such a situation in which conservatism and rationalism permeates into the general student in Keio. For all that, we are not allowed to submit blindly to the authority of the university or the policy of the government. We students should always cultivate the critical mind, and once the situations that invade the students' rights, we can brace ourselves up if we act distinct analysis of status in

it is necessary for the students to make use of diversified ways, for example, public lectures, news papers, magazines and radio broadcastings etc.

The Movement of Anti-J-K Talk

As the movement against Japan-Korea Talk is very brisk in Keio Univ. recently, we asked one of the leaders of the movement of the view point they are acting with.

"The invested capital by Japan does not always mean that it will bring a better living standard for Koreans but on the contrary it will increase the number of unemployed and recipients of low-wages. It is the very capitalists in Japan and in Korea, and Korean corrupt governmental officials that will directly or indirectly get the profits from the Japanese investment."

In a sense, this means that we Japanese will be on the stand of assailant against all of petty farmers, fishermen and wage-labours in Korea."

Therefore, they can not resist positively the monstrous Japan-Korea talk as men who love the human race and long for a permanent peace.

Of course different motives prompted their activities. Some have regarded it as part of an ideological struggle. And a senior has joined the movement opposing the racial-prejudiced words used against Koreans.

They are actively engaged not because they are not satisfied with the realities but because they have got a national and social sense of that we must not be responsible for more miserable which declares conditions for Koreans.

quo and in a good sense of students.

When we call in question a phenomenon, we have the right to research for the truth by the surely academic way. This is the characteristic of students. We can not expect the public at large or their leaders to seek the truth in that way because they interweave their own advantages and interests.

If we students make most of those characteristics, students campaign will have a big influence on the society.

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