

Freshmen Cheered at Ceremony

On April 6, 10:00 a.m. the entrance ceremony '66 was held with splendor. Half opened cherry blossoms were very beautiful. The Hiyoshi Memorial Hall was full of about 5,000 freshmen and many parents. In the ceremony, there was a report on education matters in the addresses of President Nagasawa, and Prof. Takagi of Economic Dep't., the matriculation address of Kimura of medicine dep't.

Finally all those in a tencence sang the college song in unison.

In this remarks President Nagasawa said "The total number of the freshmen about 5,000 is hardly few but in regard to the rate of those who go on college in the same age group it can be said that you are still an elite. In the good environment of Hiyoshi and the school tradition are the important inheritance which were left by the alumni you must be grateful to the alumni. Find pleasure in your study and have something on which you can concentrate your

energy. It is necessary for you to have the attitude of research as is proper for university students, and not like high school students."

This year is the biggest "Baby Boom" period after the War and because of the Waseda University dispute over the raising of tuition, numerous applicants were expected to come but the total number of applicants was 41,450. It is very difficult to find the reason on the whole but it may be because the extreme inclination to flock together to famous universities held away. This year, the total number of freshmen is 5,818 less than last year. The number of freshmen of each is the following: department literature—945 (from Jukuko 101), the Dep't of economics—1,396 (416), the Dep't of law—1,560 (169), the Dep't of commerce 1280 (from Jukuko 299), the Dep't of medicine—104 (from Jukuko 31), the Dep't of engineering—533 (160) (including 3 resident students from foreign countries).

70-Day-Old Strike Ends in Yokohama Univ.

The department of Education and Liberal Arts of Yokohama National University has continued a dispute centering on the changing of a Dep't name for about 70 days from 9th of Jan. to 22nd of June. They rescinded the strike and the school recovered stillness once again.

Dep't name was to change from Liberal Arts to Education Dep't. This was for the purpose of clarifying the character of the Instructor Training Dep't through its name.

Along with the changing of the Dep't name, the revision of the Educational Personnel Qualification Law, forming a part of the Education policy in the Ministry of Education, the minimum number of units that student must obtain for qualification as instructor increases a fair number.

In consequence, it will become difficult for student in the dep'ts other than that of education to obtain the qualification as an instructor. And along with University Institution Standard Plan, the instructor system has become a cause public discussion. This school trouble started, ever since the change of the department name was decided by a Dep't meeting on 6th of Jan.

The school authorities announced the reason of change, as the following.

As some 80% of the stu-

dents in the Liberal Arts Dep't become instructors, it is similar to the Education Dep't.

2) There are many opinions that the Dep't names (or college) should be unified.

3) The fundamental policy of the Liberal Arts bachelor is already set up.

4) The abolition of Liberal Arts bachelor has nothing to do with the undergraduates.

On the other hands, students announced, as following.

1) The university is in danger of losing the true function of a University as a place of study.

2) The Liberal Arts Dep't should have "Liberal Arts" as an idea and not just an education technique practice school.

3) We are automatically prescribed by the Instructor Education Relation Bill, and in consequence the personal right and the organization right of curriculum that the university should possess are really deprived, and these cause the destruction of Student Government in University.

4) The alternation of name and the revision of the Educational Personnel Qualification Law means the restoration of a higher normal school.

This struggle seems to point out a new direction in student movement. The chairman of the struggle committee averred that the nature of the struggle was quite an elevated one. This most important factor was that

Hundreds of boycotting students marched through the streets demonstrating against year-end tests for the juniours of Waseda university's first school of political science and economics scheduled for the evening on April 19. Students clashed with about 500 policemen.

By the clashes between students and helmeted policemen Waseda university was forced to postpone year-end tests scheduled for the evening for the juniours of its first school of political science and economics.

About 700 boycotting students of the students joint struggle committee held a rally and decided their boycott plan in the afternoon. They marched to Tokyo Hozen High School where exams were to be held from 5:00 p.m., clashing with helmeted policemen in a road in Toyama-machi. They broke through policemen on guard and picketed at the front gate.

About 150 students took first examinations and school authorities announced to postpone examinations. Boycotting students held a rally at high school and decided to obstruct exams scheduled for Apr. 20 and held demonstrations along the street on their way back to the university campus.

Waseda students opposed the hike of tuition fees and confronted with the school authorities. The struggle has been continuing for three months. The relationship between the

UCSAC No Progress

On April 13, an interview with the Directors of Univ. was held in this meeting, the cafeteria problem, the issue between University and students for several years was discussed, however, no progress seen there. The dealing prices of diets have been at present, the matter in dispute. The point is on the 2nd article of University Cafeteria-administration committee regulation. This was agreed on Nov. 26 last year by the conference of student's UCSAC but the Univ. does not acknowledge its validity. The 2nd article shows that students have the right to administer, and manage the cafeteria or to decide the prices. On this point, the opinion of student has been in parallel with that of University.

all students had a thorough understanding of this struggle. No one faction of students held the control of this struggle, but all students was in a body and followed the decisions of the student government. It was also fortunate that journalist did not intervene.

This is not the end of the struggle yet. The students assert that they will continue to work on the Ministry of Education as well as the Diet to change the Dep't name back to what it was previously.

Waseda Students and Policemen Clash on the Street



The surge of police onto the Waseda Campus marks a few times. Police no strangers to Waseda University campus. The campus is off limit to all students and is full of Tokyo riot policemen and armoured cars from Feb. 22 to Mar. 6. Entrance Examinations complete under 'martial law.' (photo by Waseda Campus)

university authorities and students looked that of U.S. and North Viet-Nam in the Viet-Nam war as it became more serious.

It seemed that there was an emotional element which all students shared in common in the cause of this struggle. Waseda Students do not believe that they are being taught enough nor being given satisfactory education. Waseda university which has about 35,000 students is literally a mammoth university and offers mass-production education. Students have always expressed discontents, and all that had been pent up previously burst open suddenly and caused students to strike. Students think that university authorities are too subservient to the industrial world and offers too close a co-operation with the industrial world. And the students believe that the university authorities have a direct connection with the industrial world and help to advance the

policy of education of the Government. They feel that the university looks upon her students as more merchandise rather than as individuals. If the university authorities use the sum realised from the fee hike for expending school facilities, the present situation will undoubtedly grow more intense.

The students consider today's situation as the minimum bearable standard and demand education which treats them as human beings, not as merchandise or machines. This struggle is the common problem of private universities and moreover is the problem of the "de-humanized" nature of the present society.

The strike at Waseda originally came about because of management of the second student's hall last year, as well as the ¥70,000 hike tuition fees, announced by the university authorities on Dec. 20, and this

Orientation Held at Hiyoshi

On April 5, Orientation began and lasted till the 11. During this period, explanation were given in each room by Students Government (SG), about 120 Cultural Circles (Bunren), athletic circles (Taiikukai) and Independent Circles (Dokuritsu Dantai). And the following lectures were given on the problems of private universities (by Assistant Professor Shingo Shibata of Hosei Univ.), the present condition of University education (by Mr. Taro Kokubo), the discussion between Mr. Yoshiyuki Fukuda and Mr. Keita Asari (the modernizer, Prof. Sawara of Dep't of Literature)—this discussion was about the history after the War from the view point of the latest producers, and the theme was universities and democracy after the War in a modern society.

The theme of this Orientation (an executive committee chairman, Motonari Kanauchi of Commercial Dep't) was the creation of subjectivity. The activities in

Orientation were fairly energetic and each circle succeeded in their activities, but there was little exchange between the circles. Accordingly the activities of the circles were separated and only the businesslike contacts between the Executive Committee of Orientation and each circle was existent, and as a result this Orientation's failure was decisive. The time limitation for preparation and the want of members influenced the result partially but unifying conduct of an executive committee of Orientation was expected.

On the day of the entrance ceremony, the welcome party for freshmen was held at the Memorial Hall after the ceremony. Every year the Cultural Circles had headed the party preparations but this year it was decided that Furinkasan of the Independent Circle should head the party in cooperation with Hoken of the Cultural Circle (Bunren). But at the last moment, Cultural Circles took part in the party after all.

Mr. Ohama Expresses Resignation

Waseda University President, Nobumoto Ohama showed his resignation. And all of the eleven directors seem to resign in concert with President Ohama, on Apr. 23.

The Change of the University authorities executive, attacked directly by the part of students, will turn the tide of the long struggle.

The university authorities are said to intend to locate the responsibility for the conflict and to punish severely leaders of Joint Struggle Committee.

The resignation of President Ohama is not expected to settle the struggle soon. Though, it is demanded to be the first step to bridge over the deep gulf between the University authorities and students.

year developed into a strike by all departments. This struggle intertwines the problems of autonomy in the campus with the economic element.

From the end of Jan. to Feb. 4, this movement arose spontaneously among students and immediately after the interview with President Nobumoto Ohama which ended in failure on Feb. 4, this struggle rapidly grew in size. 13,000 students assembled with great anticipation to try to a new way to solve the trouble. Students despaired as President Ohama gave students a reason of the tuition fees increase. The greater their anticipation, the greater their despair. Many students left this struggle. There only remained students agitators and students who understood the nature of the struggle. As the strike dragged on complex movements appeared among the students. The quarrel of student movement came to the front, which produced a gap between the variously students factions.

As soon as second talks between the school authorities and students was broken off, students took over the administration building. Tomonkai, a Waseda alumni group of Diet members, troubled about this situation, began mediation efforts but in vain. Therefore, President Ohama asked the Metropolitan Police Board to remove the striking students so that entrance examinations could be held Feb. 24. 2,500 policemen came onto the campus and arrested 203 students, so great a number never having been arrested previously in the history of Japanese student movement. Entrance examinations were completed under "martial law" of guarding police and armoured cars. The struggle was left unsolved as an attempt was made to give Waseda students year-end tests on April 1. The students of Joint Struggle Committee boycotted year-end tests. Things are not likely to develop towards the amicable settlement.

Johnson's Policy of Viet-Nam War American Asia Policy

More than one year has passed since an aerial bombing on North Viet-Nam was begun. But the criticism against the U.S. stiff policy is gradually increasing. In Viet-Nam, the demonstrations come to put up a slogan anti-U.S.A.

Even in U.S.A., the anti-war movements come to be vigorous. The U.S. people does not wish a foreign policy by force.

Now we see the movements of the U.S. people against the Viet-Nam War and then research from the point of both political and economic view the reason why Pres. Johnson does not change his policy against the voices of the people.

Doubts on Viet-Nam Strategy of Johnson-McNamara Line

Recently, national consciousness of the Viet-Nam War and the current against the Viet-Nam War have been rising. For example, Americans pay attention to a public hearing with extraordinary interest and they are actively questioning intelligentsians etc. concerning the Viet-Nam War. Viet-Nam War has indeed become the main topic of discussion in the United States.

Case of G. Kennan

George F. Kennan, former U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, witnessed the following at a public hearing committee. "Considering the present situation and the relationships among the leading Communist nations if a Communist regime takes place in South Viet-Nam, there is every likelihood that it would follow a fairly independent political course. There is no reason that it is needed and hoped that under the present situation this sort of regime plays simply a role as a puppet or as a tool of Communist China power."

The degree of danger of affecting the results of South Viet-Nam to the neighboring countries may be at the mercy of the way how the new regime to take the right, therefore, in Southeast Asia, the danger of a Domino effect seems to be less than the time when the principal decision, which made us intervene to Vietnam problem, was come to.

Our military intervention in Vietnam is misfortune and our Government should intend to finish this intervention before it will do excess damage to our own prestige and the stability of situation in South Vietnam. But it is evident that we intervene military. But if we disorderedly evacuate, from South Viet-Nam the damage derived from indifference to this matter may be severer than the case

Joint Decision-Making

The extremists have protested the Viet-Nam War with the main support of students for a Democratic Society, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee etc. which were active in the citizenship movement. Why did a citizenship movement society start on an anti-Viet-Nam-War movement? Because there was a common goal to restore human rights to the oppressed. The characteristic thought of these citizenship movement participants who are called the New Left considers the Viet-Nam War not merely a technical error in policy as a sickness which America has run into as the result of capitalistic development of a highly mechanized society. Therefore, they seek to cure America of her sickness through the bringing about of a "participating" democracy. "Participating" democracy means one has to join in the decision-making process of everything that involves him. Their second characteristic is the disbelief in today's social order and institution. Thus they are not willing to attempt to achieve their ends by working through the already established channels which are also seeking to end the Viet-Nam War.

Distinguish Ideology from Policy

Senator, J. W. Fulbright states as follows: Although, American policy for South Viet-Nam recently has faced a chance of control and settlement of gushing ideology from policy, progresses along a course of tention and trouble. Although American policy has faced a chance of construction of international society, her policy progresses along a course of a kind of blind nationalism and warlike nationalism. Although American policy has faced a chance of increasing human welfare with peaceful private plan, her policy progresses along a course of controlling invasion using forces, anti-government demonstration, revolution.

After World War II American policies inclined to confuse communist ideology and communist imperialism. As the national political aims of the governments of Stalin (U.S.S.R.) and of Mao Tse Tung (Communist China) is that of territorial expansion, American statesmen think that other communist nations have the same aims. Thus they are in terror for our safety disregard the actual policies of such countries. There are aggressors as well as non-aggressors among the communists nations and generally, it may be said from experience that aims of communist nations are open to change. If we ignore these factors and act without distinguishing ideology from policy, we would eventually be involved in a war with communist nations. Therefore, America must distinguish ideology from policy and act with a more flexible attitude toward, the policy of communist nations for avoiding World War III. An urgent problem in the coming several months is whether the relationship between West-East worsens and whether a great power becomes involved in a war.

If both the United States and the U.S.S.R. yield to the trend toward Viet-Nam War escalation, they would be involved in a direct confrontation of the United States and U.S.S.R. which they undoubtedly wish to avoid. So although it is difficult, we must distinguish ideology from policy. And the communist nations of eastern Europe need to remind themselves that they are not involved in the Viet-Nam War and actively seek negotiation for ending the Viet-Nam War and contemplate what the United States' requirement is through the United Nations for the ending of Viet-Nam War with honor.

Do Possibility

Statesman, economist and journalist etc. are called pragmatists. The chief characteristic, which marks them, is their active attitude of trying to do everything possible to stop this battle. The proposals connected with the ceasing of the bombing in the North and of the armed intervention are quite pessimistic, and if they don't actively suggest a possible proposal, Americans won't follow them. The policy of economic help is the only possible one that appeals to the American good will and pragmatism, and so "what can be done" is always the possibility of practicality and not necessarily of what is best. But now, with the actual waging of hard battle it is even more difficult to speak about the possibility of what is best. In other words, to present a plan for peace of practical policy of the war is difficult and their "what can be done" is apt to become a call for peace and to realize the negotiation of peace through the United Nations for the ending of Viet-Nam War Organization.

Recently in Viet-Nam, where war fires have been spreading over and war-weariness feelings have been gotten abroad, anti-Government and anti-American demonstrations with Buddhists as leader have extended all over the country.

This movements show that the people, who have become unable to endure hard life brought by the long war, have gotten awake of the national consciousness and that they have risen up for peace and freedom. On the contrary, the Nguyen Cao Qui Government have been brought strong pressures upon the movements saying the Government are ready for a civil war. Well then, for what must the United States continued to uphold and to support the Qui Government losing popularity?

Needless to say, the United States considers this national liberating war as a holy self-defence war checking the Liberalist camp of the Communist camp, especially of Communist China, which is proved by the fact that the United States calls the Liberating National Front "Viet-Cong," namely, the Viet-Nam Communist Party without taking it for the organization of nationalists in South Viet-Nam. And except such dogmatical or fictional assumption, there is no excuse that the United States sends the Army to intervene in the war. As previously stated, also in the United States various groups and associations, recognizing the futility of the war, have been organizing a strong anti-war movement. The American Government and the Pentagon, however, fatally have some political reason to carry on the war even against such movements.

The post-war world began with the two-pole structure of American-Soviet opposition. The Korean War and Berlin Problem was produced in the violence of unappeasable hostility among the United States and the Soviet Union.

After the Cuba crisis in 1961, these two nations became intimately related with each other and with the efforts of John F. Kennedy and N. Khrushchev, the structure of peaceful co-existence was built up. That is, the so-called "iron curtain" was drawn off and the "cold war" was over. In the Communist camp, at the same time, the theoretical dispute between Communist China and the Soviet Union came into the open and brought about a remarkable situation though the iron unity among the Communist camp had been prided on or feared. And it meant the breaking out of the new violent "cold war" of American-Chinese opposition, which was ready to change into the "hot war." Up to the present the American policy toward communist nations, in particular toward Communist China, was based on the three-pole structure of Sino-Soviet and Sino-American

oppositions.

The United States firmly believes the warlike and aggressive tendency of Communist China and is in constant fear of it. It seems that the United States cannot forget the Chinese volunteer corps in the Korean War days. Played with communist ideology, the United States have not composure to analyze coolly or deal with the practical foreign policy of Communist China. It will be caused by uneasy feelings towards it that some of the Liberalist camp, whose leader the United States has been, is gradually becoming communist nations.

After World War II, the United States laid emphasis of the American Asia policy on the Asiatic Continent. In 1949, though, the Communist Revolution ended successfully in China and the pro-American Kuo-min-tang Government was driven away to Formosa. As a result of this Revolution, the Asia policy of the United States concentrated upon South Korea of Lee Sun Man, Formosa of Chiang Kai-shek and Japan of Shigeru Yoshida. Then the United States had adopted the policy based on the "Domino Theory" by John F. Dulles. The "Theory" insisted as follows, the United States must prevent the Communist China from turning Red because Bolshevization could extend to all neighbouring nations if China would become Red. By the irony of fate, the "Domino Theory" was proven by the fact that socialist nations were built up in the northern parts of the Korean and the Indo-China Peninsulas.

As long as the American Asia policy was founded on this "Theory," the United States could not help constructing military bases in South Korea and South Viet-Nam which would be the last points in the Asiatic Continent.

With such a reason the United States continued to stay in South Viet-Nam in place of France against the settlements of the Geneva Conference which

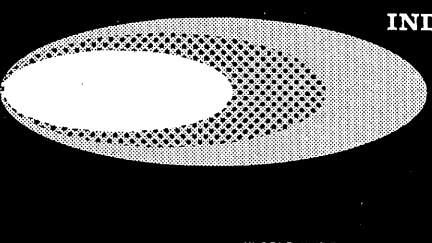
was expected to bring peace into Indo-China. Here the United States made up the pro-American Ngo Dinh Diem Government and strengthened it. But in 1960, nationalists began to expend systematic anti-Government movements in South Viet-Nam.

To the United States nationalists are just communists and every possible means can be employed to check communist aggressions. Communists in South Viet-Nam organized anti-Government movements and invade the free property of the South, under the leadership of Hanoi supported by Communist China, says the United States. And it is mentioned that to protect South Vietnamese from communist invasions is American duty. In reality the America cannot part with South Viet-Nam in the military meaning.

To the United States reconciled to the Soviet Union, the present chief enemy is Communist China. The United States has regarded it as an expression of Chinese Red imperialism that Communist China is leader of the radicalists of nationalism and anti-colonialist movements in Asia and Africa. Since Communist China succeeded a nuclear explosion test in 1964, fearful feeling of the United States toward the Communist China has been increasing. It is crisis feeling of the United States as the last strong hold of the Liberalist camp.

To better the relations with Communist China, the United States needs to begin by giving up the myth on the Chinese tendency of aggression and bellicosity, the myth that the United States itself makes up and trembles at with fear. Habitually every war broke out when dread feelings to potential enemies grew extremely worse. It is the duty of the United States and Communist China to the world to avoid the American-Chinese War, the most probable one. So the constant communication route is required to set up between them.

FIRST IN INDUSTRIAL FINANCE



WORLD-WIDE INTERNATIONAL BANKING

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN, LTD.

日本興業銀行

東京・大阪・神戸・名古屋
Overseas Offices: NEW YORK・FRANKFURT・LONDON

長期産業金融の中心機関として
重要産業の発展 中小企業の育成
のため活躍しています 外資
導入の取扱いもいたします

真珠の代名詞

ミキモト

世界のどこへ行っても
ミキモトの名は
真珠を代表する言葉です
そしてミキモトパールは
あこがれと気品の
シンボルです



御木本真珠店

本店=東京・銀座四丁目
TEL 535-4611

スクールバスで送迎

何時でも練習できます お気軽に御問合わせ下さい

公認・実地試験免除

綱島自動車教習所

横浜市港北区大曽根町1165 TEL (45) 4275, 4804
東横線綱島駅より徒歩5分

大型車 普通車 軽自動車 大型特殊車

貸しコースも致します(金曜日のみ) 練習コース15,000平方メートル

ヨコハマで
しゃれたお買物



横浜高島屋

金曜定休/電話大代表 (44)1251

Isolated in U.S.

Viet-Nam War Absorbing Surplus

By Whom and for What, Surplus is Consumed?

Just as the value of goods is decided by the length of social working time required to produce it in a standard producing condition and a standard skill of work, the value of labor is decided by the length of working time required to produce it. That is to say the wage of a laborer is decided by the length of working time required to produce many a kind of goods which support him and his family. Accordingly the level of the laborer's wage is not decided by the quantity of goods produced by a laborer but by the quantity of goods required to produce a laborer.

But a laborer in fact produces more quantity of goods than he requires. The balance of the wage and the goods a laborer produces becomes the capitalist's profit, called surplus value in a capitalist country.

A smaller part of the profit is consumed by capitalists. But the great part of it is invested as depreciation or corporate saving. Capital must be increased and the equipments must be modernized to compete successfully with others in a capitalistic economy. Accordingly the greater part of the profit must be invested.

As a result of it, it is needless to say that the scale of economy expands and the quantity of supply increases. But on the other hand, dose the purchasing power of the masses increase in proportion to the increase of the productive power? The absolute amount of the wage or salary of a laborer has been increasing in America after the World War II, but it may be said that the wage of a laborer has been decreasing relatively from the point of view that the increasing rate of productivity is greater than the increasing rate of the real wage.

Therefore the increase of the purchasing power of the masses is less than the increase of productive power. The average personal income from 1937 to 1939 formed 75 per cent of the Gross National Product but the average of the ten years after the World War II fell down to less than 65 per cent.

Is the surplus, the result of profits invested by capitalists, increasing rapidly without being consumed? If that be the case, U.S. economy would have met with a great depression. But the fact is that after the World War II it has met with only two small recessions.

Who has absorbed such a great surplus? It is the government. The government purchase

of 1929 was 8 per cent of the total national expenditures but now the purchase is 20 per cent. Therefore it may be said that the government purchase has absorbed the surplus to counter-balance the savings and supported the prosperity of the American economy.

Now what is government purchase? A great part of it is the national defence output which nowadays takes up nearly 40 per cent of it. Aside from the national defence output, there are outputs for roads, housing, schools and hospitals, etc. Therefore, the government could absorb the surplus by appropriating the budget of the national defence output for such public enterprises. But the number of hospitals and school is limited, and even as to roads

because the total budget of the thirteen-year road extension plan of 1956 was \$25,000,000,000, the government can proceed with this plan with only \$2,000,000,000 per annum. (It may be said in this connection that the national defence output of 1965 is over \$50,000,000,000.) Even if the government constructs housing, there would be strong protest of private capitalists dealing with housing when the government purchases or leases the houses. On the other hand, when the government spends on the useless national defence output which is not good for re-production, it is of use as a counterpart of saving. In short the national defence output is supporting the recent prosperity of America, and the intensification of the Viet-Nam War is proving to be a stimulus to the economy.

National Defence Output Supporting Prosperity

It was generally said that the prosperity of America would dampen after August of last year. This is because the index of industrial production of the Federal Reserve Bank, which had been rising till August, moved sidewise, and the orders for housing and durable consumer goods fell after August. President Johnson made known his policy that America would send 56,000 more soldiers to Viet-Nam and spend \$1,700,000,000 for the Viet-Nam War and thus become truly involved in the war. And in January of this year McNamara revealed a supplementary output plan of \$4,600,000,000 for the Viet-Nam War, and that the strength of American military increased by 20,000 to a total of 235,000. And the amount of orders for the national defence products increased suddenly from \$2,600,000,000 in December of last year to \$3,-

600,000,000 in January of this year. And it is said that the contract amount for the national defence of the fiscal year, 1966, will be \$36,000,000,000. It is an increase of 32 per cent over that of last year. Such an increase of national defence output transformed the economy from a recession to prosperity.

The amount of the orders for the durable consumer goods in January made a new record in history. And the private industrial sector is busy producing the ordered national defence products. As a result of it, the rate of unemployment in February was 3.7 per cent or lower than the 4 per cent considered to be the standard of full employment and the rate operated manufacturing industry records 91 per cent near the 92 per cent considered the proper rate of operation.

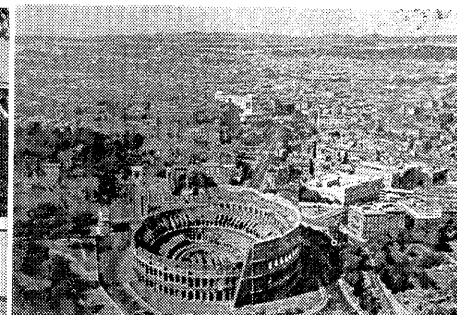
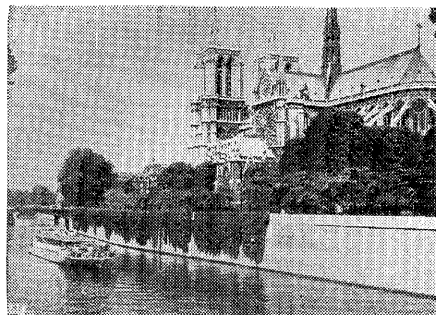
Inflation Intensified by the Viet-Nam War

Thus the economy of America is maintaining its prosperity by the Viet-Nam War. But on the other hand the tendency toward inflation has gradually become intensified. This is because of the financial deficit increased after the expansion of the scale of the budget which includes the increased military spending. And adding impetus to such a tendency is the fact that because of the increase in enlistment, there has resulted a labor scarcity. Lower efficiency caused by the increase in operating rate is another such impetus. Therefore consumer price (A) and the whole sale price (B) are gradually rising. The increase of the

outputs for military use by the escalation of Viet-Nam War has intensified the inflation. But it is now more than ever neces-

	A	B		A	B
'64 Mar.	107	109	Sept.	109	103
'65 Mar.	108	101	Oct.	110	103
Apr.	109	101	Nov.		
May-			Dec.	110	104
Aug.	109	102	(1958=100)		
			Data-I.F.S.		

sary to increase the amount of the national defence output by intensifying the Viet-Nam War and stimulate the economy. American capitalism is proceeding along a conflicting path. Viet-Nam war may be causing Americans to laugh or cry over it but soon it will cause only despair.



A JOURNEY IN EUROPE

In these few years many Japanese are going abroad as tourists. More over many students are going foreign countries to see other cultures and people. Our Keio University students are not the exception. There are many parties went abroad last year and my friend joined one of these parties during the summer vacation. He traveled all around the Europe in about one month with 130 Keio students.

When I asked what was the benefit of traveling with such a crowd of people, he answered "Well, of cause you can see the foreign culture through your

own eyes and can have chance of talking to people that is very interesting but what is more important is you can see Japan more clearly after seeing other countries." I also have been to London about year and half, and quite agree with him.

Living in small country like Japan and surrounded all by sea you will become some what the frog in the well which knows nothing of the great ocean. In another words you have nothing to compare with.

I have been to London when I was only twelve years old. Just after I came back, I had a desire of going back to Eu-

rope once more and my friend's story about his journey make me to decide to carry out that plan.

Usually it costs about 600,000 yen to go to Europe, but we, my friend who agreed with my idea and I can not afford that much money. So we have to find the cheapest way to travel. Finally we cut them down to 350,000 yen (details are as follows) using Youth Hostels and Siberia Railways.

But that is still a lot of money for a student, so we decided to work and save money. Fortunately I could get a job as a guide that help me a lot. If you have the aim and save hard, it will not be so difficult to save money as you think.

For your information:
Yokohama-Nakhodka-
Moscow-Helsinki ... ¥109,959
Vienna-Moscow-
Nakhodka-Yokohama ¥116,359
Train tickets:
Helsinki-Stockholm-
Copenhagen-Frankfurt-
Amsterdam-London-
Edinburgh-London-
Paris-Bern-München-
Vienna ¥83,000
Youth Hostels' fee ... \$247=
¥33,800
Meals ¥20,500
etc. ¥8,450
TOTAL ¥372,068

You can use yen for the tickets of ships and trains so you can easily manage within \$500 that is the limitation of dollar you can use.

According to our plan we will start on June 29th and come back to Japan on August 18th. So I can give you further informations in September.

is suddenly ill, and leaves for Mexico. Unable to bear his loneliness, he sleeps in the same bed with an actress. The mental state of this scene is complicated showing the two conflicting thoughts; one is that Kay might not come back any more and the other is that he must live with her. Thus during her absence, their love becomes stronger. The morning that Kay, after having nursed her daughter back to health, hugs in his arms is the day they start to live a new life in Manhattan.

As for the actors, Maurice formed their roles with brilliance. Ronet's performance is most mainly and Girardot's quite womanly. Especially as to Girardot, she performs grandly, the cheerful woman at Francois' room, and the ex-Countess in Italy.

Finally, Annie Girardot established herself as an actress by this movie and won the best performance by an actress in a leading role in the 1965 Venice Film Festival.

Mita Literature

A literary magazine "Mita Literature" is republished after four years absence. The July number of "Mita Literature" (Republication No. 1) will be issued on June, and Mr. Takeo Kitahara, Mr. Akira Maruoka, Mr. Shusaku Endo, and Mr. Jun Eto, Mr. Koji Shirai are the editors of this magazine.

The serial criticism which was written by Mr. Ishizaka appears in this republication essays and number, Mr. Tabatake draws a cover, and they are going to train her faces.

This society intends to contribute Japanese literary fields poetry, novels, dramas, criticism more over they try to find and train her faces.



A MANHATTAN

Manhattan at night is in the abyss stillness, and that is quite different from daytime. At a little bar in the lonely town, a man and a woman who are both forsaken by the world happen to sit next to each other. They are a ruined French actor, Francois (Maurice Ronet) and a woman trying to forget her solitude by indulging in wine. They get a chance of talking to each other about the idea of being a stranger in the U.S.A. They, knowing nothing about each other, take a walk around

town at night, and go to a cheap hotel. There, they tell all about themselves for the first time.

While spending a few days at the cheap hotel, they both begin to have true affection for each other. Francois thinks that she is an indispensable woman for him, and at the same time he feels as if he saw a ray of hope. Francois' heart is filled with happiness for he can get a job as an actor and find comfort of heart in his life with his lover.

One day he happens to hear about the past behavior of Mrs. Larzi (Kay), and unluckily enough, he misunderstands when he sees Kay consoling Pierre who has been forsaken by Jessie. Next morning, however, he knows that the event is a result of his misunderstanding, he has a deeper affection toward Kay. Just then, Kay receives a telegram saying that her daughter

LUX ORE & CHEMICAL LTD.

5, 4-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo

Tel: 535-4381

PRESIDENT: AKIRA TAKAGI

Associated Offices
in 28 Countries

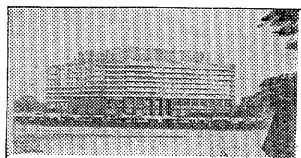
PRESIDENT: AKIRA TAKAGI

RAW MATERIALS FOR STEEL, ALUMINUM, CHEMICAL, CARBON, REFRACTORY INDUSTRIES.

STEEL PRODUCTS, FERRO ALLOYS, GRAPHITE ELECTRODES, MACHINERY, GENERAL MERCHANDISE, FOODSTUFF, LICQUER, NON-FERROUS METALS, SULPHUR, RARE METALS, ETC.

お待たせしない
明るい窓口

★ 第一銀行



明るい
生活
設計に

三井銀行

The Mita Campus

Honorary President: Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka
Advisor: Prof. Mikio Hiramatsu

Editor-in-Chief: C. Tomisawa
News Editor: Y. Ohno
Feature Editor: T. Kusumoto
Culture Editor: Y. Kanai
Student Editor: M. Morisawa

Managing Editor: T. Yoshihara
Advertising Editor: T. Naruse
Business Manager: T. Abe
Circulation Manager: H. Ohta
SENA Officer: T. Ueda

Reporters
T. Hosoya, J. Ishibashi, K. Inoue, T. Kaneko, T. Koyasu, M. Kinoshita
K. Kunitomo, Y. Shibano, H. Suzuki, K. Tamura, M. Toyokawa, J. Tokumitsu

OFFICE
THE MITA CAMPUS, Keio University, Student Hall Room No. 33 Mita
Shiba, Minato-ku, Japan. Mita Office Tel. (451) 4761

THE MITA CAMPUS is published every month during the academic year, and policies of THE MITA CAMPUS are the responsibility of the student editors. Statements published here do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the school authorities or any department of the University. Single copies: Price ¥20. Annual subscription rate: ¥200 (10 copies).

EDITORIAL

'Participant' or 'Spectator'?

Our English Newspaper "The Mita Campus", this year, attains the 21st year of its publication. The days treated favorably by readers was over. We realize that now is the time for us to take a bold leap guided by our own will and on our own responsibilities.

We the post-war generation are living in the symbolic 20 years of the Showa period. After the expansionism of Japanese monopolistic capitalists and militarists was defeated, in August, 1945, a new social and political system based on Western democracy was adopted in Japan.

And in November, 1946, the new Constitution was established, which is based on three principles: sovereignty of the people, pacifism of the world and the esteem of the fundamental people's rights.

New democratic systems seemed to spread and develop parallel with our growth, and great expectation was entertained by the people who had lived vigorously through the post-war confusion. Nevertheless the antagonism of the two quite different ideologies grew violent and peaked off the young buds of democratic development in Japan. Without any consideration to people's expectation, Japan obliged to proceed along a road contradictory to people's initial hope. It is now twenty years after World War II.

Perhaps it is high time that we reexamine the value of the systems which the people have lived under but which the people never asked for. It is both the duty and the right of our generation who will support and be the driving force behind the fortunes of Japan.

Statesmen, especially of conservative partisanship might feel uncomfortable with the people's attention concentrated on what they have done or what they are going to do and such statesmen may try to divert the attention to some other things. And some of them will attempt to cause the people to fear and be daunted by the crises which conservatives make up in their efforts to stabilize their own positions. Then ignorance and inaction becomes "virtue" and is often compelled on the people as their duty. It is supposed "good sense" to have no doubt about conservatives' deeds. And it may be said that conservative statesmen desire the people to be less conscious of social solidarity and that they revere authority and obey it. These statesmen are well aware that the united power of individuals is strong enough to force the acceptance of people's reasonable demands. The worst of it is that they believe that "majority is truth." It is their own "truth" that commanding a majority in the House means that the large part of the people upholds the banner of conservatives.

We must determine whether we maintain or abolish. To us, we ourselves are the purpose of living with and never can be the means to live by. The world is widely open for us to choose the means to live by. Authority, tradition or custom is the mark of conservatism or reactionism. We are wary of them.

We always desire progress in every sense of the word. We try to construct a better society for ourselves to live in, as well as better material and spiritual condition. In short, we want to participate directly in the decisions on every side of life. Our present life, however, is not one which we created. It is a given one. Every person who accepts such a life is denying humanity—that which is realized only in democracy.

We the new generation must assume the responsibility and take back dying democracy into our own hands and revive it. Today, democratic systems have become organizations in which governors control the people. It is a monopoly of democracy. In this situation, what we must do at the very beginning is to abolish "spectators" of various social affairs, whereby we are going unconsciously along a dangerous road leading to tragedy. We ought to have a choice of which road we are to follow. That is, it is required of us to recognize, comprehend and value all things without any fear. The importance of it is proved by the fact that our elders could not avoid that abominable World War II. The new age expects the destruction of false "virtue" and false "good sense" that we have had forced upon us. We must meet the expectations and express our own determined attitude.

Over Agony in Campus

Waseda dispute over tuition fees kept our attention and gave us many problems to think about. This struggle is on a large scale compared with that of Keio last year. And it promoted the "cultivation of the questions" of which there was not enough in the Keio dispute.

When we learned Waseda Struggle we know that it was the explosion of the difficulties which all private universities face. Moreover, by recognizing the fact that it is unavoidable for universities alone to not raise fees amidst the general rise in prices, we come to realize that this dispute stems from an important socio-economic problem.

For some years, it has been said that private universities are at a financial crisis. What is the financial crisis of Waseda University? 85% of its management is paid for by the tuition fees. This reveals how much the finance of the university relies on individuals. Moreover, even if the school tuition is raised, it is doubtful that the students can directly profit. It is also said that the increase of money will be used for the expansion of facilities. The Waseda University authorities explain the reason why the school tuition must be raised as the following. It is because of "the plan that the equipment facilities for education research must expand by all means." The facilities of Waseda, as those of other universities, do not reach the standard which the Ministry of Education set. So the university authorities planned the reconstruction of Waseda as an 80 Anniversary commemorative project.

A-WJSC (All Waseda Student Joint Struggle Committee) started a movement against the plan under the two slogans: "Opposed to raise in the school tuition" and "Give us the administration of student hall." JSC (Joint Struggle Committee) criticize these things (1) The expansion and adjustment of institutions of the science, technology depart-

ments to answer the nation's needs, (2) Unifying and abolishing of departments unpopular with the industrial world, (3) Reorganization of utilitarian curriculum, (4) Establishment of the student hall and the refusal of students' total control of that hall. And a certain leader of JSC says, "It may be an exaggeration, but the amount to be raised matters little, but we are opposed to the quality of the plan." The students criticize that the University abets the close universities-enterprises cooperation by sending many "subservient" men into the enterprises.

As a matter of fact depletion of the faculty of technology is not caught up with the needs of the students and the industrial world wants many students of the technological school. So most universities purchase a building lot. Waseda also bought a lot at Honjo. But the students cannot help having doubts. "Why must such expansion program take place when Waseda Univ. is in a financial plight that it must raise tuition? We, Waseda students want academic enrichment. And they say, "We cannot help feeling indignation at their plan to expand the institution, without paying attention to our requirements, and in the end the authorities force the actual payment of such a program on the students by raising tuition. It is a vicious circle."

Cooperation with Enterprises

Thus, the JSC regards the cause of the tuition raise as the result of the universities-enterprises cooperation. Then although once there was great agitation among the general students to begin a movement to repulse the tuition raise, the true arguments for such a movement were left behind the movement. That is to say the leaders did not tie up the agitation with their arguments effectively. They argued only about the relationship of the tuition raise and the universities-enterprises cooperation which is not always necessarily the case. Furthermore, after the school authorities enforced the fee increases, even the slogan "Opposed to raise in the school tuition" lost effective power.

The student leaders intend to continue the movement even though the raise is an established fact. Then what is the

universities-enterprises cooperation which they argue about. We must re-examine, this question.

The opinion of the JSC is "It is the place of contact of universities and economic world, which seeks to bring students over to the side of capitalism." From the above opinion, one may see that JSC seems to regard the struggle as a human problem. As economical, political or educational, or however you may regard the struggle, the image of "a conformist" gives it a special meaning as a university problem. That is the reason why students rage against the absence of the human element in campus and this as well as the shock of the tuition rise led to the struggle. And the opinion concerning the right for the management and control of the student hall—"the school authorities intend to produce submissive men, checking the poli-



tical activities by keeping all the control of the university," depends on this feeling of the students.

Arranging a meeting place of the 2 parties without going into the root of the confrontation between the students and the authorities would never clarify the problem. President Ohama looks upon this struggle as that between all the student "agitators" in Japan and all the Japanese universities, saying "It is not possible for Waseda Univ. to lost the struggle to the students because such an outcome will influence all other universities. So we cannot afford to lose ground." He apparently considers this as a struggle in the economic world.

There is inevitable pressure for progress in the sciences and technology in modern Japan. Meanwhile, private universities face financial difficulties caused by the fact that the authorities had made almost no plan to combat the crises which are inevitable in modern Japanese social construction. Therefore this tuition struggle relates to the "socio-economic problem," which is a problem similar to that of the universities-enterprises cooperation. It is undeniable that the students of Waseda is working for the clarification of the socio-economic problem apart from their own intension, by making a protest against the tuition raise of their university. But here we must not misunderstand at this step?

point, the meaning of the protest. It is never, or it must not at least, be appeals for a government subsidy. We must have a clear recognition of this fact. With 800 universities and colleges the schools can expect hardly any aid although it is a recognized fact that "Education costs much money." Thus it is not realistic to speak about government aid as a primary objective.

Whose Crisis?

What are we to do then? It is not we the students' responsibility at this time. It is for us to know what leads to these so-called "crises of private universities," and to attack the cause. We must consciously make progress, and not be content with the status quo. You may well understand, in searching for the reason of Waseda dispute, the meaning of the private universities' crisis. It is not university authorities' financial crisis. It is our own crisis, of the students, of our education, our life and our right.

Waseda students could not win the movement against the tuition increases. As students, we must go over the steps of this dispute studying the reality, and not let our interest subside because of the tuition raise. The special problems of universities the Japanese post-war society has neglected to study, discuss, and attempt to advance step by step?

自由ヶ丘会館

新入生歓迎会・クラス会・コンパ
各種パーティにお気軽に御利用下さい
和洋室（冷暖房・エレベーター完備）

目黒区自由ヶ丘1丁目29番16号 TEL (717) 4541-2

ALL AUTOMATIC SYSTEM !!

High class
art
printing

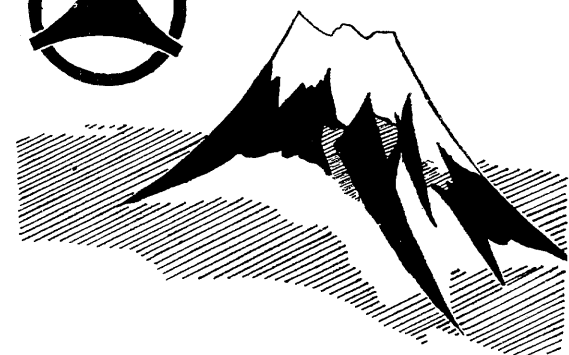


beautiful!
speedy!

TAKEMOTO PRINTING CO.

No. 5, 2-chome, Shiba, Tamura-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo
Tel. (591) 0381-4

Complete Foreign Exchange Banking Facilities



FUJI BANK

Head Office: Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Branches: 202 throughout Japan
Overseas Offices: London, New York and Düsseldorf
Overseas Representative Office: Calcutta