



Congratulations Forward 6,000 Keio Freshmen

On April 8, the entrance ceremony of the 1965 academic year of Keio University was grandly held at the Hiyoshi Memorial Hall. It was a windless, warm and soft sunshined day. Under half-opened cherry blossoms with pastel colours of happy spring, freshmen took a big step into college life with their parents by pleasantly promenading the campus.

The total number of freshmen of this year is 6,341,139 from Hibiya (High School), 113 from Nishi, 107 from Kaisei, 102 from Azabu, 89 from Shinjuku and others. It shows an increase of 697 over last year. The following is the number in each department: Dept. of Literature: 958, Economic Dept.: 1,471, Law Dept.: 876, Dept. of Political Science: 898, Commercial Dept. 1,266, Medical Dept.: 110, Dept. of Engineering: 762 (ascertained at the school affairs section).

In the ceremony, following the report on education matters Kotaro Imaizumi, the standing director, made his address being proxy for President Shohei Takamura whose letter of resignation had been accepted by at the Keio Council (Hyogi-kai) held on March 22. In his remarks he said "A university is never a kind of a stepping stone to obtain better employment. It expects each of you spiritually academic severity, and rather secondarily gives cultivation necessary as a member of so-

ciety and a career man. The esteem truth and academic freedom is just realized in the campus peaceful and orderly which is truly peaceful and orderly."

Then after the address by Prof. Takashi Hashimoto (Dept. of Literature), Miss Akiko Shirakawa (the Ecinuc Dept.) read the entrance address on behalf of freshmen. And the ceremony ended with singing the college song (Jukuka) in unison.

April 9, the annual orientation for freshmen began and it lasted till April 19. During this period, seven Students Self-Govern-Committees (Jichikai) and more than 120 cultural and sports circles (Bunren & Taiikukai) and other independent circles (Dokuritsu dantai) took the charge of the meeting to explain the Keio circles movements.

Meanwhile, about twenty public lectures to freshmen were planned.

April 9 "On confusion in South East Asia"

by Mr. M. Obata.

"How to act in the real society"

by Mr. M. Yamada & T. Yasuda.

(Discussion)

10 "Is it possible to improve modern society through poems?"

by Mr. H. Sekine.

"History of modern universities"

by Mr. S. Toyama.

Letters to Editor

Dear Sir:

In the leading editorial of the October 1964 issue, headed "For the Betterment of Keio," it seems that with such a broad base on which the appointment of the president rested, there can be no claim that adequate consideration was not given to the action taken. The complaint that the students had no voice in this matter is beside the point. The students are in Keio to study and to increase their knowledge, and there is utterly no reason why they should have any voice in the selection of administrative officers of the university. The students must realize that in large, complicated organizations there must be a delegation of power to perform routine functions, such as the selection of administrative officers. To inject the students in such matters and to give them a voice in such selections would confer upon students a function entirely apart from the object for which they attend the university.

— R. W. FIXEL, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. FIXEL:

Keio University, we believe, should exist for school authorities, professors and students. None of them can be ignored. Students have the right to study as much as they want. We, students are human beings at the same time.

Keio has many irrational facets. For instance, in deciding the curriculum, the voice of the students who study actually in Keio is always ignored. You mentioned a "broad base," but these persons mostly come from the business world. If we keep silent, they can decide Keio's policy electing a president to perpetuate their own ideas in the way of their choice. Keio may be a university to teach business knowledge not the truth. They can justify their capitalism as they like it. This is the problem of not only Keio Univ. but all the universities of Japan.

No doubt the students are in Keio to increase their knowledge as you mentioned. But never is that all. When we learn, we should try to realize our ideals. If Keio has an irrational system, we should insist on its improvement.

It's easy to study in a routine course which has inconveniences, but we believe it's the students' duty to make the necessary improvements.

— EDITOR.

Togakuren Protests Japan-Korean Talk

On April 7, the Anti-Japan-South Korean Negotiation Committee led by the Committee for Reconstruction of Togakuren assembled in Shimizudani Park in Tokyo to protest the conclusion of a treaty between Japan and South Korea and to condemn the US for her Vietnam policy. About 300 students including 30 girls assembled. 20 Keio students were present.

The rally began at 3:15 p.m., and representatives of Waseda, Tokyo and Yokohama National Univ. among others made speeches concerning the Japan-South Korean negotiations. They included the following:

1) The Japanese Government intends to conclude a treaty with South Korea in order to secure a footing to the extend economic markets on the Asian continent.

2) This negotiation does not only mean economic aid itself, but the Japanese Government intends to rule South Korea politically in the future supported by Japanese monopolistic capitalists.

3) This negotiation will prevent the unification between North and South Korea.

At 4:00 p.m., they began their demonstration in the city surrounded by police men. They demonstrated in Akasaka-mitsuke lining the streets and in trying to rush into the American Embassy they struggled with police men.

They made clear their stand on the issue before their 5:00 departure.

Keio Ltd. Starts

On April 1, Keio Joint stock Company started. This company aims at the sale of books and stationary, cleaning the campus, lending assembly halls among other things. The Students Co-operative (Seikyo) declared to protest against this project.

1) This company is established to make profits. All the enterprises in the university should be characteristic of public welfare.

2) Life Co-op is managed by students committee, although this company has no system which students' voices can be heard.

3) This company intends to suppress Life-op's movement.

4) This company has declared it will employ men who have attained the age limit—65 years. This is an attempt to the Keio Union which is now protesting against this age limit.

Tuition Increase Enrages Students

Entire Keio students boycotted all class and examinations. It was supported by public opinion, the journalists calling it "Keio Boy's dutiful strike."

Struggle Begins

On Jan. 20, school authorities announced a planned raise of school fees, decided by the Council Conference (Hyogi-kai). According to the announcement, the university proposals called for a ¥10,000 increase in entrance fees, a ¥20,000 increase in tuition fees, institution of ¥100,000 charge to cover the cost of facility improvements and the purchase by students of at least one ¥100,000 school bond. The sum of these figures amounted to ¥360,000 three times as much at present.

On Jan. 21, 3,000 students asked the Directors Sato and Yamaguchi, to explain the reasons of this drastic raise. They promised to have President Takamura meet students to explain on Jan. 22.

On Jan. 22, about 4,000 students assembled in Mita to listen to president's explanation. President didn't appear because of his being ill. Students became angry at irresponsible attitude of school authorities, and no explanation was made that day. Students demonstrated in the campus.

On Jan. 26, Student Assemblies were held in Mita and other branch schools. They discussed, 1) the equality to learn; every student preparing for the entrance examination, expecting to become a Keio student this April should have right to take

Dr. Carr Arrives

April 7, Dr. Elizabeth Carr, Chairman of the Dept. of Speech, University of Hawaii, arrived in Japan by B.O.A.C. Prof. E. Kiyooka, Director of International Center gave a reception at his house on that night. English teachers of Keio High School were invited to the reception. They are to go to Hawaii for one year to study the teaching method of English in the coming summer, and Mr. S. Saito of Keio High School is due to give a seminar on teaching Japanese in Hawaii. They obtained funds for the experience in Hawaii from the U.S. Federal Government through the good offices of Dr. E. Carr.



April 10, 11, the first games of the Six Universities Baseball League of Tokyo took place at the Jingu Stadium between Keio and Tokyo. Tokyo defeated Keio 1—0 in the first game, and 4—3 in the second game after 16 years. K. Takahashi, back number 2, hit timely and led Tokyo to victory. (Photo. The Hochi)



the examination. If the school fees are raised drastically, poor students must give up his plan because he can't pay the school fees although he might pass. 2) reactionary attitude of school authorities; they decided the tuition increase ignoring students' voices. They broke the promise to have the President meet students and postponed putting examination booklets on sale. 3) others; We cannot understand why they must raise tuition fees so drastically.

On Jan. 23, entire students staged a strike at the Mita campus to protest. They boycotted class and all terminal examinations and held a student rally, picketed all gates from early morning till three o'clock. This was the first students strike since Hon. Yukichi Fukuzawa founded Keio University over 100 years ago. A placard was written as follows: "Fukuzawa Sensei, we do defend your teaching." (Fukuzawa wrote in his "Encouragement to learn," "Heaven makes no men above men, makes no men below men.") Another placard was written, reforming Keio's school proverb, "The money is mightier than the pen."

On Jan. 29, Pres. Takamura explained why Keio had to raise the school fees in The Mainichi Shimbun and he pointed out the little Government aid for private universities of Japan. According to him, about a ¥3,000,000,000 deficit of Keio University and ¥350,000,000 interests each year were revealed.

On Feb. 3, the terminal examinations were postponed for seven weeks except for Seniors as they had to graduate in March. Being a special spring vacation actually, all the students decided to come to school willingly.

On Feb. 5, Students Assembly was held in Mita, presented by about 10,000 Keio students. School authorities announced to make concessions as follows:

1) School bond should be of freshmen's own accord.

2) The sum of scholarships should be increased.

3) A formal system in which President, Directors and representative of students can debate should be founded. At the Assembly, Student Executive Committee decided to accept this proposal according to the consequence of the vote, 4,313 ayes and 1,852 neys.

The struggle came to an end actually. Though school bond became of freshmen's own accord, no system for students to debate with school authorities has mdae. No Government's aid is increased. All the Keio students are satisfied saying we won. But must we have fought for the sake of Keio, herself, poor candidates of examinations and equality to learn? Here we should firmly see what we have been asking again.

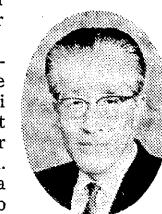
President Retires

On March 22, the Keio University Council Conference formally accepted the resignation which President Takamura offered on March 19, by reason of his being ill. According to law of Keio University, the standing directors were also obliged to retire. Pres. Takamura was re-elected last June and he has been sick since last Jan. His policies were subject to much comment the tuition increase enraged the entire student body and he refused to meet them.

Ex-President Takamura was present at both graduation and entrance ceremonies in March and April and will carry on with activities actin in the president's name until a new pres. is elected.

Although the Pres. has explained his resignation because of his being ill, general opinion says he was obliged to retire taking the responsibility for the struggle against tuition increase.

The method of the coming election is as follows. Eighteen members from the six departments and the other organizations of the university—each represented by two persons, were examined by the Election Sub-Committee (Senkyo-linkai), consisting of the Deans of each Department and they are re-examined by the Election Committee of the all Keio University (Zenjyuku-Senkyo-linkai) consisting of the members of the Council (Hyogi-kai), six Deans, the managers of all Keio Univ. and two office workers and former Presidents. This election will take place in the latter of part of April.



Takamura

TRAGEDY OF VIETNAM

We are now in danger. At once conflict in Vietnam comes to our attention. We are unsure if we are not on the brink of another world war. We must believe world war never happen. But we find the conflict between U.S. and North Viet Nam daily increasing in significance in the newspaper, on radio and on T.V.

We cannot ignore these situation in we truly seek peace. In Vietnam many young people like ourselves are sent into army and others are shot down by Viet Cong. Some people are killed by U.S. napalm bombs.

But most Vietnamese cannot understand what the killing is all about.

The situation in Vietnam is too confused to allow clear thinking. All Vietnamese are able to do is protect their lives. We cannot overlook this situation in Vietnam. So we must express our opinion with regard to peace. We, the members of the Mita Campus, consider this problem. In this edition we judge this situation in Viet Nam from the Geneva Agreement and humanity.

First we explore the history of the Vietnam crisis and second; we note the situation of the people from the view of humanity; then finally, we guess the people's wishes and the future.

History Of Vietnam

The war in Vietnam began as a movement for independence of the nation, which was under the colonial control of France. France had governed for 80 years until the end of World War II. In the immediate post-revolutionary days, two political power centers emerged in Vietnam. One was the Hanoi power under the control of President Ho-chi-minh and the other was the Saigon power under control of the Imperial Baodai who was backed up by French. The former was recognized by the West and the latter by the Communist world. As a result, these two factions to each other following their respective positions in the Cold War. In 1954, the United States replaced France as the influential foreign power in Vietnam. The war of liberation against France began at the time when the Vietnam independence alliance took part in the Japanese campaign during World War II taking advantage of the vacuum of power which followed the Japanese surrender, the Vietnam Democratic Republic was declared at Hanoi in September of 1945, President Ho-thinh took office. Early year the Imperial Baodai, who was supported by France, abdicate, and France recognized the Republic in a provisional convention. But major conflicts of interest brought on a long war before negotiation and the proper agreement was made. The war continued for eight years. During the War France re-established the Baodai power to form a rival government opposed to the Northern public. Consequently Vietnam was divided into two parts. But because of the French defeat at Dien Bienpu, the war involving France was ended. It was the Geneva Agreement that established a post-war adjustment plan. This agreement not only called for the end to all wars, but also provided a formula to permit the epoch making, content that they would make divided Vietnam. Then, not only France, which was beaten, but England and other powers were against American policy and so was world public opinion. America entered Vietnam alone with a fundamental view that America must prevent the Communist power from widening into Vietnam. The United States continued to ignore other country's advice. We are sure that America holds great pride as the leader of the Western Countries and is self-confidence of great military power and abundance that French were sorely lacking. We can discover America's policy and intentions in Vietnam in the White Paper which was published during the crisis at the end of February. It explains that America regards the war in Vietnam, not as a nation-emanicipation-war and a civil war, but international war in which North Vietnam directly helps the Viet-Cong guerrillas.

From the above we are convinced that no kind of war may be forgiven and especially war in which there exists a lack of respect for the wishes of the people, as is currently being fought Vietnam. If we must have war; let it be by the people, of the people and for the people. We are unable to find support by the Vietnamese people for war. Many journalists and writers who have been to Vietnam note that all the people in Vietnam have become tired of war and their lives have found advantage from war. They can't see for whom they fight. Never—the less they die by American bombs and or Vietcong bombs. We, either Communist or liberal cannot endure this situation. Political ideology is not important here. From the view of humanity we declare that at first, America must withdraw from Vietnam. America must endeavor to promote the "Unconditional Talks" promised by President Johnson. Our motivation for this declaration is not politically partisan. We are humanists and it is to the reasoning of the humanist we direct our appeal.

The Past 20 Years In Vietnam

• The Ho Chi Minh Regime

In August 1945 upon Japan's defeat in World War II, the Annam Imperial Government of the pro-Japanese Emperor Bao Dai was downed, and Ho Chi Minh, the revolutionist who had been directing the underground anti-Japanese movement, appeared on the stage of international politics. He declared the independence of the Republic of Vietnam (later the Vietnam Democratic Republic.) At that time, Communists in France predominating influence and the French having governed Indonesia until then, in March 1946, France recognized the self-government of Annam and Tongking. During the fruitless negotiation over a territory, a boundary line and the degree of independence the nationalists raised their heads in France and ruptured the negotiations which Ho Chi Minh and his revolutionists became hotly pitted against the pro-French Vietnam Government of the Ex-Emperor Bao Dai and his group which was established in 1949 with the support of France. The Rebel Army were victorious in the war and defeated the French Army at Dien Bien Pu, and finally the Geneva Agreement was signed on July 20th 1954.

• The Geneva Conference

Nine countries took part in the Geneva Conference; The US, England, France, China, South and North Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

As for Vietnam, the 17 degree north latitude was arranged as the provisional military borderline, Vietnam was divided in the South and North and it was agreed upon that a referendum was to be conducted in July 1956, two years after the Conference.

The following is Article 17, a paragraph of the Agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Vietnam: With effect from the date of entry into force of the present Agreement, the introduction into Vietnam of any reinforcements in the form of all types of arms, munitions and other war material is prohibited. And the International Control Commission was established. The member of the Commission consisted of India, Canada and Poland.

The Geneva Conference was aimed for the purpose of the neutralization of Indo-China. The US did not signed it. The reason was as follows; The political settlement at present is no more than a delivery of Indo-China to Communist. The US does not think that there is a possibility of settling the Indo-China problem. Nevertheless there is a probability that France may determine a cease fire. Someone must continue the war against Communist. (the State Secretary Dulles)

On Sept. 8th America organized the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) as an anti-Communist military alliance in Asia.

• The Ngo Dinh Diem Regime

As France withdrew from Vietnam, America meddled in Indo-China in place of France. And the pro-American Ngo Dinh Diem became the real power in Vietnam in place of Governor Bao Dai who had been backed up by the influence of France. The Ngo Government did not sign the Geneva Agreement following the American line, and profitably affirmed the internal structure of their country. The US had actively given military and financial assistance to South Vietnam from the Indo-China War, and recognized the Government of the Republic of Vietnam. And, in 1955, America conducted the training of the South Vietnam Army, and promoted its reorganization to erase influence of France.

Prime Minister Ngo carried out social reformation and they were hailed as "the Star of Vietnam". He refused to accept the proposal of the Preparation Committee of Unity Election in North Vietnam, and the unity election of North and South Vietnam of July 1956 did not materialize. Because the Ngo government adjudged South Vietnam was not completely stable, the vote seemed to be advantageous to the Communist sides, and as South Vietnam did not sign the Geneva Agreement of 1954, it was not binding to South Vietnam at all, and besides under the Ho Government the referendum could not be conducted fairly.

After the Ngo Government adopted oppressive measure against Communists, the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam so called Viet Cong began guerrilla operations.

The Ngo Government had been gradually alienated from the people at this time when it came to light, the family control by those close to the Prime Minister Ngo, private possessions of the government corruptions of government officials.

• The National Liberating Front of South Vietnam

The Ngo Government, the real power of which Diem's younger brother Din Nu and his wife held, carried out the terrorism with the Secret Police nets. In 1960, criticisms on the Ngo dictatorship rose steadily among the people. "The Democratic Liberal Party" was organized among politicians, and criticisms in the military made the coup d'état by First Corps Commander Brig-Gen Nguyen Chanh Chi and others.

At the end of 1960 the National Liberating Front of South Vietnam were formed. The South Vietnam Government called it "Viet Cong." (Viet Cong means "The Vietnam Communist Party" in Vietnamese, but in Vietnam the Indo-China Communist Party were in the time of French rule, and the Vietnam Communist Party has not been at all—a note by the reporter.)

The leaders of the National Liberation of South Vietnam were hard-core Communists and their slogans were "to down American Imperialism and the Ngo Government," "to realize the pacific and neutral policy, and "to establish freedom and democracy."

Since the beginning of 1961 the Viet Cong's guerrilla operations grew much more violent. So Vice-President Johnson and General Taylor of the US were authorized to draw up a policy for South Vietnam.

In 1962 the Headquarters of America Military Assistance was set up in South Vietnam and the Vietcong - sweeping operations began. The Ngo Government enhanced the strength of the Army, too.

On the other hand the National Liberating Front of South Vietnam got fully prepared against the US Army and the South Vietnam Government Army.

In May 1963, when the South Vietnam Government Army repressed the Buddhist demonstrations against the prohibition command of hoisting the Buddhist flags. Strong objections rose against the favored treatments for Catholic by the Ngo Government. Anti-Ngo feelings grew more intense and the support for the Ngo government was completely deserted.

In November finally the coup d'état by General Dong Ban Minh broke out and Ngo brother were assassinated.

• Bombing in North Vietnam

As the Government that had been oppressing the people with the Secret Police nets was finally downed, their smoldering disaffections burst into flame. The Military Government was weak. Since then the Republic of Vietnam have had no strong central governments. The Military were constantly involved in scrambles for political powers. Only in a year and a half, there have been six coup d'états and ten changes of government and the political situation in South Vietnam have been in utter confusion. The US sent General Taylor in South Vietnam as the Ambassador at Saigon. The US's policy toward Vietnam had been at a deadlock. The National Liberating of South Viet-

nam had grown up tactically year by year to have the ability to attack grandly the Government Army.

In February 1965, sure enough, the US began to bomb in North Vietnam in "limited retaliations" for the Viet Cong attack on Plake. The National Liberating Front of South Vietnam gave destructive damages to the US Army and the Government Army and bombings by the US Air Force have been changed into "sanction attacks" from "limited retaliations". It has "escalated" (extended) to near 20 degree north latitude. In April, fighters of the US Air Force and MIG fighters of the Communist China staged on air battles.

The Vietnam War has run a serious risk of extension.

Appeal Humanism

When discussing the latest problem of Vietnam from the humanitarian point of view one cannot avoid concluding that the United States must withdraw from Vietnam.

Humanism is the spirit that respects human nature and claims that human nature should be liberated and humanized.

The great force opposed to humanism is a war. Because a war ignores humanity, that is to say, the value of human creativity. From this point of view, the war in Vietnam must be stopped. One may not neglect all kinds of war. Wars are divided into two classes. One is the war of aggression. The other is the war of liberation. Of course the former is not just. But a war for the purpose of liberation or for independence is in many circumstances, to be admitted.

With respect to the war in Vietnam, you may note these two classes of war. The United States support military activity, takes the form of aggression. On the contrary it may be argued that Viet-Cong has the responsibility to liberate South Vietnam. The Viet-Cong, which is supported by approximately three-fourths of the South Vietnamese, is resisting the unfair authority of the South Vietnam regime. This resistance is a war of liberation burning with the national consciousness. The U.S. has developed, on it's own authority what is called, the Domino Theory, and has changed Vietnam into a battle-field under the guise of protecting the South Vietnamese from "communist aggression."

The military activity supported by the U.S. for the sake of maintaining and expanding the sphere of it's influence cannot help but be judged an aggressive war.

South Vietnamese must fight in order to prevent peace from being destroyed by the acts-provocations of an anti-humanistic nature. They have made desperate efforts to rid themselves of the reign of the U.S. in order to build the government by themselves. Shouldn't the U.S. withdraw from Vietnam and join in the Asian peace?

Two Calls

Now what are the statements of France and North Viet Nam about the problem.

France It is difficult to solve the many problems of South-East Asia by war. If the Geneva Conference is held again, France will be ready to take part and to discuss the settlement of the disputes which took place after the Geneva Conference of 1954.

Great Britain and the Soviet Union should take the initiative in calling new conference. France feels anxiety about the acts of the U.S. It is dangerous if the current situation is allowed to continue.

When France first confronted the problem of Algeria, even De Gaulle had no intention of negotiating with Algeria. However as affairs developed France was forced to recognize the necessity of negotiations. If the U.S. expresses a sincere intention to negotiate, she must first stop attacking North Vietnam. Then the way to negotiation will be open.

North Vietnam

The national assembly of North Vietnam refuses the Appeal of the U.S. for peaceful negotiation and declares that the proper way to solve the crisis is made clear by four points:

1) It is necessary to observe the Geneva Agreement and not to let foreigners enter Vietnam until the North and South have achieved unification.

2) The U.S. should withdraw her forces from South Vietnam and must not further provoke North Vietnam militarily.

3) The affairs of South Vietnam should be treated by South Vietnam 4) The unity of North and South should be considered an internal affair and should be solved without foreign interference.

The statement of France is very important. Because France confronted the same problem in Viet Nam and Algeria as the U.S. does. The U.S. must listen to the warning of France, otherwise the U.S. will step the same way as France did.

Opinion

Nobody can accurately tell how the situation is in Vietnam. We don't know the number of Viet Cong nor the character of the Viet Cong. The United States regards Viet Cong as communists from Northern Vietnam. The Viet Cong declare they are people of South Vietnam. We are unable to determine which is correct. But with regard to American planes dropping bombs on Vietnam, this action is driving the Vietnamese people against the United States. People in Vietnam don't need both communism and napalm bomb. What they want is only a hat to the war.

We are limited to get complete data of one matter. By the above reason we are not allowed to reserve our opinion. We are on the brink of the cliff to declare the slogan: "America, withdraw from Viet Nam" as our opinion.

Campus at a Glance

Welcome to Keio University! I took great pleasure in seeing your entrance ceremonies. Dear freshmen!!

You entered this school after that famous movement against the increased fees. So I think you are full of Fukuzawa's Spirit. Moreover you brought your parents and brothers as well as yourselves. As has been customary in past years, but that many brothers could not enter the hall, so TV was set up for them in the dining hall. Well now I'll teach you how to become students of Keio University.

There are many circles, but you need not be at a loss. I will advise you that boys may join a circle in which there are many charming girls. On the other hand, girls may join a circle in which there are many handsome boys. It is a nice idea, isn't it?

If you cannot get a seat in your class room, you only need to realize that it is the thoughtful consideration of the school authorities which want to strengthen us for the struggle for existence. They are either weak at mathematics, or they are under contract with the masters of the mahjong rooms. It is nothing to worry about. You will soon see that the class rooms will become only third-class cinema houses. A professor once said, "They pay a daily visit just across the other side of the bridge of Hiyoshi Station."

Collect A's as hard as you can. The more you get "A", the more you will get on well with V.I.P.'s of companies. Only the number of A's will do. No concern as to the contents. Try to be kind to your girl friends always. You will see the meaning as exams draw near.

I hope you'll enjoy yourself in your college life. Goodluck!

A RED BEARD

The director, Mr. Akira Kurosawa spoke, "In the crisis of the Japanese picture world, earnest and frank producers cannot help but be aroused by it. I ask all staff, stars and cast to exert themselves to their best ability on this picture 'A red beard' and intend to pursue the limit of possibility of the pictures." Of course, this monochrome film duly confirms his view. The director Kurosawa reappears kindly the original drama by Shogoro Yamamoto and finds human loves within poor people bearing poverty or struggling against it.

In the drama, a young medical man, Noboru Yasumoto (Yuzo Kayama) who has passed three years in Nagasaki studying medicine, comes back at Edo (old Tokyo), hoping to get a job under the immediate control of the Edo shogunate. But he has been appointed a member of a charity hospital. The director of this hospital is Kyojo Niide (Toshiro Mifune) nicknamed "A red beard." Noboru feels disillusioned and dislike for the free patients who bear dirt and takes a defiant attitude toward "A red beard" in order to be discharged from his disagreeable post.

To a strange coincidence, now, the medical cost problem is in the limelight as social problems, this picture suggests a political proposal for it. From the point of art view, of course, The screenplay, the framework of scenes and the theme song is splendid. Toshiro Mifune, Kyo Shimura, Bokuzen Hidari and Kamatari Fujiwara, who are called "the Kurosawas" and Yuzo Kayama, Miyuki Kuwano and Reiko Dan whom Kurosawa first cast for his works, all act their parts fully. This film that is three hours long describes a melodrama and shows the cinema at its best.

The Fugitive



Richard (David Janssen) as the Fugitive of the TBS T. V. popular program, is famous as our idol. Now this program has attracted public attention, being almost universal in appeal. That is to say, this story has a world-wide significance to humanity.

One of the well-known TBS Announcers, Mr. Hideo Den says, "I am very busy with my business, and so, I have only watched merely 4 or 5 times, but my children watch this popular program 'the Fugitive' on television. The creative stage of this story interests, what next? Something must have happened . . . , and rather close to one. This picture is realistic, we can watch 'the Fugitive' within ones own experience. I think that such a thing appeals to fans."

To a certainty, Mr. Hideo Den is right to a point, "the Fugitive" is far from a senseless action picture, and grows up to cultivate the mind. This serial film is filled with the essence of humanism, the solemnity of good will, a man as a fugitive leading a solitary life and full of pathos. In a sense, it challenges attention, or this film seems to keep noble passion secret and elevates our mind socially.

We, the Art staff, meet the demand of Keio "Fugitive" fans, with this still photo from a scene in "the worm-eaten village," released by TBS. In a played-out fishing village, a daughter of the headman, beautiful and good-natured girl, Clara (Brenda Scott) falls in love with Richard, but he is a fugitive, so that he must continue the endless and heartless sentimental journey. Playing now. It is a new film from the U.S.A. which can be seen every Saturday, 8 P.M. on TBS T.V. (Rumi. Arai)

YOUNG VENTURERS

What is the bloom of youth? Someone say that it is our college life or a romance, political interests, and our daily life. But we—adventurous. Can you glorify your splendid adolescence essentially in a tragic age? If we glorify positively the youthful days, we must create a new mode of life by ourselves.

Young venturers were sick of a conventional indifference, life of egocentrism, opportunism and the rationalization of it, they look for emergence from daily life and demand a variety, but they don't stand aloof from all the world. It is not too much to say that young venturers were born in this rather crisis part of their manneristic daily life and civilization. Young venturers of the postwar type formed many ups-and-downs tribes as popular songs with the stream, for instance, some of them are "the Sun tribes," "the Moon tribes," "Beat," "Kaminari (thunder) tribes," "My car tribes," "Roppongi tribes," "Me, her tribes," "Rat Group," "Suteteko tribes," "Ivy tribes" and "Miyuki tribes," etc. Why are they so violent ups-and-downs? They are fanciful to appear, and rather have no philosophy but always fresh. You see it may be a transition period. If so, what do young venturers aim at? We may emphasize that it is no more than glorification or restoration of the bloom of youth.

I think you feel an interest in "Miyuki tribes," and where have all the "Miyuki tribes" gone? Perhaps you haven't seen anything of them lately, or you may have an impression that "Miyuki tribes" have already disappeared from sight. At any rate, it makes a special feature that this truthful "tribes study" reports grasp the inside of the unique tribes so called "Miyuki tribes" in Japan through the process of rise, the period of flourish, and fall. In the present state of us, the main current of "Miyuki tribes" is occupied and represented by two or three epoch-making groups (Centralsider Twilight, Ueno Miyuki tribes, etc.), and these are organized by regular members or separated lives. The other "Miyuki tribes" are ruined or obscure, but we are wonderful venturers.

Strictly speaking, girls so called "Miyuki tribes" wearing a long skirt, with a lunacy bag (made of papers, wools, nylons and humps), crowd round this Sukiya, Namiki, West the fifth, Suzuran, Azuma street and Miyuki avenue at Ginza, and peep into show windows of a cosmetic parlor, tailor shop, jewelry store, etc. They hanker after gaily something, emergence from a manneristic daily life, and these stimulate their curiosity. But they are simple, inquisitive, adventurous, and uneventful girls or fashionmongers. This is the first and early "Miyuki tribes." Now then, I think the origins of "Miyuki tribes" again. Some years ago, it is true that snobbish youths for blind date, followers of gang, and mashers, wearing coats with brass buttons, like a bellboy, loitered this Miyuki avenue, we can go back all the more, but this is very difficult problem. Maybe, the lights of neon signs across the night sky at Ginza may give you an answer.

Well, after this energetic youths, prodigal teenagers, young belletrists, play boys, flappers, instigators and many other rising high-teens, all youngsters have taken part in the name of "Miyuki tribes." Perhaps you put a wide construction, or you can take "Miyuki tribes" in a wide sense. But for this reason, we don't want to win popularity. As "Beat tribes" ateliers are Greenwich Village at New York, North Beach at San Francisco and Venice West at Los Angeles, so are the meeting places of "Miyuki tribes" to "Julien" and "Rock" etc. Where can you find "Miyuki tribes"? The fashionable society of us adventurous youths or youngsters, including foreign youths, flappers, young belletrists, and twilight girls have stages of high-class saloons, dance halls, bowling centers, jazz tea room, skating rinks, ski grounds, lobbies of hotel, restaurants, fruits parlor, and fancy drinks grills. We are elegant, refined and wholesome tribes against brutal misdeed groups (for example, "Arrow Hearts" group that was arrested.)

We, who enjoy the bourgeoisie life, never sacrifice ourselves for the celebration of the lost glorious future, because we have already eaten every splendid "Utopia," or a glorious future, that is to say, we have found the Paradise, the glory of the world, as if it would never pass. To put it concretely, our "Centralsider Twilight" group members crowd together terrace "Julien" (the second floor of underwears shop for ladies) of Miyuki avenue at Ginza, this is our headquarters, beer restaurant "Rosen Keller," Canadian café "Mizuno" (near Japan women's college) of Meiji highway, ladylike tea room "Francais" at Shibuya, Italian restaurant "Tivoli," Swiss tea room "Orgel" at Ikebukuro, "Morschan" at Denenchofu, confectionery "Almond," restaurant "Clover" at Roppongi, night club "New Latinquarter" at Akasaka, church (for example, Catholic Church Franciscan Fathers, Grant Heights Chapel and Kanto Mura Family Housing Annex), Drive-in, there is a music box playing the rhythm of hillbilly, surf, rock-and-roll, Hawaiian, hot-rod, swim (clam), etc., and Tokyo Bowling Center, at Aoyama, Hata Bowling Center, Korakuen Blue and Orange Bowling Center, Shinagawa Bowling Center, Ikebukuro Mammoth Skating Center or Swimming pool, "the white birch" hillside cottage at Hattodai, islands of summer, the resort town of Seaside, Lake lodge, villas, other recreation grounds, Youth Activities Club or Teen Centers, Yokohama Dreamland and Hayama Mariner. In these places, you may find an opportunity to come into contact with our members by chance.

But dance hall "Happy Valley" and "Wakakusa Hall" (especially, dancing party under the auspices of individual) at Shibuya is gathering places of another inferior "Miyuki tribes," wearing long skirts with a bag, high-socks, Yankee trousers, trumpet trousers, semi-tight skirts, one-piece dress, bulky sweater, play clothes, ivy coats, pale brown overcoats, "elle mode," and Japanese drawers (Suteteko). Their hair styles are not too long and not too short, long cut cool cut, the Beatles cut, boy's cut, Sonny cut, crew cut, the latest coiffure, and a close crop. To use common words, these are Miyuki looks or Miyuki styles. This branch of "Miyuki tribes" has meeting places of underground tea room "Rock", not to mention the name of Ginza, jazz tea room "La Seine" and "Tennessee", waiting rooms, locker rooms, stand Bars, Hibiya Park, beer halls, music theaters, pinball, mahjong, billiards houses or Game Centers, health resorts, rifle ranges, Harumi International Skating Link, basement passages, Rock garden, planetarium (the final projection), The national stadium, the Imperial Palace Plaza at night, "Shinsekai" at Asakusa, and Tokyo International Airport Terminal at Haneda. They are sporty and crazy styles, and especially, they become active in growing warmer and make a peak in



summer. Into the night, the youngsters, including misdeed boys and girls, rampage in groups through the streets.

Secondly, we refer to the group constructions. In the formative process of a peer group, it shows the double or triple structures. Those are central members and outsider members, both are enlisted under the banner of one group. The triple-structure group consists of the leading kernel members, being surrounded by regular members, who play an important part in this group, and floating, temporary members. They are under the influence of regular members or instigators. The following short passages have replied to an assistant prof. Naka (sociology)'s question (What kind of languages do we, "Miyuki tribes", use?). Some of "Miyuki tribes" are rough of speech; GI Center (H, lover, bawdy), shock "ikasu" (super, splendid or a marvel), "nandemonai" (oh, it's nothing), "hajiki" (shooting gallery or pachinko), "aiaigasa" (under the same umbrella) "zurakaru" (lam), none of your cheeks!, whispers of love, T.V. commercial song or slang, shopping cants or vocabulary and sexual slang (cherry, pussy, so hot, public floss, the rest is omitted).

This school of "Miyuki tribes" at Ginza was picked up by Tsukiji police station under keeping in order (generally speaking, obstruction of traffic, violence, gamble, sleeping drug or tranquilizer play and invitation to indecent Ball, etc.). They invited us heartily by a microbus to the police station, and then, some of "Miyuki tribes" left "written apologies", and they bought us a dishonor. It is a pity that this scandal afford manifest data for the first-class newspapers and weekly magazines (Their news is distorted and a one-sided view, it was liable to cause misjudgement.). But, this school of "Miyuki tribes" is still alive, whether favorable or not, it is reasonable and true that adventurous, rebellious youths always exist in our days.

Recently, I have found another group of young ladies at Ginza. They are linked up with friendship and Ginza frequenters. Some of these "Miyuki tribes" are collected with a bossy girl, and our noble "Centralsider Twilight" group, too. We who come from uptowns and the Bluff, call each other by a nickname, for instance, Butch, Baby, Mitsuyo, Shima, Rei, Toyomi, Kayuri, Ramie, Yuka, Rumi, Sumiko, Leatha, Hiroko, Manami, Yumi, and Yukie (all real persons). For your information, each of us parents is a tailor shop owner at Ginza, owner managers of restaurants, tea rooms, and public houses, directors, diplomats, businessmen, bankers, dressmakers, designers, and trading merchants, etc.

Perhaps you may consider that "Miyuki tribes" are on the wane and go out of date. This is our important start and intention. "Burial", therefore, we remain alive or survive. It is true that some of "Miyuki tribes" are rather descended from old "the Sun tribes" and "Beat" (a certain 10 members group, they often hold revels at night of late, and make a great racket, they go full speed by sport cars to the midnight town and play). They are nothing else but young venturers, but our group is unprecedented and lonesome tribes in the post-war. Where do we, "Miyuki tribes" or "Young Venturers" go? Someday, the passing times that come and go

If you want to find or become "Miyuki tribes" out of curiosity, you had better go those places that we mentioned above. We think it is as wise as Solomon for you to go there. As soon as you reached there and you came to yourself, a large number of passengers or the multitude regard you as one of inquisitive and inferior "Miyuki tribes". And then, you may be satisfied, or else you may return your daily life with ridiculous. Oh! No, we have already found another place where we, the remnants of "Miyuki tribes", crowd together and our new headquarters: I'm now looking at a corner of the dance hall, a mirror ball turning round slowly, thanks to my friends, co-operators, and groups. (M. Yamane)

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For the Peace of Vietnam

In his speech of April 7 President L.B. Johnson explained why the U.S. Forces remain in Vietnam as following. "The U.S. had a commitment to South Vietnam Government to support its independence. So it is and it will remain the policy of the U.S. to furnish assistance to support South Vietnam as long as it is required to bring Communist aggressions and terrorism under control." As we read his speech we can easily point out many problems in it. That is, the U.S. still considers this Vietnam problem only as Communist aggression and are truly thinking that Vietnam solution will be found if North Vietnam stop their aggressions.

They are not apt to recognize this war as an ardent struggle for racial independence. Mr. Johnson insists that the U.S. has a duty to support Vietnam independence but if we learn the miserable history of Vietnam we cannot easily accept his assertion. Indeed there are many problems about the Geneva Agreement of 1954 which stipulated that no country has a right to bring any military forces or to establish military bases in Vietnam. And it is very difficult to decide which countries—the U.S. or North Vietnam—had violated this Agreement first. But if we look back at the U.S. policy at that time, the U.S. must be at least to blame for the following facts. That is, the U.S. had supported Ngo Dinh Diem Government which had boycotted the popular election through the South and North Vietnam. We cannot deny this fact is one of the ingredients which caused the Vietnam problem to become more and more serious in addition to North aggressions.

President Johnson had also said in his speech that he is ready for "unconditional discussion" if Communists wish to talk, and if they don't the U.S. is determined to keep bombing North. In his speech we can find some ray of hope from it, but his theory still has the risk of a bet. And it seems he is forgetting the South Vietnam people existence and doesn't seem to endeavoring to find what is the best for Vietnamese. It is very doubtful how many South Vietnamese desire to bomb and destroy their own country and their neighbors. In fact, there are many of the Buddhists and the students in South Vietnam who heartily wish to solve this war among themselves instead of by foreign intervention.

The Vietnam tragedy lies in the fact that South Vietnam people have not been given of deciding their own fate by themselves but had been deprived of whole the fate of their country by other nation's people such as the U.S. or Communist China. The South Vietnam government must have their own stern policy which reflects the will and desire of their own people and they must recognize that there is no solution to the Vietnam issue except in their own thoughts and actions. Their duty at this point is that they must stand on their own feet and break foreign support. And if the thing goes like that way any other countries—the U.S. or Communist China—have no right to intervene their policy whatever their assertion may protect the Vietnam people from the so called vices of communism aggressions and on the other hand the vice of imperialism.

Finally the attitude of the Japanese Government on Vietnam is also to be blamed on the following points. Japan, as one of the countries that are earnestly wishing the world peace, had never given a official statement protest against the U.S. bombing North even for the humanistic reasons. The declaration which Japanese Government had given was only in the agreement with April 7 speech of President Johnson. Japanese Government gave a statement welcoming especially the part that Mr. Johnson was ready to sit down at the conference table.

But this announcement of unconditional discussions is just only Mr. Johnson had accepted the Beograd Appeal which had been announced on April 1. The Japanese Government had accepted this Appeal as the meaning of the U.S. acceptance and they never indicated of those Japanese opinion prior to the U.S. If this slovenly Japanese diplomacy due to the structure of Japan—U.S. Security Treaty, we must re-examine the Treaty. Prime Minister Sato sometimes declares that Japan is one of the most intimate friends of the U.S. but he must not forget to say when his friend commits an error: "Your policy on Vietnam is inapprehensible."

Private University Crises In A New Light

While in this movement against a rise in tuition fee, we had personal knowledge of the private school crisis such as financial difficulties, the imperfect facilities, too many students for the facilities etc., from debates in each class and from data about private schools. We recognized not only that we must oppose the fee hike but that we must pay attention to the position of the private school which has been allocated since the end of the world war.

The Keio financial difficulties—the phenomenon of the rise of tuition fee is a common problem to other private schools in Japan. They have made progress without deep knowledge. The Japanese private universities are of efficient strength to comprise the two-thirds of all students and universities. The university gains the revenue merely from school fees, but also from a small amount contributions and government subsidy outside the rest coming from debts.

The private university of post-war days has been able to conduct itself freely without restriction from the nation. That is to say, it has a right of independence and self-support. Therefore, they cannot expect government aid. When we take into consider the small contributions, slight government subsidy—10 per cent of all revenue and know that European and American universities receive government aid amounting to

more than half of all revenue, then a rise of tuition fees would naturally occur, although it is true that the private university authorities take the management easily. However, in pre-war Japan, the difference of the fee between the private university and the public one was not so much.

In the pre-war private university had to deposit with the instruction equipment as security to national government. The private university was maintained by the interest from the securities. But post-war inflation made devaluated them and the financial difficulties began.

On the other hand, the buildings of private universities were damaged by the war, because they were on the center of the town. And almost private universities lost nearly the half of them. So they wanted money to reconstruct and financial difficulties began—rise of the tuition fee...accepting many students...increase debts...financial difficulties...rise of tuition fee. This vicious circle proceeded. And Keio has been the very private university in these circumstances.

Keio Crises

We take an interest in what measures Keio University will take to meet these situations—Keio's crisis.

Keio's crisis we have confronted has two important aspects. We must not only know what this crisis is, but know what to

do at this crucial moment.

One of the two aspects is the financial difficulty. In short, this is caused by excessive investment in facilities. Three measures with students' payment a government subsidy and contributions may be taken to meet this crisis. A government subsidy cannot be expected instantly, and students' payments reach a limit in height. We must take a way left undone. Contributions by "jukuin"—graduates of Keio University have rescued Keio's financial difficulties, and have contributed to Keio's development.

It may be expected that Keio's financial difficulties will be relieved by these contributions and loan bonds of Keio University. But the fact that Keio's financial difficulties are caused by excessive investment in facilities means fault under Keio's management. The traditional co-operation by 'jukuin' will be done in vain.

Another crisis is loss of the "Fukuzawa" spirits. Equal opportunity in education is not to be lost by excessive student payment. At a private university higher student payment may be, to some extent, accepted; however, with raising of student payment, higher scholarships must be added.

In the U.K. which has the longest history of the Private University, scholarship is the most important part of the tuition fees. It contains 70 per-

cent of all tuition fees. And the scholarships are given by the contribution, the government aid and some part of the university revenue. Especially the character of the scholarship is to cover the living expense. On the contrary, Japanese scholarship is 2 thousand yen a month. It is only a small part of student living expense.

Now, if the authorities, of Keio lose educational substance owing to the financial difficulties, they should be called 'disqualified education.'

Opinions of Persons Concerned

We called on the Private School Promotion Section at the Ministry of Education to find the way of resolving of the private school crisis.

"The Ministry of Education withheld financial subsidy honoring the independence and self-support of the private school established by the private School Law. But the private school financial difficulties have become a social problem and we cannot take a wait-and-see attitude toward it. So the Ministry of Education is planning to hold the Special Private School Promotion Investigation to resolve the problems. The government is thinking to extend tax exemption to include contributions to schools."

On the other hand, we asked one of authorities, Kyoshi Nakamura how should the Keio financial problems be resolved. "Indeed I admit the financial difficulties from easy management, but this accident—student strike—informed the old boy and girls of Keio—'jukuin'—the difficulties of Keio. So recently Keio is gaining from them, for example the applications for loan and contribution. I think the finances at least will be better than now. Now I don't expect the government aid will come true so rapidly because of technical difficulties, in particular how distribute them. So we hope extend the tax exemption to cover contributions."

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